"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Probably light rains today; tomorrow fair; moderate west winds.
For full weather report see Page 10.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,951. ... NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1918.—TWENTY PAGES. TWO CENTS In Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

HOUSE, 337 TO 6, PASSES RAILROAD BILL UNCHANGED

President to Fix Rates—Period of Government Control Two Years After War.

VITAL DECISIONS REVERSED

Victorious in Committee of the Whole, Opposition Is Routed on Later Votes.

SENATE LIKELY TO CONCUR

Has Modified Rate-Fixing Views—House Conferees May Concede 18 Months' Time Limit.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—By a vote of 337 to 6 the House tonight passed the Administration bill governing the operation of railroads under Federal control. The Administration forces won a signal victory, routing the opposition, which, in Committee of the Whole earlier in the day, had succeeded in amending every essential section of the measure. As finally adopted, the bill is in the form as reported by the Committee on Commerce, with the exception that it was amended to protect short lines, which amendment had been accepted by the committee.

As passed the bill contains these chief provisions:

The President enjoys supreme rate-fixing powers, the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix rates being abrogated. The bill as it passed the Senate gave the President authority to initiate rates, but left the Interstate Commerce Commission with power to repeal the rates established by the President.

The period of Federal control is fixed at not to exceed two years after peace terms have been ratified.

In Committee of the Whole the bill was amended so as to tie the hands of the President in fixing rates by permitting the Interstate Commerce Commission to retain all its rate-fixing powers. The period of Federal control was reduced in committee from two years to one year. Representative Sweet's amendment on the former subject was adopted in committee 115 to 97. His amendment read:

The jurisdiction and power over the rates, fares, charges, and classifications of common carriers, which prior to Federal control were lodged in the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Act to Regulate Commerce, approved Feb. 4, 1887, and the amendments thereto, shall continue in the Interstate Commerce Commission, and said commission shall retain full jurisdiction over the rates, fares, charges, and classifications of the said carriers, and all governmental agencies referred to or created by this act; but during the period of said Federal control said commission, in determining any question arising under this act, shall consider all the facts and circumstances growing out of unified co-ordinated Federal control occasioned thereby. This shall not be construed as interfering with the control by the President or any agency created by him, or the operation, as distinguished from the rates, fares, charges, and classifications, of said carrier, subject to Federal control.

In the House the Sweet amendment was defeated 165 to 206, with one member voting present.

Representative Esch of Wisconsin, who led the opposition, succeeded in having the time limit reduced to one year in committee, his amendment being adopted 143 to 111. In the House it was defeated 166 to 206.

In the vote on the bill two Democrats, Gordon of Ohio and Thomas of Kentucky, voted against it, with these Republicans: Dennis, Illinois; Chandler, Oklahoma, and Haugen and Ramseyer, Iowa. Knutson, Republican, Minnesota, and Rose, Republican, Pennsylvania, voted present.

It is understood that the action of the House will be accepted promptly by the conferees. There has been a change in the Senate, since the passage of the bill, respecting the section dealing with rates. The Senate bill, while it permits the President to initiate rates, makes his action subject to repeal by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Administration advisers have indicated to Senate leaders their opposition to the rate section of the Senate bill. It is believed by House leaders that the Senate conferees will readily agree to accept the House provision on rate fixing.

The only other point in dispute will be the time limit. The House conferees are willing to recede on this and accept the Senate's provision of eighteen months. The short line provision is identical in both bills.

In the opinion of the House leaders the conferees will report promptly, and the Railroad bill probably will go to the President not later than Monday, essentially in the form as it passed the House, with perhaps the time limit reduced to eighteen months.

144 STILL MISSING.

Only 38 Survivors of Hospital Ship Glenart Castle Landed.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The British hospital ship Glenart Castle had 182 persons on board, it is stated unofficially, when she went down Tuesday in the Bristol Channel. Three parties, aggregating thirty-eight, have been landed at Swansea, Milford and Pembroke. None of the others has been heard from. The missing include about seven women nurses.

Survivors of the Glenart Castle landed at Swansea declared the ship was torpedoed by a submarine. No submarine was seen by them, but a dim light was seen on the surface of the water before the ship was shaken by an explosion.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS COMPANY announces that THROUGH PULLMAN SERVICE between Washington and Hot Springs has been resumed. Booking Office, Ritz-Carlton Hotel.—Advt.

Rumania Will Talk Peace if Terms Are Satisfactory

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, March 1.—The Times Jassy correspondent says the Rumanian Government, in an official statement, admits the possibility of entering into peace pourparlers. The statement adds:

"The Government, however, will not begin such pourparlers unless it has assurance that the negotiations will be based upon terms that will be acceptable in every respect. Rumors of peace on any terms are unfounded."

PARIS, Feb. 28.—Formal denial was issued today by the Rumanian Press Bureau here to an official German statement in which it was announced that Pierre Carp, former Rumanian Premier and Conservative Party leader, had recommended that King Ferdinand of Rumania should relinquish his throne.

TORONTO VETERANS SHOUT BRYAN DOWN

"Go Home, You Pro-German!" 100 Ex-Soldiers Cry at Big Prohibition Rally.

MASSED IN TOP GALLERY

Chairman Orders Police to Eject Disturbers, but Bryan Objects and Ends Speech.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, Feb. 28.—"Get out, you dirty pro-German!"

"Sauerkraut!"

"What about the Lusitania?"

"Go home and stay there!"

These were a few of the remarks that greeted William Jennings Bryan tonight in Massey Music Hall, where he was billed to speak for the Dominion Alliance, the premier Canadian prohibition organization. The cries came chiefly from a crowd of not more than 100 veterans of the war who occupied seats in the top gallery of the hall, which was crowded to its capacity of 3,000.

Many of the veterans wore their gas masks, which they had smuggled in with them; others carried cowbells and whistles. Throughout the twenty minutes that Mr. Bryan tried to speak the veterans sang patriotic songs at intervals and occasionally leaned over the seats and shook their fists in the direction of the speaker. The rest of the audience added to the din by calling to the veterans. Mr. Bryan was about the only one in the house to keep his temper.

R. J. Fleming, manager of the street railway and Chairman of the meeting, after the din had lasted for some minutes, called upon the police to clear the gallery. The military pickets present took no action, because the disturbers were not in uniform and, having been honorably discharged from active service, were no longer under military discipline.

When the Chairman gave his ultimatum Mr. Bryan told him that if force were used to restore order he would not attempt to speak at all; enough people were being killed and injured in the war without any one being hurt for him. The newspaper men present gathered around him and he dictated a statement, which was also heard by a few other persons on the platform.

Other speeches were delivered after Mr. Bryan's futile attempt and without interruption.

The din in the gallery increased while Mr. Bryan was making his statement to the press. Canadian flags were waved, while the ex-soldiers sang "The Maple Leaf," "God Save the King," and other songs.

Bryan Defends His Patriotism.

In his statement to the reporters Mr. Bryan said:

"I don't know if I can make myself heard to this large number, but I can make myself heard to the representatives of the press, and I beg leave to state my position to the people who will read your newspapers.

"I am here by invitation. I come as a representative of 25,000,000 of the American people who are banded together in various organizations for the prohibition of the liquor traffic. I have spoken at one hall tonight (the Metropolitan Methodist Church) to an audience that gave not only respectful but enthusiastic attention. I am here to speak to this audience. I find that less than 5 per cent., probably more nearly less than 2 per cent., of this audience refused to allow the rest of the audience to hear the speech.

"Ordinarily those who interrupt a meeting are put out on the theory that no few people have a right to deprive an overwhelming majority of their right to hear, but in this case I am not willing that force should be used to eject the men from the hall. I would rather that the meeting should break up than that force should be used. I am perfectly willing to lose the opportunity to speak, much as I would like to present a great subject to a great audience, rather than have it said that any one was dealt with physically for any discourtesy that may have been shown to me.

"My patriotism is satisfactory to the people of the United States; it is satisfactory to the Cabinet of the United States; it is satisfactory to the Congress of the United States, and there is no single one living under our flag who dares to say there is one drop of blood in my veins that is not loyal to my country. I don't need the indorsement of anybody anywhere else.

"There is not a city in the Union where there is any danger of my being interrupted. Two days ago I spoke in the legislative halls at Albany, in the Capitol of New York State; I have traveled through every section of the country. I have made more speeches in support of the Government in the prose-

Continued on Page Three.

CHU CHIN CHOW—CENTURY THEATRE Mats. Tom'w & Wed. Biggest Success in N. Y.—Advt.

AMERICANS REPEL A STRONG ATTACK ON AISNE FRONT

Advancing Germans Are Met by Heavy Machine Gun Fire and Beaten Off.

GAS GETS VICTIMS THERE

Several Americans Killed by Shells on Both the Aisne and St. Mihiel Sectors.

SENTRIES FOUND ASLEEP

Four of Pershing's Men Sentenced to Death, but He Refers Cases to Baker.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Feb. 28, (Associated Press.)—A strong German attack, following a heavy barrage fire against the American trenches in the Chemin des Dames sector, was repulsed (today?) with losses.

The well-placed American machine guns sent streams of bullets into the advancing enemy, and as the German barrage fire lifted the American artillery quickly laid down a curtain of fire, the Germans retiring without a single prisoner. There were no American casualties.

Five French soldiers were wounded in the fighting.

The Americans stayed in their dugouts until the proper time, when they jumped to the guns and fought like veterans.

One officer and one man were killed yesterday and two were wounded by enemy shell fire.

The Germans made a gas attack also, firing fifty projectiles of high per cent. gas and twenty high explosive shells. An American soldier is dead and eight are suffering from the effects of gas, so far as reported; but it is likely that more casualties will develop, as in the Toul sector.

There was an attack on Monday, but the number of casualties to the American troops in this sector since they became engaged cannot be determined. All the killed and wounded in these operations are from the New England States.

On the St. Mihiel sector today the American artillery obliterated a mine-throwing position held by the enemy.

A stray German shell fell on an American ammunition train, killing two and wounding four soldiers.

A town benind the American lines was shelled, one soldier being killed and five wounded. A dozen shells fell in the town.

The number of soldiers suffering from the effects of the German gas attack of Tuesday was increased today by twenty, bringing the total gas casualties to 80.

This dispatch, telling of the attack by Germans on "American trenches in the Chemin des Dames sector," is the first indication that Pershing's men on the Aisne front are actually in sufficient force to hold any appreciable portion of the first line. It was reported more than a week ago that American troops had gone to that famous district for training, the French General warmly welcoming them as comrades and kissing our flag.

DEATH SENTENCE ON SENTRIES

Pershing Refers to Baker Cases of Four Men Found Asleep.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Four American soldiers, caught asleep while on sentry duty in the first line trenches in France, have been sentenced to death, but General Pershing, although he has authority to carry out the sentence, has referred their cases to the War Department for review.

These are the first cases of the kind since the American troops went to France. One soldier has been executed there for assault and murder of a French child. In his case General Pershing acted swiftly without as much as referring it to Washington.

In these cases, however, some extenuating circumstances may be found for the men, tired and nerve-worn by front-line trench duty in a hitherto unknown manner of warfare, to save them from the death penalty at the hands of their own fellows. In the end President Wilson will probably review their cases.

Going to sleep on sentry duty has long been recognized as an unforgivable offense, punishable by death, and such cases, rare as they have been in the American army, have furnished some of the absorbing incidents of its history. One of the most touching recollections attaching to the memory of Lincoln was his pardon of a country boy, who, fagged out by the hard duty of campaigning, went to sleep on a sentry post.

REPORTS 3 VICTIMS OF GERMAN GAS

Pershing Also Sends Name of Another Soldier Killed in Action and Twenty Wounded.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—General Pershing sent to the War Department today a long casualty list, containing the names of three of the soldiers killed in the German gas attack Tuesday on the sector held by the American forces. He also forwarded the names of a man killed in action, eighteen men severely wounded, and one slightly wounded in action on the same day and presumably in the same attack, and of two others severely wounded the previous day. All those killed or wounded on Tuesday

Continued on Page Two.

American Business Men Favor Economic War Unless German People Control Government

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—An overwhelming vote in favor of a resolution warning German business men that an economic combination will be formed against Germany after the war unless the danger of excessive armament is removed by making the German Government a responsible instrument controlled by the people, was announced tonight by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at the conclusion of a preliminary canvass of its organization members. The vote as recorded to date is 1,204 to 154.

A referendum on the resolution was ordered on Jan. 12 and copies were sent to each of the 1,000 local commercial and industrial organizations comprising the National Chamber. Each organization has from 1 to 10 votes, according to its membership.

Following is the resolution:

Whereas, the size of Germany's present armament and her militaristic attitude have been due to the fact that her Government is a military autocracy, not responsible to the German people, and

Whereas, the size of the German armament after the war will be the measure of the greatness of the armament forces on all nations, and

Whereas, careful analysis of economic conditions shows that the size of Germany's future armament will fundamentally depend on her after-war receipts of raw materials and profits from her foreign trade, and

Whereas, In our opinion, the American people for the purpose of preventing an excessive armament will assuredly enter an economic combination against Germany if governmental conditions in Germany make it necessary for self-defense; and

Whereas, We believe the American people will not join in discrimination against German goods after the war if the danger of excessive armament has been removed by the fact that the German Government has in reality become a responsible instrument controlled by the German people; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America earnestly calls the attention of the business men of Germany to these conditions and urges them also to stop this situation and to co-operate to the end that a disastrous economic war may be averted and that a lasting peace may be made more certain.

LULLING GERMANS ABOUT AMERICA

Dr. Davis, the Kaiser's Dentist, Tells of Adroit Deception of the People.

DENYING WAR ZEAL HERE

Restriction of Americans in Berlin Contrasted with Policy in This Country.

"The German press is carefully and adroitly continuing to foster the idea among the German people that America is not really in earnest about the war," said Dr. A. N. Davis yesterday, in discussing the situation in Berlin as he left it little over a month ago. Dr. Davis, formerly of Piqua, Ohio, is the American dentist who lived in the German capital fifteen years and numbered Emperor William among his patients.

"Every effort," he said, "is being made to belittle America—even the highest officials are attempting to convey the impression that Germany has little to fear from the United States. Practically nothing is printed concerning America except the President's addresses on war aims and the possible bases of a permanent peace. Even these are treated by the papers as if the President were speaking as a sort of detached person whose interest was the welfare of the world, not with the idea that they represent the earnest determination of the American people to see the war through to a successful conclusion.

"Not until Germany begins to feel the military pressure of the United States, will the people realize the new conditions that confront them. Then, I predict, the fostered enmity toward England will be as nothing to the hatred that will be poured out by the inspired press against America.

Restraint Put on Americans.

"The American business men who took advantage of the nine months' treaty between the United States and Germany to wind up business affairs as far as possible were kept under the closest surveillance by the police at all times and were not permitted to leave the city without a special permit. For one of them to go to a race meeting ten miles out of Berlin it is necessary to apply for a permit at least a month in advance.

"The thing that has impressed me most since my return to America is the freedom we accord to German subjects over here. It seems to me as if no restrictions were upon them. In Germany every time some new regulation was adopted regarding the Americans the excuse was given that the United States was treating Germans harshly and there must be some retaliation. You can imagine my surprise to get home and find German subjects free to travel about the country at will, just so they do not actually go within a given distance of certain establishments.

"And this, too, in the face of the fact that not since the war started has a single overt act been charged against an American in Germany, whereas here in the United States we have had to put up with all sorts of admitted crimes by German residents. I have inquired as to this leniency toward Germans in the United States and have been told that the country is too big and there are too many Germans here to make it feasible to adopt the restrictive measures in force in Germany.

"I can assure you that the German Government would not be deterred by the size of the task. The German people themselves are restricted in their movements, and no person is allowed to travel without a special identification pass, which may be demanded as many as five times during a short journey.

Punished on Slight Pretext.

"The slightest thing will result in a curtailment of an American's privileges. A friend of mine criticised mildly an article in a Berlin paper. He thought that only friends were about. The next day he was sent for, admonished, and required to report to the police twice daily and to remain in his quarters from 8 o'clock in the evening until 6 in the morning.

"The most privileged Americans must report to the Berlin police twice weekly and have their papers stamped. These papers show just what the bearer of them is permitted to do, what hours he must keep, and where he is permitted to go.

"There are not half a dozen Americans in Berlin who are not anxious to get home. Many of them are having trouble to get permission.

"'I first applied for leave last August,

Continued on Page Two.

ARE YOU RUN DOWN? DEWEY'S PORT WINE AND OLIVE OIL, 188 FULTON ST., N. Y. CORT. 3601—Advt.

SAYS MAN WAS ANCESTOR OF APES

British Scientist Calls for Reconsideration of Post-Darwinian Theory.

TALGAI SKULL DEDUCTIONS

Man Highly Developed Ages Before Period He Was Supposed to be Mere Brute.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—That man is not descended from anthropoid apes, that these would be in fact more accurately described as having been descended from man, that man as man is far more ancient than the whole anthropoid branch, and that compared with him the chimpanzee and orang-utan are newcomers on this planet, were assertions made by Professor Wood Jones, Professor of Anatomy in the University of London, in a lecture yesterday on the origin of man.

The professor claimed these assertions were proved not only by recent anatomical research, but to be deducible from the whole trend of geological and anthropological discovery.

One of the most interesting references in the lecture was to recent reports by Dr. Stewart Arthur Smith of Sydney on the Talgai skull discovered in 1889 in Darling Downs, N. S. W., but never seriously investigated till 1914.

"This undoubtedly human skull, very highly mineralized," he said, "was found in a stratum with extinct pouched mammals, and probably is as ancient as the famous Piltsdown skull, whose human nature was so hotly disputed just before the war. In deposits of the same age as those in which the Talgai skull was unearthed were found bones of dingo dogs, and also bones of extinct pouched mammals gnawed by these dogs.

"Until the arrival of Captain Cook in Australia no non-pouched mammals were ever introduced upon the Australian sand continent. It is geologically certain that Australia has always been surrounded by the sea since the time of the evolution of pouched mammals. Had it not been so, it is almost certain that many non-pouched mammals in the neighboring continents would have migrated thither.

"How then can the presence of the Talgai man and his dingo dogs alone among these be accounted for? The conclusion deducible is that he must have arrived there in boats with his family and his domestic dogs, and the astounding fact emerges that a period in the world's history, when only a year or two ago the most advanced anatomists were satisfied man was scarcely distinguishable from his brute ancestors, a man already so highly developed as to have domesticated animals and to be a boat builder and navigator was actually in Australia, and, to an astonishing degree, the reasoning master of his own fate."

In view not only of this, but of even more convincing evidence gathered from man's own anatomical structure, Professor Wood Jones made a moving appeal for the whole reconsideration of the post-Darwinian conception of man's comparatively recent emergence from the brute kingdom. The missing link of Huxley, he asserted, if ever found, would not be a more apelike man, but a more human ape.

ACCUSE 2 ARMY MEN OF FORGERIES ABROAD

Alleged Deserter and a Private of Marines Charged in Paris with Frauds, Reaching $6,000.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—Robert C. Stuart, an alleged deserter from both the British and American armies, and Harry Heiss, a private of marines, have been arrested, according to the European edition of the New York Herald, in connection with the recent operations in fraudulent checks in this city. The men will be tried by a court martial in a few days. It is estimated that the amount obtained by passing worthless checks aggregated more than $6,000. It is said that as a result of information obtained from the men further arrests are likely.

Stuart, it is said, served in the British army two years as a non-commissioned officer and won a distinguished conduct medal for bravery. Later he enlisted with the American forces.

When brought before the examining officers he demanded that General Pershing be informed of his arrest, and, asserting that President Wilson was his friend, insisted that the President be informed by cable. He was soon silenced by a New York police expert now in the service of the intelligence department of the American army, and eventually confessed.

A general warning about fraudulent checks has been sent to American banks in Paris.

WILSON PLANNING A SPEEDY REPLY TO VON HERTLING

Col. House and Lansing Confer with Him Several Hours at White House.

AUSTRIA'S VIEW WANTED

But Chancellor's Speech Is Aimed So Directly at Wilson That a Response Is Necessary

LOOKING FOR TEUTON RIFT

President Expected to Call for Proofs That Hostile Nations Really Desire Peace.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—In spite of authoritative suggestion to the contrary, considerable significance was attached here today to the fact that Secretary Lansing and Colonel E. M. House, President Wilson's unofficial adviser in foreign affairs, took luncheon with the President and afterward were in consultation with him for two and a half hours. The impression prevails that the discussion had to do with the situation produced by the speech of the Imperial German Chancellor in the Reichstag and the advance of the German forces in Russia.

Practically every one having knowledge of the attitude of President Wilson toward the German and Austrian intimations that the Central Powers are ready for peace is agreed that the President will not lose the opportunity to answer the recent speech of Count von Hertling. That speech was so plainly directed toward President Wilson's utterances before Congress on Feb. 11 that it is felt that the President will discuss it in another address to the Senate and House. But the President, according to the prevailing view, would prefer to wait until an expression of the Austrian attitude came from Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, who responded in what was interpreted in some quarters as a sympathetic spirit to the President's prior statement of America's war aims.

The presence of Secretary Lansing and Colonel House at the White House today is attributed to the President's desire to survey the situation produced by von Hertling's speech and the German advance into Russia, and try to forecast the position to be assumed by Austria-Hungary.

The belief prevails here that there is a wide divergence between the views of the Austro-Hungarian Government and the militaristic group which controls at Berlin. Evidence accumulates that the Government and people of Austria-Hungary are out of sympathy with the Prussian intention to conquer a large portion of Russian territory and hold it by force. It has been known for a long time that Austria-Hungary would be glad to end hostilities, being spurred on by the unrest among the people and the resentment caused by the high-handed manner in which the Prussian group compelled the Vienna Government to conform to its imperialistic ambitions.

President Wilson is believed to be impressed with the idea that Austria-Hungary is fertile ground for sowing the seed of democratic principles, and it is the understanding that his two recent addresses on war aims were directed mainly toward the Austro-Hungarian people.

Some observers contend that the rather pacific speech of Count Czernin was diplomatic camouflage, aiming to tempt the United States to enter into peace negotiations with the Vienna Government. If that was the purpose, it has been futile, for the President has laid down the principle that any peace arrangement must be made with the participation of all the allied nations. He has rejected the dictum of Count von Hertling that Germany will deal with her enemies separately in discussing the settlement of their differences.

It is expected here that in his next address President Wilson will call upon Germany and Austria-Hungary for specifications of their expressed willingness to enter into peace negotiations. In other words, he will demand evidence of good faith in their declarations. The time has arrived, it is held, when the Teutonic powers must lay their cards on the table as an evidence of their sincerity.

VATICAN IS PLEASED WITH HERTLING SPEECH

Osservatore Romano Says Chancellor Accepts Principal Points of Pope's Proposal.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—The Osservatore Romano, the Vatican organ, declares itself fully satisfied with the Imperial German Chancellor's speech, according to a Rome dispatch.

It remarks that Chancellor von Hertling accepts the principal points in the Pope's proposal, and, with regard to Belgium, that Germany shows herself disposed to treat with the Havre Government on the basis of the Pope's plan.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va. The Greenbrier, European plan. Wonderful curative waters. N. Y. Office, The Plaza.—Advt.

British February Casualties Reported as Only 18,961

LONDON, Feb. 28.—British casualties, reported during February, totaled only 18,961, divided as follows:

Killed or died of wounds: Officers, 183; men, 4,012.

Missing: Officers, 468; men, 14,298.

This total of casualties shows a remarkable decrease from the figures for January (73,017) and December (79,527) and is in even greater contrast with the total for November, (129,089,) when there was severe fighting on the Cambrai front.

ACTION BY JAPAN IS EXPECTED SOON

China May Join with Four Divisions Against the Bolsheviki in Siberia.

GERMAN SPIES IN KOREA

Washington Circles Apprehensive of Effect on Russian People of Forcible Entry.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, March 1, (3 A. M.)—The Morning Post's Shanghai correspondent says that, according to the Chinese press, China will co-operate with Japan in the Siberian operations by sending four divisions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Despite official reticence regarding diplomatic exchanges now in progress between Entente Powers and the Tokio Foreign Office, the conviction is strong here that Japan will soon take effective military measures calculated to protect the Manchurian end of the Trans-Siberian Railway and to meet any contingency that may arise in Siberia.

Secretary Lansing today declined to comment on any phase of the Siberian problem or military operations there, either by Japan alone or jointly with other co-belligerent powers. He denied that he was responsible for the circulation of the published statement that Japan had directed inquiries to the Entente Powers and the United States Government to test their feeling toward the institution of joint military operations in Siberia, with a view to protecting that link between Russia and the Far East and saving the military and other stores from the hands of the Germans.

It was asserted here today, although lacking official corroboration, that Great Britain and France had asked the Japanese Government to take measures to guard the Trans-Siberian Railway from Vladivostock to the borders of Transbaikalia, where the railway quits Manchurian territory and enters Siberia.

Premier Terauchi's Plain Talk.

It was pointed out that not longer than Jan. 22 Count Terauchi, the Premier of Japan, who is himself a military officer, made it plain in an address to the Japanese Diet that Japan would not hesitate "to take proper measures" if Russian internal disorders should spread to Eastern Asia.

"What causes me the greatest measure of anxiety at this juncture," he said, "is the turn events are taking in Russia. As Russia's true friend, Japan earnestly hopes that that country may successfully settle its difficulties and without much further loss of time establish a sound and strong Government.

"Unfortunately, however, I am deeply concerned to observe that, according to the latest information, Russia's internal disorders are gradually spreading to her possessions in Eastern Asia, to the possible menace of Far Eastern peace, the preservation of which is the aim of our national policy. Japan holds herself responsible for the maintenance of peace in this part of the world, and consequently in the event of that peace being endangered to the inevitable injury of our interests the Government will not hesitate a moment to take proper measures."

Seoul advices received in Tokio state that Germans and Russians are spying upon Japanese troop movements in Korea, employing in their interest anti-Japanese Koreans in Siberia. Japan may regard Russia's collapse and surrender to Japan's enemies as involving the forfeiture by Russia of the latter's sphere in Northern Manchuria. China may also entertain this view and assist in the expulsion of Russia from Chinese territory.

It was intimated that the new Russian question touched upon the most fundamental problems before Japan, and that the occupation of Siberian territory would not concern merely the protection of the great quantities of supplies furnished to Russia by America and the Allies stored at Vladivostok, but also the vital question of Japan's national defense. The military steps to be taken might include the occupation of all the territory south and east of the Southern Stanovoi Mountains to the coast of the Sea of Okhotsk, and also of the Russian portion of Sakhalin Island.

Such an occupation would protect Japan against any possible developments in Russia, and insure her against injurious effects from any situation which may arise in Siberia as a result of Russia's capitulation.

Danger in Intervention.

It is pointed out in official circles, however, that a radical departure from established rules of international law would be involved in the forcible entry into a neutral country, and that consideration must be given to the possible effect upon the Russian people of such a course in their relations to the present war.

Already there has been some apprehension that great numbers of Russian soldiers, rather than return to their

Continued on Page Two.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages Nothing more appetizing and delightful for a winter's breakfast. Try a 2-lb. pkge.—Advt.

RUSSIAN ATTACKS FORCE GERMANS TO BEAT RETREAT

Halt of Army's Advance Ordered as Vanguards and Patrols Fall Back.

FINALLY DRIVEN FROM PSKOV

Large Bolshevist Forces Being Massed to Defend the Approaches to Petrograd.

REVAL SHELLED FROM ISLE

Proclamation Denounces German Socialists for Allowing Workmen to be "Cains and Judases."

LONDON, Feb. 28.—A Petrograd dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company under date of Feb. 27, says it is reported from Luca that the German detachments which entered that town a day or two ago are leaving. The Russians, moving to meet them, have turned toward the main railway and occupied three small stations within twelve miles of Pskov. Large Russian detachments are concentrating near Pskov. The railway men are forming partisan detachments along the line.

From Smolensk comes the report that the Germans have met with strong resistance within sixteen versts (10.7 miles) from Orsha and were forced to retire. The Germans have been trying to cross the Beresina River and consolidate the ground in order to begin operations in the direction of Orsha and Gomel. Red guards concentrated at Kroupi station prevented the Germans from advancing in the direction of Orsha.

Direct information from Novo Selie says that the Germans have received orders to make no further advance, and the German cavalry patrols, which appeared at Novo Selie, have retired.

According to the Smolny Institute, the Bolshevist headquarters at Petrograd, fighting proceeded all Wednesday morning for possession of Pskov, and a message from Luga says it is definitely in Russian possession.

Norgen Island, defending Reval from the sea, is in Russian hands, and the batteries have fired on Reval, where there are numerous German detachments.

The Council of People's Commissaries, a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says, has issued another call to arms, in the course of which it is declared the German invaders are arresting the Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils, shooting captured Red Guards, and arming German and Austrian prisoners in the Ukraine. The proclamation asserts that the troops at the front have now pulled themselves together and are resisting the invasion. It concludes:

"May the blood spilled in this unequal struggle fall on the heads of the German Socialists, who are allowing the German workmen to be ranked among the Cains and Judases."

Enrollment of the new army is proceeding successfully, an Exchange Telegraph dispatch says. Cossack regiments in Petrograd are being sent in the direction of Pskov, and other regiments formed of mixed detachments are marching to the front. Several detachments of sailors have arrived in the capital from Finland.

Women, children and invalids have received permission to leave the city.

A Russian wireless message under date of Feb. 27 says:

"Delegates of the People's Secretariat of Ukraine are on their way from Kiev to Brest-Litovsk. They will sign the peace treaty which was concluded with the former Kiev Rada."

German Report of Operations.

BERLIN, Feb. 28, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—Germany's military operations on the Northern Russian front are taking their normal course, the German General Staff announced today in the following bulletin:

Eastern Theatre—Operations are taking their regular course. In Esthonia the Fourth Esthonian Regiment also has placed itself under our command to clear the country of bands overrunning it.

In Minsk, (occupied by the Germans Feb. 21,) 2,000 machine guns and 50,000 rifles were captured.

MME. ZOLLNER'S SON OUT OF ANNAPOLIS

Shope Forced to Resign from Naval Academy Because of Pro-German Sympathies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Midshipman K. B. Shope has been forced to resign from the United States Naval Academy on account of letters written to his mother, the Baroness Iona Zollner, wife of Captain William Zollner of the Bavarian Army, showing that he was in sympathy with the pro-German views of his mother. Baroness Zollner was recently held for the Federal Grand Jury at Chattanooga, Tenn., on the charge of violating the Espionage act. She has not been interned, but is under parole with orders to report, and is being closely watched by Federal authorities.

Lieutenant John W. Spaulding, an army officer, who was arrested at a Chattanooga hotel with the Baroness last December after testifying in her defense, was sent to Fort Oglethorpe under guard. The charge against the Baroness was based chiefly on a code in her possession and letters written by her son.

Information based on the letters from Midshipman Shope to his mother was transmitted to the Navy Department by the District Attorney. This was sent to Capain Eberle, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, by Secretary Daniels, and Shope was interrogated. Captain Eberle found that the boy was under the influence of his mother and pro-German in his views.

KAISER REBUKED BY SCHEIDEMANN

Ruler's Victory Speech "Displeasing" and "Unpolitic," He Tells the Reichstag.

AUSTRIANS CALLED HOSTILE

Solf, Replying to Smuts, Says Germany Wants Neutralized Colonies.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 28.—In Tuesday's debate on Chancellor von Hertling's speech in the Reichstag Philipp Scheidemann, the Socialist leader, took the Emperor to task for his reply to the address of the Burgomaster of Hamburg, in which the Emperor said: "We desire to live in friendship with neighboring people, but victory for the German arms must first be recognized."

"We have heard recently," said Herr Scheidemann, "of the speech in which it was said that the world must first recognize us as victorious. Not for a long time have we read anything the tone of which was so displeasing and the contents so unpolitic. Perhaps it is to the point to recall that all parties, including the Conservatives, in November, 1008, recommended somewhat more reserve in that quarter.

"In times when there is talk of peace, words from an authoritative source should be very carefully weighed. A great part of the people whom we represent do not share the views uttered in that speech, but, on the other hand, energetically repudiate them."

"Dangerous" Policy on Russia.

Herr Scheidemann said that attempts to conclude a peace on the west such as that with Russia would prove a trial of strength dangerous for Germany. The world, he said, would go to sleep rifle in hand, Bolshevist dreams would be realized, and world revolution would arrive.

"Our military advance against Russia evoked vexation in Austria-Hungary," he added, "the majority of whose people are quite openly hostile to us."

Discussing the Chancellor's reply to President Wilson, Herr Scheidemann said:

"The Imperial Chancellor frankly stated yesterday that he accepted President Wilson's four principles. This declaration is all the more important when one considers that President Wilson emphasized that his principles were accepted everywhere except by the German military and annexationist party. Well, this party, fortunately, is in this country no longer of decisive importance."

Mathias Erzberger, leader of the clerical Centre, said that the peace in the east "completely corresponds to the peace resolution" of the Reichstag in 1917. He added:

"Wherever it deviates it only represents a temporary political measure. It depends on its execution whether it holds good at the general conclusion of peace."

Solf Proposes Neutral Colonies.

Dr. W. S. Solf, Secretary for the Colonies, said that General Smuts had demanded East Africa as a connecting link on the road to Egypt and India, and had thus set up a sort of Monroe Doctrine for the southern hemisphere with the exclusion of the Germans, just as the French had done in West Africa.

"That is a much stronger accentuation of the standpoint of force," said the Secretary, "than when the security of order is desired. Smuts attempted to advance justification for this by saying that Germany would militarize the colored races. The native soldiers in the German colonies have not been trained or even equipped for fighting against the whites, whereas France has created in her colonies a standing army of 100,000, and has thus made most of her colonies military.

"Great Britain also has troops in her African colonies and permanent white garrisons at all important places on the coast."

Dr. Solf said that Germany desired in the interests of the prestige of the white race to neutralize all her colonies. He said:

"Our East Africans are holding out, not as General Smuts thinks because they have been prepared for years for war against Europeans, but because we have succeeded twice in sending them arms and ammunition.

"Germany's program does not entail militarization in Africa. Nevertheless Germany cannot make herself defenceless on this account while others are militarizing."

Dr. Solf said that the recent speech of General Smuts showed that he wanted to destroy Germany as a colonial power just as Lloyd George would destroy Germany as a Continental power and Sir Edward Carson desired to destroy Germany as an industrial power.

He asserted that Germany had never allowed any doubt to exist as to the Government and people unanimously desiring to get the colonies back or that a colonial policy was a vital question for Germany and not a luxury. The enemy had failed to enlighten Germany regarding the ultimate fate of the German colonies, and he added, after reciting the attitude of General Smuts and others: "This is not the spirit which leads to peace."

Stresemann Opposes Peace Offer.

Dr. Gustave Stresemann, National Liberal, said: "The last few weeks have taught us what is the best method of reaching peace. It is true that the Czech Social Democratic Party in Austria in the first few days protested against our advance. However, when our capture of foodstuffs was heard of, the feeling apparently changed. It is not the negotiations with Trotzky, nor the Reichstag resolution, nor the reply to the Pope's note, but the advance of the unbroken German military forces which has brought us peace in the east. In view of this fact a fresh peace offer would be wrong."

Dr. Stresemann opposed the Chancellor's invitation to Belgium, saying:

"Even if its annexation is not intended, Belgium constitutes a pawn against Great Britain."

Rumania, according to Dr. Stresemann, does not deserve consideration. He concluded:

"A war indemnity is a real guarantee for a lasting peace, and the occupying force must remain in Rumania until an indemnity is paid."

SAYS HERTLING PAVES WAY.

Frankfort Paper Thinks Peace Parleys Could Begin at Once.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 28.—The Vossische Zeitung of Berlin, discussing the speeches of Hertling and von Payer in the Reichstag, says that both spoke as politicians. Like most organs of the Right, it strongly disapproved von Payer's talk, sarcastically referring to his humble origin and arguing that as he read his speech from manuscript it was to be assumed that it had already been approved by his party and by the Chancellor and so must constitute the domestic political program of the Government.

The paper pretends not to oppose the Vice Chancellor's program, but explains the anger of Conservatives as due to the form rather than the contents of his speech and to the fact that he was allowed to speak first instead of during the debate or after Westarp or Scheidemann. It remarks:

"The German Government has assumed a heavy responsibility and must now support the Vice Chancellor. It can form a majority with the Right or the Left, but should remember the fate of the Bethmann Hollweg Government, which failed. He cannot govern against the Right and the Left. In the Reichstag itself the majority party appears to have been united by von Payer's speech and the Centrum will, of ocurse, support him.

The Frankfurter Zeitung, commenting on Hertling's speech, says that Germany's foreign policy resolves itself into three questions: "How do we stand?" "What is the aim of German policy?" "How shall we get peace?"

The Zeitung says that his speech did not give a clear answer to these questions, but it thinks progress has been made. It discusses the Polish question very fully, asserting that it is Germany's intention to have friendly relations with all peoples after the war.

The Zeitung further argues that in view of the Chancellor's statement on Wilson's latest speech it can be assumed that there is very little fundamental difference of opinion between Hertling and Wilson, and that a conference ought to begin immediately on the basis of the four Wilson principles approved by the Chancellor.

The Frankfort newspaper further goes on to say that Hertling expressed this idea in his speech, but it argues that it is not sufficient merely to approve in theory; a practical application must be found, as was shown in the Brest-Litovsk negotiations. Furthermore, says the Zeitung, Wilson must induce the Entente to adopt his practical principles. It thinks he holds a strong hand, as the Entente can only continue the war with America's help.

It goes on to urge that Hertling's declaration regarding Belgium cannot fall on deaf ears in Washington and London, but nevertheless expresses doubt whether the Chancellor's appeal for a conference will find an echo in either America or the allied countries.

The Zeitung thinks that von Payer acquitted himself admirably in his maiden speech as Vice Chancellor. It especially approves the definiteness of his policy, which, it asserts, has the full support of the majority party.

The Deutsche Tages-Zeitung compares von Payer to a bull in a china shop, and the Deutsche Zeitung thinks his speech a scandal. The Lokal Anzeiger, commenting on the speeches of Hertling and von Payer, says that the Chancellor united the people but the Vice Chancellor created discord, and that this is the impression made by Monday's speeches. That paper says that the House awaited the speeches with bated breath and when the Chancellor approved Wilson's principles there was absolutely no opposition in the House from the Left or the Right.

It says that the speech was loudly applauded at times, and that the impression left was that he had the support of the united German people in his peace policy. It condemns von Payer's speech, however, as that of a politician, and insists that while he talks of a united political front, he did his best to disunite the people. It adds:

"For him and for the Fatherland it would have been better that he remained as a party leader instead of occupying the place next to the Chancellor."

KAISER THANKS FARMERS.

"Look Ahead, Trust in God," Sword Prepares Peace, He Says.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 28.—Emperor William, acknowledging a message of homage from the German Agricultural Society, telegraphed the following message:

"Your loyal greeting has gratified me and again convinced me that I shall not be deceived in my confidence in the efficiency, energy, and ready sacrifice of the German agriculturists. The army and navy have achieved tremendous things. The German sword has prepared the way for peace. German industry and perseverance will bring us a blessed future. Look ahead. Trust in God. My thanks are accompanying your labors."

ANTI-WAR AGITATORS SENTENCED IN ROME

35 Months for Lazzari and 28 for Bombacci—Crowd Drowns Socialist Cries.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Feb. 28.—The trial of Constantino Lazzari, General Secretary of the Italian Socialist Party, and Signor Bombacci, Assistant Secretary of the party, was concluded today. The Crown Prosecutor proved their complete guilt of propaganda depressing the spirit of the country and asked for sentences of forty-two months in prison for Lazzari and twenty-ight for Bombacci.

Lazzari was interrogated by the Judge while an immense crowd filled the court room. He answered with a speech again setting forth his socialistic views, not considering them a crime, and proclaiming that he would always follow the same line of conduct which, according to him, was the best way to protect the welfare of his country.

Counsel for the defense made vigorous speeches in favor of their clients. One of them, a Socialist Deputy, Bentine, ended by saying:

"If you acquit them you do us Socialists a pleasure; if you condemn them you do us honor." The court immediately granted the honor desired, condemning Lazzari to thirty-five months' imprisonment and a fine of 3,500 lira, and Bombacci to twenty-eight months' imprisonment and a fine of 3,000 lira.

Lazzari received his sentence crying "Viva socialism!" which was repeated by some companions in the crowd, but this was drowned immediately by loud cries of "Viva Italy! Down with Traitors!" As Lazzari was being removed from the room, Socialists embraced and kissed him.

Lazzari has been perhaps the most powerful anti-war leader in Italy. He issued at different intervals circular letters to his adherents recalling the Socialist meetings at Zimmerwald and elsewhere, and deploring the attitude of a certain parliamentary group of Socialists after the invasion of Italian soil, affirming that, notwithstanding this, the Socialist Party had persisted in its attitude of determined opposition to the war. He also applauded the work of the pacifists in Russia.

When Lazzari was denounced for these acts the courts maintained that under existing laws they did not constitute a punishable crime. A special decree, therefore, was issued providing an amendment to cover this lack in the laws. Lazzari, having continued his propaganda, was arrested.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Feb. 28.—Commendatore Francesco Gnecchi, director of one of the greatest silk factories in Italy, and Primo Bonacossa, one of his associates, have been arrested. The Society of Silk Weavers is accused of dealing with enemy subjects, and inquiries have been made to establish whether the society has traded with the enemy through Switzerland and whether this state of affairs continued after a decree was issued prohibiting the exportation of silk and cotton from Italy.

One of the chief reasons which led the authorities to arrest Gnecchi and Bonacossa was that in 1916 so much silk and cotton was sold that the society gained a profit of 20,000,000 francs. Both the accused belong to prominent families and have been much respected here.

TAKE REPRISAL ON VENICE.

Austrians Report Attack Was to Avenge Raid on Innsbruck.

VIENNA, Feb. 28, (via London.)—The official statement, issued at the War Office tonight, says:

There has been increased artillery fire in isolated sectors along the Piave.

In reprisal for the Italian air raid on the open town of Innsbruck, our flying squadrons on Tuesday bombed railway stations and military works of the naval port of Venice. Many hits resulted in fires.

ASK WILSON'S LEAVE TO FIGHT FOR RUSSIA

Harlem Socialists Move to Organize a "Red Guard" Here of Men Above Draft Age.

DENY THEY ARE SLACKERS

Socialist Office Holders Meet Constituents to Tell the Hardships of Their Jobs.

The proposal to send an American Red Guard to Russia to aid the Bolsheviki against the invading Germans was enthusiastically applauded last night at a meeting of the Socialist Propaganda League at Park View Palace, 5 West 110th Street. The hall was packed with Socialists, most of them apparently of the Bolshevist wing, and some hundreds who could not get in held an overflow meeting in the street. All the speakers made it clear that the enlistment of a Red Guard in this country depended on permission of the President, and it was stipulated that volunteers should not include men of draft age. A considerable number of policemen were present, but the meeting was calm, and aside from one interruption by some anarchists there was no disturbance.

At the close of the meeting the following telegram was sent to President Wilson:

"Two thousand Socialists and workers in mass meeting assembled request that you allow recruiting of the American Red Guard of men not subject to service under the selective draft for military service in Russia against German imperialism."

The President was also asked to permit a cablegram to be sent to the Bolshevist headquarters in Petrograd congratulating the revolutionary workers and peasants for their "heroic struggle against German imperialism."

"We have been called slackers, cowards, and pro-Germans," said Louis C. Fraina, editor of The New International, who presided, "but if the Government will permit we shall demonstrate our courage. Russia was demoralized by the old régime, but now she is calling not on one particular nation, but on the workers of the world."

Andre Tridon, a well-known revolutionary writer, said there was no danger that the Bolsheviki would collapse. "They are not like the paid Socialists of Germany," he added.

Henry Jaeger asserted that while the American Revolution was noble, the Russian revolution was the most brilliant ever known. "As soon as our Red Guard gets over there," he said, "we shall march right into Germany and ask the German Socialists what they are going to do."

Other speakers were A. Schwarzenfeld, who said he wanted to be the first man to enlist, and Arturo Giovanitti.

Non-Socialist members of the Board of Aldermen were described as vicious by Alderman Abraham Beckerman last night at a meeting of his constituents, who had come to hear three Socialist office holders tell what had been accomplished by the party since last election.

"I have to take my hat off to that gang in the City Hall," said the Alderman. "Hardly a man there has the least constructive ability or is in the slightest way interested in the people's welfare. They are vicious and foulmouthed. Talk about calling people traitors, they are traitors to the city and country, those Republicans and Democrats in the City Hall."

Alderman Beckerman said Borough President Dowling "can't see beyond his own nose," and referred to the Borough President as "Tammany's supreme thinkers." He described Mayor Hylan as "cooling his heels at Palm Beach while the people shiver in the coalless city." Alderman Beckerman said that the seven Socialist members of the board expected to be expelled, but that the seven vacant seats would be an emblem of the passing of representative government in New York.

Following Alderman Beckerman, Judge Jacob Panken of the Municipal Court lamented that he wasn't in the thick of the "fight" in the State Assembly and the Board of Aldermen.

Assemblyman Elmer Rosenberg advised Judge Panken that it was not so pleasant these days carrying on the "fight" as a Socialist. He said the Republican and Democratic members of the Legislature were "a group of the most ignorant and insincere type of men." The Assemblyman said the Socialists could not agree to certain bills pertaining to the welfare of soldiers, "not because we don't like those boys who are going over there, but because we don't like to see this tragedy exploited for political gain."

REPORTS 3 VICTIMS OF GERMAN GAS

Continued from Page One.

were members of a trench mortar battery.

The list of dead and wounded is as follows:

KILLED BY GAS.

SCHUMACHER, JOSEPH A., private, Bristol, Penn.
COLEMAN, SID, private, Cord, Ark.
GALLOWAY, GEORGE E., private, Fairmont, N. C.

KILLED IN ACTION.

REYELT, HELMER E., private, Harlan, Iowa.

SEVERELY WOUNDED.

FAGAN, WILLIAM J., Sergeant, Madison, Penn.
O'CONNELL, WILLIAM, Corporal, Cambridge, Mass.
VAN SICE, GLENN L., Corporal, Waverley, N. Y.
SINGER, JACOB, private, Louisville, Ky.
BEATTY, ROBERT M., private, Hammond, Ind.
MAHONEY, FRANK P., private, Muncie, Ind.
MASTERSON, ALVIN M., private, Rochester, Ind.
PLUNKETT, DAVID E., private, Hammondsville, Ohio.
BIELAWSKY, ADAM, private, Irvington, N. J.
COTE, EMILE E., private, Manchester, N. H.
DAUM, WALTER J., private, West Orange, N. J.
DUNN, MARVIN R., private, Anderson, Ind.
JONES, ADDISON W., private, Hopkinsville, Ky.
GOLDEN, JOSEPH, private, 5 Hester Street, New York.
GRIFFIN, JAMES V., private, Livingston, Ky.
HARRIS, CHESTER C., private, Alban, R. I.
BROWN, JOHN, wagoner, Muncie, Ind.
HECKMEYER, Casper, Sergeant, St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 26.
BATTS, CLYDE S., private, Elizabeth, N. J., Feb. 25.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

BECKWITH, BERNARD J., private, Monroe, Ind.

These deaths from accident or disease were also reported:

JUHALA, HENRY V., private, Gladstone, Mich., automobile accident.
HURD, RALPH G., private, Lowell, Mass., fractured skull.
HARRIS, CHARLES, private, Superior, W. Va., pneumonia.
TROWBRIDGE, ALEXANDER R., saddler, Gooding, Idaho, pneumonia.
GILBERT, WILLIAM C., private, Potomac, Mon., tuberculosis.

BELGIANS DEFEAT FOE IN CLASH ON YSER

Germans Use Boats and a Footbridge in Surprise Attack—Artillery Dueling Heavy.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—German forces in Flanders made a surprise attack on the Belgian lines north of Dixmude last night, but were repulsed by King Albert's soldiers. Boats were launched by the enemy on the Yser after a violent artillery attack, but all but one were destroyed or forced to retreat. An attempt of the Germans to throw a footbridge across the waterway was defeated by the Belgian gunfire. Heavy artillery duels were in progress in the same region and near Nieuport last night and today. The official bulletin from Havre reads:

A German surprise attack following a violent artillery preparation and directed against one of our posts situated north of Dixmude was completely repulsed. Of the six boats launched by the enemy but one was able to reach our post to take away a wounded soldier. The others were destroyed or forced to retreat.

A footbridge which the Germans attempted to throw across the Yser was destroyed by our artillery. The artillery firing was very intense in the region of Nieuport, and there were reciprocal bombardments north of Dixmude. During the night a German reconnoissance was repulsed by our advance forces south of Dixmude.

Today the artillery fighting has been quite serious in the regions of Nieuport and Dixmude.

Both British and French troops engaged in successful raids on their respective fronts last night. Haig's men were busy in the Somme sector and Pétain's soldiers carried on operations at Verdun and in Lorraine.

The day bulletin of the British War Office says:

English troops carried out a successful raid last night against the enemy's trenches on Greenland Hill, north of the Scarpe River. Twelve prisoners and a machine gun were captured by us.

English and Scottish troops also raided German positions in the southern portion of Houthulst Forest and brought back twelve prisoners and three machine guns.

The enemy's artillery was active in the neighborhood of Havrincourt Wood and south of the Scarpe River. The artillery on both sides was active during the early part of the night east of Ypres.

The day report of the French War Office says:

French patrols operating in the region of Beaumont (Verdun front) and in Lorraine brought back prisoners. The artillery fire was somewhat lively north of Hill 344, on the right bank of the Meuse.

The night was calm on the remainder of the front.

The French War Office announcement tonight reads:

The artillery fire was harassing east of St. Dié.

BERLIN, via London, Feb. 28, (Per Wireless Press.)—Today's bulletin on operations on the western front says:

Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht.—The British are maintaining their reconnoissance in many points on the front. At night, after violent artillery firing, they attacked with strong forces at Houthoist Wood and north of the Scarpe, but were repulsed in hand-to-hand fighting.

Front of Grand Duke Albrecht.—Twenty-seven prisoners were brought in through successful raids near Avocourt and Les Eparges.

HUMBERT SEEKS TO EXPLAIN

Money Deposited Here Partly for Print Paper, Paris Editor Asserts.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—Senator Charles Humbert, owner of the Journal, who was arrested last week in connection with the investigation of German propaganda in France, has written to Captain Bouchardon of the Paris Military Court saying that he has been placed in a false light by the cabled dispatches from New York regarding funds on deposit to his credit with J. P. Morgan & Co. (An investigation made at the request of the French Government by Attorney General Lewis of New York State showed that Senator Humbert had cash and bonds to the value of $324,000 to his credit.) The Senator asked a hearing on this subject, engaging to produce complete documentary proofs of his assertions.

Part of the money in question, he writes, came from his personal fortune, being deposited in August, 1915, to purchase print paper for the Journal. Another account was opened with the Central Bank of Norway for the same purpose, he says. As a matter of fact, he asserts, no paper was bought in America, better terms having been obtained in Norway. The remainder of the money, consisting of $170,000 placed to his credit by Bolo Pacha, recently sentenced to death for treason, was paid over, the Senator asserts, to enable him to reimburse Mme. Lenoir.

Pierre Lenoir, a Parisian capitalist, with William Desouches, bought the Journal in 1915 for 10,000,000 francs and later sold it to Senator Humbert. This money was believed to have come from a German source, and Lenoir was arrested last October charged with trading with the enemy. Previous dispatches concerning the Humbert case have mentioned no payment by the Senator to Mme. Lenoir.

DEPUTIES ACCLAIM ORLANDO

Stirred by Suggestion of a New Italian Offensive.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Feb. 28.—In twenty years there has not been witnessed such a unanimously enthusiastic ovation as was caused by Premier Orlando's speech in the Chamber of Deputies today.

The demonstration reached its climax when Signor Orlando read a report taken from an Austrian prisoner which demonstrated the fortitude with which Italian women and children in the invaded territories are supporting their sufferings, hoping for an Italian offensive which will drive the enemy from Italian soil. At this last sentence all the Deputies sprang to their feet, applauding frantically and waving their handkerchiefs. Turning toward the Military Tribune, which was crowded, they shouted vivas for the army, the front and the war.

A vote of confidence in the Government was also given as proof of the unity existing among the members in accord with the country for continuing the war.

FRENCH HONOR DR. BORSCH.

American Surgeon Recognized for His Work at Military Hospital.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—The Legion of Honor has been conferred on Dr. Louis Borsch, an American resident of Paris and formerly of Philadelphia, in recognition of his services as eye surgeon at the French military hospital of Grand Palais in the Champs Elysées. Presentation was made yesterday by President Poincare.

In August, 1900, Dr. Borsch received the Royal Medal of the Italian Ministry of Public Instruction for his work in ophthalmology.

ENGLAND TO RAISE 750,000 MORE MEN

Sir John Fraser Says Limit of Britain's Man Power Will Be Reached Soon.

NO ALARM OVER OFFENSIVE

Declares the Enemy May Bend Allied Line, but They Will Never Break It.

Great Britain cannot put more than another 750,000 men in the field, and the reports that the British can raise additional armies of 2,000,000 men are untrue, according to Sir John Foster Fraser, Chairman of the British National War Lecturer Committee, who spoke last night at the Lotos Club.

"I know what I am talking about when I tell you that if our necessary industries are to be maintained, we cannot raise more than another 750,000 men," Sir John said. "That will bring us to the top point of our man power, and we will be reaching it this Summer.

"But while the British army, which all told will be over eight million men this year, is reaching the zenith of its strength, we know that though the German forces on the other side of the line are greater than ever, their quality has deteriorated. The German 1918 class is exhausted; half of the 1919 class has gone; the 1920 class is being called up, which means boys of between 18 and 17. Let there be no alarm about the result of the forthcoming German offensive in the western theatre of war. No one can say exactly where the blow will be struck. But though at terrific sacrifice the enemy may bend our line they will never break it."

Sir John went into some detail with respect to the Russian situation. He described the hard life of the people under the Czar and dwelt on the periodical program against Jews.

"I do not say," he continued, "that Trotzky and Lenine are in the pay of the Germans, for I do not know, but I say they are dupes of the Germans. Idealism is all right, but it is not enough.

"Treachery and cowardice are not the words to apply to the Russians. They have made grave mistakes, and I know they are trying to make peace on earth by other means than the shedding of blood."

In picturing the life of the Grand Fleet, Sir John regretted that the British Navy never advertised. When a transport was lost or a sudden raid on a convoy took place, the ignorant, he said, thought that the British fleet was negligent and did not think of the hundreds of thousands of troops transported without loss.

"I would like to tell you," he added, "that during the six months preceding November last 4,500 merchant ships were convoyed across the dangerous North Sea and not one was lost.

"There is more danger from the German peace offensive than from the war offensive of the Germans," said the speaker. "Germany knows the power of the democracies in the allied countries and America. It is trying, and I actually think some times, partly succeeding in stirring discontent so that it may strike with the sword when its deluded antagonists [illegible] returning their swords to their scabbards. Remember Russia. At present Count von Czernin seems to be engaged in trying to put some salt on the tail of the American eagle. I do not imagine that shrewd old bird is to be caught by that or any other means.

"All peace talk from our foes has no other object than to weaken us. Let us clearly recognize that an indecisive conclusion will be tantamount to a German victory. We all want peace, but let us talk about it when the enemy is suing for it and not before."

SAYS BAN IS NOT LIFTED.

Censor Denies International News Service Has Been Reinstated.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 28.—"There is no truth in the report that the ban has been lifted on the Hearst publications or the International News Service," said Colonel Chambers, Chief Press Censor for Canada, in reply to a question today. "I am aware of the fact that a report of this kind has been circulated, but there is not a word of truth in it. The regulations are still being rigidly enforced, both in Great Britain and in Canada."

The International News Service on Feb. 15 sent out the following dispatch:

"WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The International News Service today was officially restored to the mails and cable privileges on all lines controlled by Great Britain, its colonies, and its allies."

No Encouragement Cabled to Reds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—In official quarters here today there was a general denial of the statement that dispatches had been sent through official channels and at Government expense from pacifist organizations and sympathizers with Russian revolutionists in this country urging the Russian people to resist the German invasion and hold out until assistance could come from the United States with the organization of Red Guard organizations. The Government has extended no encouragement to organizers of Red Guards, it was said, and has no purpose to do so.

LULLING GERMANS ABOUT AMERICA

Continued from Page One.

but was refused. Some time later I managed to obtain a permit for my wife and child and they came to America long before I was permitted to leave. I had about made up my mind that I was to be kept in Germany for the duration of the war, when I received word that my request had been granted.

"I did not take the risk of informing even my closest friends that I was leaving. I was afraid up to the last minute that something might be said against me, some anonymous letter might reach the police, and result in a revocation of my permit.

"The story that I traveled on a special pass signed by the Kaiser is all wrong. I had the same police authority granted to every other American who has left within the last few months. Like those other Americans, I did not feel happy until I landed here in New York, where I intend to remain."

Expects German Offensive.

Dr. Davis said that a German offensive in the west had been freely talked about in Berlin since last November.

"Many people have suggested to me that if Germany really intended an offensive, she would not be talking about it so much," he explained. "That is a wrong theory. We heard about the Italian offensive for months before it began. The stories got around in the same way, and I am convinced that Germany intends to strike several hard blows, even if she does not have an idea of definitely breaking the allied line.

"The food situation is critical in Berlin and Hamburg, but in the less congested districts all reports are that there is comparative plenty. The difficulties are in many cases those of transportation, including restrictions against transporting food from one province or State to another.

"On some of the big German farms, where Russian prisoners are employed, these prisoners are being fed upon three quarts of milk a day. Among other things. Yet there are children dying in Berlin for want of a little milk. So you see that the difficulties of food distribution are great even in highly organized Germany.

"Americans need not be surprised that they have had to face some of these difficulties. We will get over them more quickly than Germany has done. My own food supply was happily increased by Ambassador and Mrs. Gerard, who turned over to me a large share of the stores they had accumulated, including several barrels of flour, oil, soap, sugar, and other supplies. I feel that I owe the Gerards a deep debt of gratitude.

"The real Americans who were compelled to remain in Germany for a time after war was declared did not lose one ounce of their Americanism. They submitted without murmur of complaint to every restriction that was placed upon them, and only bided the time when they could safefly and legitimately get away. Many of them had to make big personal sacrifices, of course; but they did it cheerfully and loyally, and have come back to America with an even keener appreciation of patriotism than most of those who have never been abroad."

SINN FEINERS TEAR AND BURN OUR FLAG

Much Indignation Caused by Act at Galway—Police Unable to Prevent Disorders in Ireland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUBLIN, Feb. 28.—The Stars and Stripes were torn to shreds and burned in Galway town on Tuesday night by a crowd of Sinn Feiners who took the flags from boys who found them in an empty room. Much indignation has been caused.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The newspapers continue to print reports of seizures of land and other acts of lawlessness by Sinn Feiners in Ireland. The police are said to be unable to prevent these acts.

Henry Duke, Secretary for Ireland, has not resigned, and it is understood that he intends to stand by the Irish Convention until the end. He is credited with the opinion that much of the present lawlessness is due to an organized conspiracy against the convention. It is reported that many wealthy families residing in the West of Ireland have gone to Dublin to escape the disorders.

The Western Union Telegraph Company announced yesterday that trouble with its overland routes through Ireland had interrupted and delayed cable service. The cause of the trouble was not known. None of the three overland lines of the Western Union runs through County Clare or any of the districts in which political uprisings have been reported.

Although cable dispatches have reported the cutting of wires in some parts of Ireland, it was thought at the Western Union offices here that its lines which run from Dublin to coast points in the southwest had not been purposely destroyed. Late yesterday afternoon one of the cable lines was restored, but was working badly, which was taken as indicating that the damage had been done by storm.

SENATE MAY TRY CAILLAUX.

Paris Has Many Rumors About New Arrests in Treason Cases.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—For a week rumors have been current in well-informed circles that more arrests were likely in connection with the treason cases, but nothing has happened beyond the search and seizure of papers in the offices and homes of members of the staff of the Journal.

It is beginning to be whispered in the chamber lobby and the Palace of Justice corridors that the expectations of a sensational trial of ex-Premier Joseph Caillaux before a court-martial are likely to be disappointed. It is suggested that the Senate tribunal is in better position than a court-martial to take an alternative course should evidence be insufficient to prove that Caillaux's activities were a danger to not only France but also the other allies.

It might be possible for the High Court to make a decision somewhat as follows: "Caillaux has been clever enough to leave no clues by which his participation in or direction of the Bolo-ist movement can be established, but we regard him as a public menace in the present juncture, and accordingly pronounce a sentence of imprisonment or internment until after the close of hostilities."

All this is a matter of conjecture and may be entirely modified by events.

WORD FROM MME. POINCARE.

Thanks American Women for Their Sympathy with France.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Mme. Poincaré, wife of the President of France, has written to Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Chairman of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, a letter expressing appreciation of the devotion of American women to the cause of France and civilization. Her letter, made public today, reads:

"Will you kindly accept my best thanks for the message I have received from the Woman's Committee of National Defense and yourself?

"All the women of the French Republic will be deeply moved by this heartfelt attention.

"In devoting themselves entirely to such a patriotic service as the care of the soldiers who so bravely defend the cause of the Right of Civilization, they have not only done their duty as French women, but have already contributed to the welfare of humankind itself.

"They are happy to co-operate in so great a work with the valiant women of the Republic of the United States.

"Will you please, Madame, accept my compliments and best wishes?

"HENRIETTE POINCARE.

"Paris, 17th of January, 1918.

The letter was in answer to one sent by the Woman's Committee reading:

"Madame Poincaré: The women of the American Republic desire, through the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, to express to you and to our sisters of the French Republic the heartfelt gratitude we feel for their loyal devotion and patriotic service which the women of France have rendered their country and the whole world. We realize that without their heroic aid there would have been no hope for civilization, which the enemy seeks to destroy. Accept the sincere gratitude of the women of America and the assurance that the ties which bind us so closely together in this time of sorrow and suffering will not be lightly severed when peace is again restored to the earth.

"ANNA HOWARD SHAW,
"Chairman Woman's Committee."

Three Billion Pounds of Wool

is the estimated annual production of the world. The consumption of new wool in the United States last year is figured at 650 million pounds, of which about 290 million pounds were produced in this country.

War conditions have made it necessary for America to seek new sources of supply. Argentina now raises about 300 million pounds annually, and the United States has become Argentina's best wool customer—a relationship which is not likely to change after the war.

The Citizens National Bank has been strictly a commercial bank for 67 years, is particularly familiar with textile conditions, and offers the complete facilities of a foreign exchange department to merchants and manufacturers transacting business with foreign countries.

THE CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW YORK 320 BROADWAY
Established 1851

STEFANSSON PLANS AN 800-MILE TRIP

Sends Message Telling of Preparations for Start from Crosse Island.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 28.—The Globe received this morning the following message direct from Vilhjalmar Stefansson:

"Herschell Island, Jan. 31, 1918.
"Via Dawson, Y. T., Feb. 28, 1918.
"Have been planning this Winter to start with ten or more sleds north from Crosse Island, Alaska. We have supposed that there is a westerly current, and if this should prove so, we plan to make an 800-mile or more circle to Wrangel Island or the Siberian Coast. In case conditions differ from what is expected, a Winter may have to be spent on the ice.

"The work of preparation for this ice trip has been carried on all Winter most efficiently by Mr. Sterkerson.

"V. STEFANSSON."

SPANISH CABINET RESIGNS.

King Requests Premier Alhuelmas to Form a New Ministry.

MADRID, Feb. 28.—The Cabinet resigned today.

The resignation of the Cabinet was hastened by the withdrawal last night of Señor Ventosa, Minister of Finance, and Señor Rodes, Minister of Public Instruction, owing to the divergence of their views upon constitutional reforms from those held by their colleagues. The Premier then presented a collective resignation.

The King requested the Premier, Marquis de Alhucemas, immediately to form a new Ministry, in which many of the former Ministers will be included. Alhucemas will have the support of ex-Premier Romanones.

The retirement of the Government was expected in view of the outcome of the general elections on Sunday. Furthermore, the Ministry was divided on the question of the policy to be pursued toward Germany as a result of the recent torpedoing of several Spanish steamships.

Public opinion is expressing itself strongly against the lack of energetic action by the Government in the face of Germany's disregard of her engagements concerning the immunity of Spanish steamships, under the conditions specified, from submarine attack. The Government was urged by various newspapers to take a determined attitude of benevolent neutrality toward the Allies, while preserving officially the neutrality of the country.

It was suggested that Spanish laborers might be permitted to go to France and that free access might be given to American buyers for the expeditionary force in France, so as to effect a saving in tonnage.

In elections the largest numbers of seats in Parliament were won by the Liberal Democrats, with 93; Conservatives of the Dato group, 86; Romanones Liberals, 35; Republicans, 33.

Marquis de Alhucemas, the retiring Premier, was called upon to form a Cabinet in April of last year. The Cabinet resigned in June and he formed another, announcing a policy of absolute neutrality.

NO SALE OF HAMBURG PIERS.

Alien Property Custodian Denies He Advocated Such a Move.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—A. Mitchell Palmer, the Alien Property Custodian, denied the story, printed in New York today, that he advocated the sale of the Hamburg-American piers in New York, and would ask Congress for legislation to permit such a transaction.

"There is nothing in it," he said, as he was rushing from his home to a waiting cab, called to convey him to the Union Station.

Mr. Palmer said that the Government already had taken possession of the piers, and that they had been under his supervision as alien property for some months, along with all other enemy property.

ACTION BY JAPAN IS EXPECTED SOON

Continued from Page One.

farms and shops, would voluntarily join the Teuton armies, and some evidence of a foundation for this fear is found in Berlin dispatches announcing the entry into the German army of several regiments of Esthonians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Daily Mail, which yesterday published cable extracts from Charles H. Grasty's interview with General Foch, today commenting editorially on Viscount Motono's speech in the Japanese House of Representatives on Sunday, says:

"General Foch's appeal to Japan and the United States to join hands in confronting Germany in Siberia has thus been answered, so far as Tokio is concerned, almost before it was delivered. If the allied expedition, in which Japan and America would necessarily play a leadingpart, could control the Siberian railway, and with it the rich food-raising and mineral-bearing districts east of the Urals, a heavy counterstroke would be dealt to Germany's advance in European Russia. Japan's services to the allied cause throughout the war already have been considerable. It is not impossible that she may soon be adding to them."

The Daily Mail's Tientsin correspondent, telegraphing Sunday, says there are strong reasons for expecting an early Japanese move, owing to the ever-increasing menace to Far Eastern peace caused by the numerous German and Austrian prisoners of war throughout Siberia.

LONDON, Feb. 28, (Associated Press.)—The Times says it understands that the recent statement of Viscount Motono, the Japanese Foreign Minister, is regarded in well informed quarters as an authoritative declaration on Japan's policy.

COMMITTEE TIED ON OVERMAN BILL

Votes 8 to 8 on Reporting Measure as Modified to the Senate.

MORE CONCESSIONS LIKELY

Hoke Smith Wants President's Powers of Reorganization Delimited—Reed Against Erecting 'Autocracy.'

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Vigorous opposition to the Overman bill, to give power to the President to reorganize Government bureaus for war exigencies, developed today in the Senate Judiciary Committee. Unable to come to any agreement, the committee adjourned until Saturday, when the measure will be taken up again.

The committee was tied on the bill, 8 to 8, with six Democrats and two Republicans favoring it and three Democrats and five Republicans against it. Senator Cummins, who is understood to be opposed to the measure, was absent, as was Senator Walsh of Montana, whose attitude is in doubt. Senator Walsh, who is ill, will not be able to return to Washington to vote with the committee, and it is regarded as probable that, unless an unexpected change develops in the

CURB ON NIVELLE DENIED IN PARIS

Story That War Office Called Off April Offensive Is Disproved by Investigation.

FAILURE STOPPED ADVANCE

General Planned and Fought the Battle According to His Own Views.

NO PANIC AMONG DEPUTIES

Former Prime Minister Painleve Denies Every Statement That Refers to Him.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

[*The following cable dispatch, received yesterday, has manifestly been long delayed by the French censorship.*]

PARIS, Feb. 27.—The article entitled "The Battle of 1917," which appears in Collier's Weekly of Jan. 5, just received in France, purporting to give a true account of General Nivelle's offensive on April 16, 1917, may cause considerable mischief unless corrected. Aside from the injustice to the Ribot Ministry, and M. Painlevé in particular, against which M. Painlevé has already entered his protest, the article puts the French Government in a false position.

The main contention of the writer is that the French Government stopped the whole offensive, despite the British Government, because of a panic into which members of the French Parliament present at the Chemin des Dames on April 16 and seeing war slaughter for the first time in their lives were thrown. Collier's story says that these politicians returned to Paris that night and that their alarmist pressure subsequently induced Painlevé, then Minister of War, to call off the offensive at the moment when the Germans were about to retreat to the Meuse.

I have investigated this statement carefully and found it untrue. With the collapse of this claim, the whole structure of the story falls to the ground. The main contention being disproved, the rest of the article becomes mere gossip, some of it having elements of truth, but much of it imaginary and inaccurate.

Starting of Controversy Deplored.

The only excuse for going back to Nivelle's offensive would be the righting of some wrong so great that if unrighted it would interfere with allied success. As the Paris Government did not order the Nivelle offensive stopped, no such wrong could have been committed. The discussion is, therefore, one purely why Nivelle failed, and is simply raking over the dead embers of the past without good purpose and, indeed, with very pernicious possibilities.

If Nivelle or his friends have permitted disappointment and chagrin to drive him into fomenting a controversy, that fact brings new justification of the action of the French Government when, for the best of reasons, it removed him from command as not being a big enough man for the job. The greatest opportunity which any General has had in this war was given to him. He asked for power to organize and execute a tremendous "attaque brusque" as a climax and finale of all the secondary and preparatory movements. That power he received. He had the limit prescribed by himself.

His offensive failed. There was no order from Paris that it should be stopped. It was stopped by its own failure.

Various elements which enter into this failure could be the subject of interesting discussion, but once it is admitted, as it must be, that the War Office did not interfere, the matter loses all color of scandal and discussion can proceed in an entirely different vein. If Nivelle's Generals were doubtful of the soundness of his plans he cannot blame others for it. Actually he set out on a path that only a genius might dare to tread, and fell. The effort to shift its blame to other shoulders cannot be made good.

Story Contrasted with Facts.

In the appended parallel columns I have contrasted the facts with various statements made in the article in Collier's:

Statements in Collier's Article.	The Facts of the Case.
1. This offensive was really a great French victory.	1. It was not a great victory, but a "succès d'estime," creditable to the courage of the French soldiers, but which cost dear in men and fell far short of the ambitious hopes with which the plan of operations was conceived.
2. On Jan. 15, 1917, there was an allied council in London attended by Lloyd George, Bonar Law, Generals Haig and Nivelle, Premier Ribot, and the French War Minister, M. Painlevé.	2. This is the initial gross error by which the value of the whole story can be measured. At that time M. Ribot was not Premier, but M. Briand. M. Painlevé was not even a member of the French Government. M. Lyautey was War Minister. M. Painlevé only became War Minister on March 20. M. Painlevé did not enter the Briand Government of December, 1916, because his views on military questions were different.
3. [Missing from the cable dispatch; supplied from the published article.] Following is his [Nivelle's] plan:	3. The important point is that Nivelle's Aisne attack was a definite, deliberate attempt to break the German lines. He was trying to repeat on a seventy-five-mile front—at a point where the broken nature of the ground rendered the German positions exceptionally strong—what had been done on a six-mile front at Verdun. He proposed to burst right through, capture the German heavy artillery, and fight an open battle. According to the plan, the French cavalry ought to be at Laon on the evening of the first day and the infantry reach the line of the Oise—a forty-mile advance—on the fourth day. The success of the operation depended on the violence and rapidity of the attack. If the rupture was not obtained in twenty-four, or at most forty-eight hours, the attack was to be abandoned as involving heavy losses without useful results. Such was Nivelle's plan. If this rupture offensive did not succeed, it ought, according to General Nivelle, to be abandoned at the end of the second day. The grand attack failed and was spontaneously abandoned—through sheer impossibility to continue it—by Nivelle himself on April 18.
4. Why did not these two French armies pierce and even smash the German line? The answer to the question is this: By nightfall of April 16 the French armies were no longer under military authority, but were in a domain purely political.	4. The French armies did not pierce the German line because: A.—It was impossible to concentrate sufficient artillery on such a wide front to insure adequate destruction of the defense system. B.—Broken ground, numerous steep ravines, deep grottos, and masked clumps of trees afforded ideal shelter for the German gun and mitrailleuse positions. C.—Lack of dominant "observatories" on the French side made it necessary to depend solely on airplanes for artillery observation, and the bad weather which prevailed at the time of the attack rendered what chance of success the effort might have had infinitely smaller. D.—As M. Herve stated in La Victoire of April 5, the Germans captured a noncommissioned officer near Sapigneul on whom they found a detailed plan for the attack on the French right north of Rheims. Nevertheless Nivelle did not modify his plans in this sector, and the Germans, knowing the French scheme, were able to take counter-measures and concentrate a disastrous crossfire on the advancing troops. In fact, through this incident, the French were here led into a regular death-trap. The attack before Craonne and the Chemin des Dames began at 6 A. M. By 7:30 it was already clear that success was impossible. The attack was not stopped by political interference, but by its own failure.
5. Over a dozen members of the French Senate and Chamber of Deputies ... came out from Paris to take in the spectacle of the attack. ... But I do know that by nightfall, as a result of what they saw for the first time in their lives—a real battle of blood and steel—they were all in a mad panic. Throughout the day they had frantically telephoned to the Government in Paris that the French armies were being slaughtered and demanded that the offensive just under way be ordered stopped.	5. The party included M. Clemenceau, the present Prime Minister, whose courage and coolness at the front are notorious. They were in an observation post near Juvincourt, and the comparatively little they saw of the battle appeared to be progressing satisfactorily. They had no panic. None of them telephoned to Paris during the day. The only ones who returned feeling anxious were those who saw Nivelle's face that evening and drew ominous conclusions from it. No pressure was exerted on the Paris Government, and there was no order from Paris to stop the offensive.
6. The offensive did not actually cease at once, but from that first day it was so hampered by political interference that it could never again get into its stride. Yet, despite the German order to resist to the death in the first line, the French had by nightfall that first day taken the first and second German lines.	6. According to Nivelle's own plan, the offensive must succeed in the first day or not at all. According to the program, the cavalry should have reached Laon the first evening, but no rupture took place—the "attaque brusque" had failed. The question of political interference never even arose, because it was obvious by the first night that the rupture was impossible. The attack was stopped in the sense that a man is stopped when he charges a concrete wall. The French did not take the first and second German lines. Along two-thirds of the front of attack they took only the first line, demolished by artillery preparation, and were checked by the German fire from the second line, whose strength had been little impaired. To continue the attack would have been nothing short of suicidal. On April 17 the "offensive of rupture" conceived by General Nivelle was stopped deliberately by himself. Henceforth he could not hope to try operations whose object was to break the German line. That plan was abandoned in favor of the local operations of the usual offensive, and the dream of breaking through to the Meuse had vanished.
7. [Missing; apparently elided by censor.]	7. [Missing; apparently elided by censor.]
8. [Missing; apparently elided by censor.]	8. [Missing; apparently elided by censor.]
9. These figures (of the losses) were 54,000 wounded and 15,000 dead for the entire period of nine days from the beginning of the attack. ... These heads of the French Nation went back to their argument for stopping the offensive to the figures of Godart—95,000 wounded and 25,000 dead, an exaggeration of over 70 per cent.	9. This was all thrashed out before Parliamentary committees and in secret sessions of the Chamber and Senate, where M. Painlevé won almost unanimous approbation. The proceedings are a matter of record, and will be published after the war. Suffice it to say that the official figures were not underestimated. Regarding the killed, let the author of the article only reread the documents and reports that have been indiscreetly shown him. He will see that there has been cunningly hidden from him [apparent elision by censor] out of the column of "missing," whose total was out of proportion to the small number of prisoners.
10. [Missing; apparently elided by censor.]	10. [Missing; apparently elided by censor.]
11. On April 29 Painlevé, Minister of War, sent a telegram to General Nivelle, ordering that the entire offensive be immediately stopped.	11. No such telegram was sent. So far from stopping the offensive action, the facts on record show that on April 30 began the brilliant attacks of Mont Moronvilliers and Mont Cornillet, which continued successfully for six days. On May 4 began the attacks on Craonne and the Chemin des Dames, which also lasted six days and won for France Craonne and a great part of the Chemin des Dames along an eighteen-mile front. No order was required or given to stop the attempt at rupture, as it had already failed.
12. It is now a matter of definite knowledge—and proof—that on that day the German army order was to prepare immediately for a quick retreat to the line of the River Meuse.	12. This assertion is pure fantasie. There is not the least ground for supposing or suggesting anything of the kind.
13. Lloyd George created what may be called a scene in his remarks to the French Government.	13. Nothing of the kind occurred. This conference was indispensable for the purpose of readjusting plans, in view of the failure of Nivelle's attempt at rupture.
14. Before this April 16 offensive began, the Minister of War invited nearly all French group commanders to Paris to discuss and criticise the plans of offensive.	14. An ingenious perversion of the truth. At the moment of assuming office on March 20, M. Painlevé naturally consulted the French war chiefs—Nivelle first of all—with regard to the plans formulated during the Ministry of his predecessor, Lyautey. Not to do so would have been a gross dereliction of duty on the part of the new Minister. The differences of opinion between Nivelle and the Generals commanding groups were already known to insiders before M. Painlevé's accession to the Ministry of War.
15. The Minister of War sent the telegram to Nivelle ordering the offensive to cease after Haig and England had been assured that it would be continued.	15. No such order was ever given, and the offensive did not cease at all.
16. The Minister of War stated in public session of the Chamber of Deputies of July 7 that "henceforth the French armies would seek only limited objectives" ... and so, it is charged, he thus gave public and official notice to Germany that from that date she need fear nothing of importance from France.	16. Reference to the Minister's speech kills this statement. M. Painlevé did say there would be no more wild and costly attempts to break the German line. He did say that General Petain was a wise and prudent commander. His declaration was that henceforth the activity of the French armies under Petain would be as energetic as possible, and directed by methods that would be sure to be fruitful and sparing of human lives. Results justify his assertion, notably the repulse of the German attack on the Chemin des Dames in July, the successful participation in the British operations in the Flanders victory, the operations at Verdun in August, which retook the famous Mort Homme and Hill 304, and, lastly, the splendid success on the Aisne Canal in October, where the total losses in killed, wounded, and missing were inferior to those of April 18.
17. When Paris papers of April 18 reached Berlin, the Germans discovered, to their amazement, that panic existed in France.	17. The public can judge by the facts the exactness of the writer's assertions. It is enough to read, no matter what French paper you see, that the operations were everywhere regarded until the end of April as a brilliant victory. One could offer a prize to any reader who would find any sign of panic in the French newspapers at this period.
18. The conclusions (of the court-martial) were favorable to Generals Nivelle and Mangin.	18. The military court did not wish to be hard on fellow-soldiers, who had tried a big enterprise and failed, but the result of their inquiry was that Nivelle, instead of being Generalissimo, now holds a secondary post in Africa, and General Mangin, who in April commanded an army of 450,000 men, commands an army no longer.

Painleve Denial Sent to Collier's.

The following note from M. Paul Painlevé, former Prime Minister of France, was received by THE NEW YORK TIMES by cable on Feb. 4 last and transmitted, as requested, to the editor of Collier's Weekly:

Paris, Feb. 3, 1918.

To the Editor of Collier's Weekly:

Having read your article about the 1917 offensive, published Jan. 5, I desire to make to you the most indignant protest. In it there is not one statement regarding me, there is not one figure, which is not contrary to the truth. When it will be possible for me to give a public explanation I will prove by official documents the vast gulf which separates the real facts from the monstrous legend which your misplaced confidence has accepted. I count now on your sense of honor to publish this protest.

PAUL PAINLEVE.

NEEDS $100,000,000 MORE.

Red Cross Plans Another Great Campaign Week in May.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The War Council of the American Red Cross announced today that a campaign to raise another $100,000,000 would begin May 6 and continue through that week. In the first drive, which was conducted during the week beginning June 18 last year, the American people pledged approximately $100,000,000 to the American Red Cross.

"To date," said the official announcement, "approximately $87,000,000 has been appropriated for war relief work. To keep up this work, which includes services rendered to the Allies as well as to the fighting men of our own country, will require at least $100,000,000.

"When the first hundred million war fund was raised, less than a million Americans were active members of the American Red Cross. Today close to 22,000,000 Americans are enlisted in the Red Cross army that makes America its headquarters, but carried aid and comfort to the sick and wounded and the dependents of the sick and wounded in each of the allied countries.

"In addition to the increase in adult members, the American Red Cross has developed its junior branches proportionately. Virtually every school child in the United States joined the Junior Red Cross during the recent junior membership drive."

UNIONS SUGGEST WAY TO RUSH SHIPS

Carpenters Willing to Guarantee 5,000,000 Tons of Wooden Vessels in a Year.

AGENT TO SEE PRESIDENT

New 8,800-Ton Vessel Delivered and Another Launched at Pacific Coast Yard.

EXTENDS HOUSING PLANS

Shipping Board Prepares to Care for Increased Force—Yards to Use 600,000 Men.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—John J. McGee, former Chairman of the Skilled Labor Bureau of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, came to Washington tonight and will submit to President Wilson tomorrow a plan under which he says shipbuilding labor will assume responsibility for turning out 5,000,000 tons of wooden shipping during the coming year. Mr. McGee says he will speak for the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. McGee contends that the Shipping Board's wooden ship program is slow because the board insists upon the Ferris type of vessel, in which only large sized timbers, difficult to produce in quantities, can be used. His plan is to turn out 5,000-ton ships on the Donnelly, Hawks, or Hough designs, which several private concerns are having constructed, and he declares that if the President will put the program into the hands of the workers themselves 750,000 tons of deadweight wooden shipping can be delivered every sixty days after construction is under way. The proposal contemplates the taking over of some existing yards and the building of many new ones. In addition to the union carpenters and the American Federation of Labor, Mr. McGee says the plan has the approval of the brotherhood of boilermakers and iron shipbuilders, and of the union machinists.

While the shipbuilding program has not come up to the earlier expectations, officials of the Shipping Board were more optimistic today than for several weeks as a result of reports received, and the prediction was made that production soon would show a sharp advance.

Ship Launched in Pacific.

A telegram from a Pacific Coast yard said that an 8,800-ton steel vessel, the West Arrow, was turned over to the Government yesterday after a trial test in which she made a speed of 13 1-3 knots. Another 8,800-ton vessel, the Canoga, was launched the same day and will be completed and delivered about March 20, three months ahead of schedule. These vessels were built by the Skinner & Eddy plant, which has turned out seven ship aggregating 61,000 tons during the last four months. General Manager Piez of the Emergency Fleet Corporation sent this reply:

"Greatly appreciate your telegram announcing successful trial trip West Arrow and launching steamship Canoga. It is needless for me to tell you how gratified the Fleet Corporation is at the great work you are doing. The record on the Canoga and the promised delivery are such as to entitle you to the highest commendation."

Steps have been taken to speed up work at the yards on the Atlantic coast and the Gulf. After an investigation the corporation has cancelled contracts held by two companies and is preparing to take over the work at a few of the yards which are found to be inefficiently managed.

The program of the Southern Pine Association was said today to be about three months behind schedule, due principally to the fact that the large-size timber was not delivered, even after the Shipping Board increased its contract price from $35 to $45 per thousand feet, thus adding approximately $1,000,000 to its outlay. The Emergency Fleet Corporation has sent logging experts under James Bentley to Jacksonville, with instructions to obtain the large timbers even if the private hunting preserves are raided. If necessary the standing timber will be commandeered regardless of ownership.

As an additional step, 3,000 cars of fir have been shipped from the Western States in order to rush the work on the ships and the outlook is much improved.

It is believed that the wooden ships will begin to go into the water by June 1, and that numbers of other vessels will be ready for launching at about the same time.

To Employ 600,000 Men.

Shipping Board experts estimated today that 600,000 men would be employed in American yards when the program under contemplation reached the apex. Comprehensive plans, it was stated, were being considered to protect the welfare of this army of workers. Mr. Piez announced that the Division of Public Service would be reorganized with increased powers. J. Rogers Flannery, now in charge of the housing plans, will be manager, and Meyer Bloomfield, assistant manager.

It will be the duty of the department, Mr. Piez stated, to co-ordinate the efforts of all agencies for the promotion of efficiency in the yards and accommodations for the men, as well as their enrollment and the housing and transportation facilities.

The various branches of the new organization will be as follows:

Housing and transportation, J. Rogers Flannery.

Department of Welfare and Sanitation, Major Philip Schuyler Doane.

Department of Shipyard Volunteers, Robert D. Heinl.

Industrial Service Department, Meyer Bloomfield.

Department of National Service, Dr. Charles A. Eaton.

The Department of Housing and Transportation will disburse the $50,000,000 voted to the Shipping Board by Congress. Money required to defray the actual cost of constructing necessary housing facilities will be lent to the various shipbuilding companies. This Fleet Corporation loan will be amortised over a period of ten years, bearing interest at 5 per cent., payable semi-annually, and will be secured by a first mortgage upon the real estate involved in the development. The Fleet Corporation will control the rentals and sales value of all houses until the loans have been entirely met.

The Department of Welfare and Sanitation will have charge of the health of the men and the safety devices used in all yards, and the Department of Shipyard Volunteers will have under its jurisdiction the task of enrolling workers.

The Industrial Service Department has charge of the exemption of shipyard workers from military service and conditions of labor. Already this department has obtained the exemption, after personal examination, of 30,000 men subject to the draft, and has transferred from the army cantonments to the shipyards an additional 2,000 skilled workers who were called out before the new rules were effective.

Under the leadership of Dr. Eaton, pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church of New York, the Department of National Service will carry on a campaign to rouse the workmen to additional effort and obtain their co-operation in speeding up the work.

The first issue of the Emergency Fleet News, which will be published weekly, appeared today. Its purpose is to bring officials and employes of the Government shipyards into closer touch. Robert D. Heinl is the editor.

Bush Terminal Bldgs. 9 and 10, Brooklyn, N. Y. Wm. Higginson, Architect.

"Turner for Concrete"

Turner's idea of speed is not hurry and confusion. Every step is planned, a date is set for it, and the date kept.

TURNER Construction Co

BORDEN'S AID EFFECTIVE.

Pleased with Results in Washington, He Is Coming Here.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Sir Robert Borden, the Premier of Canada, went to New York tonight after three days of conferences on war problems with officials of the American Government. He will spend several days in New York, and before starting for Ottawa may return to Washington to discuss further some of the questions taken up during his visit.

Before leaving Sir Robert expressed the greatest satisfaction over what had been accomplished. He said he came to "insure more effective co-operation in utilizing the resources of the United States and Canada in the great common purpose," and had been received in a most friendly spirit. He added:

"I have had many conferences with officials of the Government and have every reason to believe that my visit will be attended with marked advantages."

Persistent reports that the Canadian Premier had sought the transfer to Canada of a part of the British credits granted by the Treasury were denied by Secretary McAdoo. The Prime Minister, Mr. McAdoo said, had discussed in the conference with him the question of reducing the heavy trade balance now existing in favor of the United States.

More effective co-operation in the joint system for purchasing war materials in this country was taken up at conferences between officials of the War Trade Board and War Industries Board and Sir Robert A. K. MacLean, Acting Canadian Minister of Finance; Sir Frederick W. Taylor, General Manager of the Bank of Montreal; Sir Joseph Lavelle of the Imperial Munitions Board; Sir Charles Gordon of the British War Mission, and Lloyd Harris of the Canadian War Mission.

Sir Robert also discussed allied purchasing problems with Bernard Baruch of the War Industries Board. Import and export regulations recently promulgated by the United States were taken up by the Premier with Vance McCormick, Chairman of the War Trade Board.

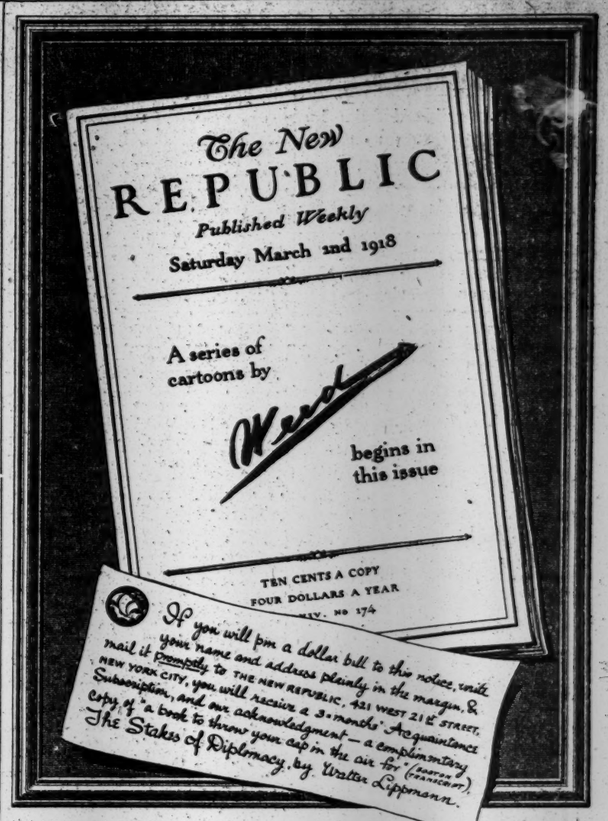
CAPTAIN SLANDERS ARMY.

Canadian Says 90 Per Cent. of British Troops Were Drunk Christmas.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 28.—Captain George T. Bailey, of the Canadian Army Medical Corps, was arrested today by the civilian authorities charged with making statements derogatory to the British troops and calculated to injure recruiting.

When called upon to speak at the Dominion Alliance Prohibition convention yesterday Bailey made the statement, giving as authority a brother officer whose name he withheld, that ninety per cent. of the troops at the front were intoxicated on Christmas day and that the Germans, if they had been aware of it, could have broken through anywhere.

The offense with which Bailey is charged is punishable by a fine of $5,000 and five years' imprisonment.



WOMEN ASK BAN ON BEER.

Mrs. Preston's Name Heads Big Petition Presented to Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Headed by the name of Mrs. Frances F. Cleveland Preston, a petition, said to represent nearly 6,000,000 women, was presented to the President today urging that the production of malt liquors in the United States be stopped in the interest of the conservation of foodstuffs. The petition states that the grain being used in the brewing of beer, ale, and other malt beverages in America is enough to make more than 4,000,000 loaves of bread daily, and that the women of America ask that this great saving be made by a proclamation of the President.

The petition contains the official signatures of twenty-eight Presidents of national organizations. Among the signatures are to be found the names of Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles, President General of the Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. H. K. Schoff, President of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations; Mrs. Robert E. Speer, President of the Young Women's Christian Association of America; Myra Kingman Miller, President of the National Federation of College Women; and Anna A. Gordon, President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Besides this official group there are individual signatures of almost 1,000 prominent women of America. Among the signers are wives of United States Senators and Representatives, Governors and former Governors, women members of State Legislatures, and Miss Jeannette Rankin of Montana, the woman member of Congress.

Among the educators who have signed the petition are Mrs. C. C. Bradford, President of the National Education Association; Ella Flagg Young, Julia C. Lathrop, Mary E. Woolley, President of Mount Holyoke College; Ellen F. Pendleton, President of Wellesley College, and M. Carey Thomas, President of Bryn Mawr College.

LA FOLLETTE MEN DEFIANT.

Fight Hard to Prevent His Being Censored in Wisconsin House.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 28.—La Follette supporters, a minority in the lower house of the Wisconsin Legislature, tonight defied that body in its attempt to condemn the Senator for his anti-war stand.

"If it's a fight you want, you have started it!" shouted Assemblyman William Evjue, a leader of the La Follette faction.

Evjue's words were the signal for the beginning of a battle that may last for a long time.

Lack of a quorum prevented the reading of the Senate amendment to the Republican caucus loyalty pledge, but both factions announced that they would have enough members in their seats tomorrow morning to carry on the fight. The Assembly has already passed the caucus pledge. It now comes back carrying the Senate amendment, which condemns disloyalty in general and La Follette in particular.

HURLEY SHOES
"NONE SO GOOD"

The Hurley A/C combination shoe meets the demand of the men who desire absolute comfort.

Made over a special last—Has C forepart, B instep, and A heel. Grips the foot firmly. Cannot slip at heel, corset fitting at instep. Absolute comfort in forepart. In wide, medium and narrow toes; with or without arch props.

The man with a low instep, small heel and normal forepart cannot secure such satisfaction from a shoe made over the ordinary last.

CLEARANCE SALE
Now in Progress.

HURLEY SHOES
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1177 Broadway 215 Broadway
183 Broadway 39-41 Cortlandt St.
Factory—Rockland, Mass.

AEOLIAN HALL

A few exceptionally desirable offices in Aeolian Hall can be had with May 1st occupancy. One or two suites are immediately available.

ELLEN & JEFFERY
Agents for Aeolian Hall
Telephone Vanderbilt 897

TORONTO VETERANS SHOUT BRYAN DOWN

Continued from Page One.

cution of this war than any other public man in the United States, and I have spoken in favor of the support of everything the Government has done. I shall continue to do so.

Doesn't Have to Apologize.

"My eldest daughter is married to a British Royal Engineer, and he has been in the war from the beginning, while my daughter is a Red Cross nurse, who has been nursing British soldiers in the hospitals of Cairo. One of my grandsons is a soldier; another grandson is in the Navy Department at Washington.

"I say this that you may know that I don't have to apologize to anybody.

"I want your people to know that I would not for one moment permit the use of the force that is ordinarily employed to preserve order. I am willing to stay here all night and talk to the people when order is restored, but I shall leave the hall the moment an attempt is made to coerce these people to listen. I want to leave your citizens to be dealt with by your Government as it pleases, but I am not willing to be the cause of any man's injury. There are enough men being injured in the fight to make the world safe for democracy. Nobody shall be injured in an effort to hear me speak.

After a brief rest Mr. Bryan arose, and to a few score persons who gathered close about him he delivered portions of his temperance speech. The disturbers resumed the ringing of the bells, stamped their feet, shouted and sang as Mr. Bryan proceeded to condemn alcohol. The interrupters spelled out the word "L-U-S-I-T-A-N-I-A" at the top of their voices. Mr. Bryan concluded amid applause.

"I want you to know," he said, "that I shall not hold you responsible for what has happened tonight, and that the United States recognizes you as neighbors. God has made us neighbors, and we will be friends with each other. The same blood pulses through our veins, and now we are joined together by the closest bonds as we march shoulder to shoulder, as we fight side by side, and as we die together, if necessary, in the hope that when peace is signed it will be signed on the footstool of God and will sound the death knell of the idea that might is right and of arbitrary power and make the ideas of democracy worldwide."

Earlier in the night, when Mr. Bryan spoke on temperance at the Metropolitan Methodist Church, a great crowd gave him a cordial hearing.

There had been some adverse comment about Mr. Bryan coming here, and one evening paper made a campaign against his visit, holding that he was a pro-German and a pacifist and asserting his heart had not changed. Some members of the alliance were also opposed to the visit.

BRYAN EXPLAINS LONG HAIR.

His Wife's Idea, Because of His Ears, Commoner Says.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 28.—For more than twenty years cartoonists and paragraphers have poked fun at the silky fringe of hair, now gray, that circles the head of William Jennings Bryan. Hanging low over his collar, it has been as much an identifying characteristic as the Roosevelt teeth or the Taft embonpoint. The Commoner never offered a word of defense or explanation until yesterday, when he revealed the secret while here.

"It's my wife's idea," he explained. "The Lord made me for utility rather than beauty and He gave me ears that stick out a good deal more than artistic standards require. I had my hair cropped away back in 1882, when I was engaged to my wife, and the result was terrible. I almost lost her. She has made me wear my hair long ever since. It is what I call justifiable camouflage."

65c Pair
For Long-Wearing Phoenix Silk Hose

IN Black, White, Tan and all the new and odd Spring shades. Made by the mill with a national reputation. *Pure silk!*

Women's Phoenix Silk Hosiery—utmost wear and value—90c, $1.35, $1.65.

JOHN DAVID
SYDEN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

LAY PACKERS' CASE BEFORE CONGRESS

Federal Trade Board Asks for Speedy Legislation to Obtain Secret Papers.

HENEY BACKS UP REQUEST

Declares His Belief That Documents Will Disclose Felonies—Light on Army Contracts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Special and speedy legislation to lay bare the confidential files of the meat packers and disclose what Government investigators believe will show plans to take complete control of the meat industry was asked of Congress today by the Federal Trade Commission.

On recommendation of Francis J. Heney, who is conducting the commission's investigation, and has been restrained by court orders from taking further papers and also from using those already seized by his agents, the commission laid the facts before Congress and asked for action.

Charging that Henry Veeder, counsel for the packers, "is still the custodian of many papers which have been used as instrumentalities in the commission of felonies," Mr. Heney asked for a supplement to the Espionage law to facilitate the Government's inquiry into the industry.

After Judge Landis of Chicago had issued a search warrant authorising the seizure of documents in the possession of Mr. Veeder, the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals restrained a Marshal from removing or examining any of the papers in Veeder's vault and from examining or in any way using papers already seized by the Government.

Specifically Mr. Heney asked that Congress amend or supplement the Espionage act so that the "decision of a Judge who issues a search warrant shall be conclusive upon the question of the existence of probable cause, and that a summary proceeding already provided by the statute for the determination of the question of whether the property seized under the writ was used for the commission of a felony shall likewise be conclusive for the purpose only of enabling the court to retain such property in the custody of the law until the purpose for its seizure shall have been served."

The action of the Appellate Court in issuing the stay, Mr. Heney said, prevented the Government even examining papers already in its possession and which a Federal District Court had found had been used "as the means of committing felonies by Swift & Co. and other corporations."

Appeal Goes to Marshall.

In a letter to Vice President Marshall, as President of the Senate, the Federal Trade Commission described this question "to be of such vital importance to its work and possibly the work of other departments of the Government as to require its calling the matter to the attention of Congress."

Mr. Heney in his letter to the commission declared that Mr. Veeder, at the beef trust trial in 1912, after the statute of limitation had become effective, had testified that for many years his office was the clearing house for the five big packers in a criminal conspiracy which they maintained for fixing prices and control of the meat industry. "The evidence which we have gathered in the present investigation," continued Mr. Heney, "strongly tends to prove that this conspiracy, with some slight modification to its scope and purpose, has continued in existence ever since, and is still active, and that Veeder is still the custodian of many papers which have been used in pursuance thereof as instrumentalities in the commission of felonies."

The Swift, Armour, Morris, Wilson, and Cudahy packing companies are specifically mentioned in the alleged commission of felonies.

James B. Reynolds, Secretary of the Republican National Committee, and John C. Eversman, formerly Secretary of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, both issued statements today bearing on their activities as disclosed at the Chicago hearing yesterday.

At the hearing Counsel Heney for the commission introduced letters from the packers' files to show Eversman as representing Wilson & Co., quoted Eversman as having advised the packers that he had arranged for a representative of a press association to get information for them on the floor of the House, and referred to the fact that Secretary Reynolds was connected with the woolen manufacturers under a "similar arrangement."

Eversman's statement declared he never had been retained by Wilson & Co., but had advised the packers to have a representative, and did suggest that a newspaper man be obtained to furnish information from Congress, but later dropped the plan, as he then considered it improper. The suggestion, Eversman said, never was carried out.

Mr. Reynolds said that he was connected with the woolen manufacturers, not because of his connection with the Republican National Committee, "but in spite of it," that all the operations of the association had been conducted since a Democratic Administration came into office, and that his work was to see that the domestic manufacturer received proper representation before the Government departments in a perfectly open and legitimate way. Mr. Reynolds said he probably had been selected because, as an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, he had become familiar with customs procedure.

"CHEEK MEAT" FOR ARMY.

Packers Said to Have Tried to Lower Government's Standard.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Government contracts for millions of pounds of meats, labor troubles and employers' methods of opposing them, the difficulties of retail meat dealers in Chicago, and obstacles placed in the way of buttermakers in rural Indiana were some of the subjects touched on today in the Federal Trade Commission's investigation of the packing industry.

Under the questioning of Francis J. Heney, counsel for the commission, witnesses told of the difficulty in making a reasonable profit in the retail meat business in Chicago, in direct conflict with statements that retail butchers were responsible in some degree for high meat prices.

Mr. Heney brought out that the question of changing Government specifications so as to permit cheaper meats being included in the army contracts had been considered by the five big packing houses and the Quartermaster's Department.

Letters were read telling of efforts made by Cudahy & Co to obtain permission from the Food Administration to include "cheek meat" in deliveries on army contracts. This meat ordinarily is not included in the grades on which bids are asked for the army.

A letter to W. R. Murphy, Omaha manager of Cudahy & Co., from the Chicago headquarters of the concern, directed him to include "cheek meat" in corned beef cans in proportion of 25 per cent., 30 per cent., and 40 per cent. for submission as samples to the Food Administration.

Conferences of representatives of Armour, Swift, and Morris with Colonel Kniskern of the Chicago depot of the Quartermaster's department, relative to changing the grades of bacon so that backs and shoulders might be included in army bacon, were also mentioned.

The letter said that such a change in the bacon specifications was necessary because of the vast amount of meat which must be used. It suggested that samples of the bacon be made up for submission to the Federal authorities.

Under date of Aug. 21, 1917, a letter written by A. B. Swift to L. F., E. F., and C. Swift said the Quartermaster's Department would ask the capacity of each packer and the amount of bacon available each month. The department would then figure the requirements and advise the packers how much bacon to put down for the several deliveries, the packers to keep track of the cost and then furnish the department with the cost of the amount delivered, the cost to include whatever profit "they might care to add." The bids were to be accepted at the first month price, but as a check on a too high price subsequent orders would be given to the low bidder up to the extent of his ability to deliver, the letter said.

The letter said the idea of the Government was to "favor the packer having the lowest cost."

Another letter referred to the army beef supply, and told of a conference between Colonel Kniskern and representatives of Armour, Swift, Cudahy, Morris, and Wilson Companies. At the conference, the letter said, the amount of beef needed for October delivery was placed at 10,000,000 pounds, of which on the basis of capacity Swift & Co. could furnish 30 per cent., Armour & Co. 30 per cent., Morris & Co. 15 per cent., Wilson & Co. 15 per cent., and Cudahy & Co. 10 per cent.

J. T. Russell, former President of the Chicago Branch of the Master Butchers' Association, an organization of retail meat dealers, emphatically denied a statement of Everett C. Brown, President of the Chicago Livestock Exchange, attributing profiteering to retail meat dealers. He said that at the outbreak of the war retailers pledged support to the Government.

The witness also told of the waste and shrinkage in handling meats and how bones and fat are sold to rendering companies.

"One of these companies is the Darling Rendering Company, in which Armour, Swift, and Morris are interested, is it not?" asked Mr. Heney.

"Yes, I believe they are interested there," replied the witness.

"So you buy meat at, say, 24 cents a pound and sell part of it back as waste to the same people for a few cents a pound," said Mr. Heney.

The practice of feeding cattle heavily just before killing contributed to shrinkages, according to the witness. He was caustic in discussing "canners."

"You and I wouldn't eat the meat if we could see the cattle," he said. "Such meat is not sold to the retail trade, but is 'put up'—some as canned beef, some as sausage, and some as dried beef."

ARMOUR DENOUNCES HENEY.

Charges That He Is Serving a Private or Political Ambition.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—J. Ogden Armour issued a statement tonight in which he sharply criticised Francis J. Heney and his methods of conducting the packers' investigation.

"Special Attorney Heney is now conducting a proceeding before a Federal trade examiner and himself" says the statement. "The proceeding is being conducted in a manner that I believe is probably without a parallel. He reads to the special examiner and a stenographer hundreds of letters, presumably for the benefit of the record, but really in order to prejudice the public and to sensationalize. I understand he has many more letters which he intends to use for the same purpose. When his exhibition will end I cannot predict.

"The packers are not represented; in fact, no one is represented but Mr. Heney and the examiner. No opportunity is given to answer or explain either the letters or the side comments which Mr. Heney interpolates, for the purpose of creating still further prejudice and more sensations. His latest attempt has been to put an utterly false color upon the efforts made last August by both the Government and the packers to modernize the army meat specifications. These were prepared by the Government many years ago, and were made to fit the requirements of an army of 27,000.

"The army officials notified the packers last August that instead of 100,000 pounds of bacon per month, which was the requirement when the army was 27,000 in size, the packers must deliver to the Government sufficient bacon for an army of 1,062,000, or 4,000,000 pounds a month, and this in addition to the much larger quantity that the packers were required to furnish to the Allies. The Government quickly realized that it was and is a physical and natural impossibility to supply bacon under the old army meat specifications which would meet the requirements of the million-men army.

"In spite of this situation, Mr. Heney pretends that the army specifications were changed to serve some selfish purpose of the packers. The statement and innuendo are recklessly untrue. I pick out the present occasion as an illustration of the many similar instances when Mr. Heney has endeavored, and no doubt in the future will attempt by innuendo and indirection, to give the appearance of dishonesty to what was a straightforward and clean piece of business, in compliance with the tremendous and unparalleled necessities of the Government.

"I could continue to cite numerous instances of the manner and methods used by Mr. Heney to bring discredit upon a great industry, whose efficient and unhampered condition is one of the controlling essentials to the successful prosecution of the war.

"I believe that, in the methods that Mr. Heney is pursuing, he is serving some private or political ambition, regardless of the discredit that he may throw upon one of the leading industries of the country and upon those who are endeavoring to faithfully serve our Government and our allies.

"Armour & Co. has placed at the service of the Government its most expert employes and officials, and the number that have entered into such actual service are there because of the urgent demand of the Government. It is cruel to charge that the men who are thus serving their country at its behest are faithless.

"I want to assure every father and mother who have a son in our army that Armour & Co. has supplied, and will continue to supply, products of the highest standard and in strict compliance with every Government specification and requirement. Armour & Co. has realized the tremendous necessities of the Government and of our allies and has regarded it as a sacred duty to meet these requirements in a manner prompted by the dictates of humanity and citizenship.

"At no time and on no occasion has Armour & Co. departed from the strictest and highest business principles. Armour & Co. has served the Government and our allies in a way that no official conversant with the facts has ever questioned or criticised.

"When the public realizes all that the packers are doing to meet the present emergency the one-sided and sensational efforts of Mr. Heney will, I believe, be wholly discredited."

CONGRESS TO PAY CLERKS.

Move to Prevent Members Handling Salaries of Secretaries.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—In reporting to the House today the biggest Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill in years, carrying $99,883,398.25, the Committee on Appropriations made two important recommendations. One provides that the Secretaries of Congressmen shall be carried on the payrolls and that the practice of paying the salaries to the members of Congress, which has led to abuses, shall be discontinued.

The other recommendation directs the Secretary of the Treasury to discontinue the offices of Assistant Treasurers at Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, New Orleans, New York, St. Louis, and San Francisco within six months after the war. The Secretary is authorized to retain only such employes as may be necessary to safeguard the property.

The recommendation as to Congressman's secretaries reads in part:

"That all clerks to members, delegates, and resident Commissioners from and after July 1, 1918, shall be placed on the roll of employes of the House of Representatives and shall be paid in the same manner as other employes of the House are paid."

Some of the principal increases in the bill over current appropriations include these:

Bureau of War Risk	$3,341,000
Treasurer's Office	230,010
Internal Revenue Office	2,742,000
War Dept., temporary employes	5,118,018

URGES 8-HOUR DAY AT PACKING PLANTS

Gompers Makes Stirring Appeal for Workers at Wage Arbitration Hearing.

WOULD HELP WIN THE WAR

Labor Leader Asserts Shorter Day Would Increase Production and Secure Good-Will of Laborers.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, made a stirring appeal today in behalf of an eight-hour day for employes in the meat packing industry at the stockyards wage arbitration hearing. His testimony was heard by "Mother" Mary Jones, an organizer for the United Mine Workers, and several hundred other representatives of organized labor from all sections of the country.

In defining the attitude of organized labor toward the war the witness said: "Labor will make every sacrifice for the successful prosecution of the war, but it will not make any sacrifice for private profiteering during the war.

"I advocate the eight-hour day on the ground of economy, health, and morals," he said. "Men should only be required to work overtime in times of the greatest emergency, or for the protection of life and property. That is why we demand time and a half for overtime and double pay for holidays. We think this penalty of added expense prevents the employer from asking their men to work overtime except when it is really necessary."

He declared that the saloon in the "back of the yards" district was an argument in favor of the shorter work day and higher wages, and ridiculed the contention of the packers that shorter hours and higher wages might increase saloon receipts. He said experience in other industrial centres had proved the reverse.

Mr. Gompers said he was present when John Fitzpatrick, President of the Chicago Federation of Labor, presented the demands of the stockyards employes to President Wilson at Washington, previous to the agreement to arbitrate the dispute, and remembered Mr. Fitzpatrick stating that there was no shortage of packing plant labor and that, if necessary the men would work "naked and without pay" to meet the Government's war needs.

"I would not ask you, Mr. Arbitrator, to find for the eight-hour day in this dispute if I thought for a moment that it would hamper, hinder or interfere in any way with the winning of the war by a single day," Mr. Gompers continued. "I know it is physically impossible to decrease the production by shortening the hours of the basic working day. The eight-hour day will help win the war, by increasing production and mobilizing the good-will of the working men of America. Heaven knows this needs to be done.

"Unwilling employers, I find, never accept the request of their men for shorter hours and higher wages without raising objections. They want to conduct their business without any suggestion from their employes as to the number of hours to be worked and the wages to be paid.

"There is no industry irrevocably built on the ten-hour day. When the packers once find their men rejuvenated and refreshed by the adopting of the eight-hour day then they themselves will never want to go back to the old conditions."

Attorney Frank P. Walsh in cross-examining William Farris, general superintendent of Morris & Co., read extracts from testimony given at a wage arbitration held in New York, in 1914, that the pay of sheep and lamb butchers employed in some of the big Chicago plants averaged $12 a week for butchers and $8 a week for common laborers, and that one witness testified that the men "seemed to be prosperous and that many owned their homes and held stock in the company."

Attorney Walsh also read a letter introduced before the Federal Trade Commission and written by J. H. Hale, manager of the Kansas City plant of Cudahy & Co., describing the activities in labor questions of an employers' association, of which the packers were members. The attorney sought to show by the letter that the packers acted together in the handling of labor and wage questions.

LIEUT. MAGILL KILLED.

Jersey City Officer Falls with Airplane at Louisiana Camp.

LAKE CHARLES, La., Feb. 28.—Lieutenant William L. Magill of Jersey City, a member of the Army Aviation Corps, was fatally injured, and Lieutenant Telland L. Colman of the Marine Corps was slightly hurt when their airplane fell 250 feet late yesterday, according to information today at Gerstner Field. Lieutenant Magill died soon afterward at the field hospital.

The two officers were engaged in target practice about fourteen miles from Gerstner Field when the accident occurred. Officers at the aviation camp made no announcement regarding what caused the airplane to fall. Colman escaped with a few bruises. His home address was not given.

Word was received by Mrs. Anna Magill of 304 New York Avenue, Jersey City Heights, today, of the death at Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La., of her son, Lieutenant William Leslie Magill. He was a graduate of Dickinson High School, Jersey City, and following training became a member of the Officers' Reserve Corps, and recently was transferred to the aviation service. He formerly was manager of the William Hannon Company of Rochester.

CURTIS READ IS KILLED.

Naval Aviator Dies in Service in France.

Curtis Seaman Read, Ensign in the Naval Aviation Service, has been killed while on duty in France, according to a message received yesterday from the Navy Department by his mother, Mrs. William A. Read, widow of the head of the New York banking house of that name. The message gave no details.

Young Read was a member of Yale, '18, and assistant manager of the eleven last year. He left college in the Fall to join the service, and received his training at Palm Beach, Huntington, L. I., and Newport News, whence he went to France. He was 22 years old, and lived with his mother at Purchase, Westchester County.

A brother, Barlow Read, who was a member of Yale, '21, is in the same service on duty in France, while two other brothers are training for aviation in this country.

GOMPERS READY TO PARLEY.

Will Meet Allied Toilers, but Again Bars Enemy Envoys.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Complete willingness on the part of the American Federation of Labor to participate in any conference of workers of allied nations was expressed tonight by Samuel Gompers.

Mr. Gompers's statement was construed as a direct reply to the charges of Arthur Henderson, British labor leader, who accused the American Federation of reversing its original acquiescense in holding an interallied workingmen's conference simultaneously with the peace parley at the end of the war. Mr. Henderson stated that a delegation of British labor would visit the United States in order to determine the reason for the Federation's alleged change of heart.

"We are not only willing, but eager," asserted Mr. Gompers, "to co-operate with toilers of our allies at a conference to discuss any matters affecting the allied interests, and how most effectively to make our efforts count toward the maintenance of standards of life and work. We are, however, disinclined to participate in any conference with representatives of enemy countries.

"British trade unions and the American Federation have great aspirations in common, and both are the expressions of the judgment and activities of the nations' workers.

"It is significant that strikes and discontent among American workers are today at their lowest ebb. The cause for this solidarity and loyalty is that the laborers are subject to a growing consciousness of the fact that we are fighting a peoples' war, and that the principles and ideals of the United States are at stake. The tenets of labor are in the balance. Our workingmen are convinced that the Government proposes to see their rights protected, and they are ardently shouldering their share of the burden of carrying our country to victory.

"Employers are not so swift to achieve this attitude. The Chicago packers, for instance, are on the wrong side. They ought to understand that the time has come when workers are to have a voice, not only in their political, but also in their industrial destinies."

Mr. Gompers expects to leave tomorrow for Washington, although local labor leaders are attempting to persuade him to delay his departure pending further developments in the stock yards situation.

Word reached Mr. Gompers tonight from Colonel Disque at Portland, Ore., that the entire lumber industry of the Northwest coast would inaugurate an eight-hour day March 1, following a conference on Wednesday. Mr. Gompers predicted increased facilities for the Government airplane and shipbuilding programs as a result of the shorter working day.

ORDERS PLATINUM SEIZED.

Government Needs More of It for the Making of Munitions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Orders were issued today for the commandeering for war purposes of all crude and unworked platinum in the hands of importers, jobbers, and wholesalers.

Increasing need for platinum in the manufacture of munitions, according to officials, rendered this step imperative. Commandeering will be carried out through the War Department. The world supply of the metal is comparatively small and production has shown a steady decline since the war began. Internal troubles in Russia have virtually eliminated the world's chief source of supply.

The War Committee of the jewelry trade has been asked to ascertain how much platinum is now in the hands of manufacturing jewelers, and, if necessary, they will be asked to surrender it. There is no intention of commandeering manufactured platinum.

The largest importation in recent years was 22,000 ounces collected in Russia by an American Lieutenant attached to the embassy at Petrograd and brought to this country for Government purposes. A tentative price of $90 an ounce was fixed for that consignment.

The United States alone uses in normal times about 165,000 ounces of platinum and produces only about 800 ounces annually, according to the United States Geological Survey. Only about 5,000,000 ounces have been produced in the world to date, of which 1,000,000 ounces has been used in jewelry, 1,000,000 ounces in dental work, and the remainder for scientific purposes. Platinum is an essential in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, a constituent of explosives, and in the composition of delicate gun mechanisms.

READY TO PUSH NEW LOAN.

Forty Public Speakers Will Canvass Nation to Aid Bond Sales.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—A battery of forty public speakers has been organized to throw a skirmish line across the country as the preliminary strategy of the exploitation of the third liberty loan. They will include 330 cities in their operations and take their assignments from the speakers' bureau under Secretary McAdoo here in Washington.

The force will be divided into ten units and will include many public men identified with war policies. Among them will be a number of soldiers who have been in France and can testify how much money is needed to prosecute the war. Representatives of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, of which Mrs. William G. McAdoo, daughter of President Wilson, is Chairman, also will engage in the campaign.

Several motion picture stars will be among the speakers to be used in the regular liberty loan campaign. Douglas Fairbanks, Mary Pickford, and Marguerite Clark already have accepted invitations to speak. In previous campaigns Fairbanks worked enthusiastically to further the sale of bonds, but this time he has gone further, proposing to give his entire time to the campaign. Mary Pickford will devote at least a week to prominent Eastern cities, and Marguerite Clark will make an extended tour through the Central States.

WOMEN PLAN TO AID LOAN.

Representatives of 25 Organizations Urged to Redouble Work.

Representatives of twenty-five women's organizations met at the Federal Reserve Bank yesterday to make preparations for work on the forthcoming Liberty Loan. Mrs. Kellog Fairbank of the National Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, who presided, informed the delegates that the women of the country would have to more than redouble the work they did in the first two loans.

"Liberty Loan work should come before all other tasks," she said, "and I do not except the various war relief activities or the Red Cross, for without the loan there can be no war."

Mrs. Arthur Choate, representing the Girl Scouts of America, informed the gathering that Mrs. Woodrow Wilson had given the organization a silk flag to be donated to the troop which did the best work during the loan flotation, whether in selling bonds or performing messenger service.

23 Years on Guard to Mayors.

Police Lieutenant William Kennel will celebrate today his twenty-third year as personal bodyguard to the Mayors of the city. The Lieutenant has been on duty at the outer office of the Mayor at the City Hall since Mayor Strong's time. He has served under Mayors Strong, Van Wyck, Low, McClellan, Gaynor, Kline, Mitchel, and Hylan. The Lieutenant speaks Jewish, German, and English. He was assigned to the City Hall on March 1, 1895, by Thomas F. Byrnes, then Superintendent of Police.

ASSAILS BRITAIN'S RULE IN INDIA

Counsel for Hindus in Return Is Attacked by Federal Attorney for Unpatriotic Utterances.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—Denunciation of the British Government's rule in India by Attorney George A. McGowan in opening today the defense of thirty Hindus and others charged with having violated this country's neutrality by an alleged conspiracy to create an Indian revolution, brought John W. Preston, United States District Attorney, to his feet, protesting that McGowan's invectives were "scurrilous, unpatriotic, and almost treasonable." Preston demanded that the entire statement be stricken from the record. The court denied his motion.

McGowan produced copies of the Ghadr, a Hindu paper published here, quoting liberty appeals by Patrick Henry, George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, and President Wilson. Ram Chandra, the editor, and most of the staff of the paper are defendants.

"This whole case," McGowan declared, "is being tried at the initiation of the British Government. The United States Government has never found anything seditious in the writings of these defendants. Even English statesmen have defended them.

"The Indians in America were not organized. They were not prompted, coerced, or pleaded with to set on foot any military expedition in this country. They are protesting against a country that exacts over $100,000,000 from them yearly for an army in which they are not allowed to be officers. They are protesting against the expenditures of only $12,500,000 for education yearly among their population of 300,000,000.

"We intend to show that the Government of Great Britain has broken every promise it has made to them. We expect to show that the United States refused to deport them, after they had been hounded to this country from Canada and elsewhere.

"We hear talk about Ireland not getting her rights. She has 100 votes in the British Parliament. India, with her 300,000,000 inhabitants, has not one single vote in that body."

G. W. LAWRENCE IN NEW JOB.

Coffee Exchange President Begins Duties in Food Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—George W. Lawrence, President of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, began his duties today with the distribution division of the Food Administration as supervisor of all matters regarding coffee.

"On Feb. 6," an announcement read, "speculation in green coffee was prohibited by the Food Administration. Such action followed the conference of members of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange with the Food Administration, in which the membership patriotically volunteered to take the necessary action to eliminate speculation in coffee.

"Actual dealers in the green coffee bean are prohibited from having on hand or under control in this country supplies more than sufficient for their reasonable requirements for ninety days. The stocks permitted to coffee dealers are, of course, in addition to those en route to foreign countries or which they may have in such countries under contract."

WILL HUSBAND FINANCES.

Federal and State Committees Confer on Investment Restrictions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Capital Issues Committee of the Federal Reserve Board, consisting of Paul M. Warburg, Charles S. Hamlin and Frederick A. Delano, and the Advisory Committee of the Capital Issues Organization, consisting of Allen B. Forbes, of Harris, Forbes & Co. of New York; F. H. Goff of the Cleveland Trust Company, and Henry C. Flower of the Fidelity Trust Company of Kansas City, conferred today with the War Committee, representing the Public Service Commissions of the States, to discuss means of carrying out the policy of restricting private investment of capital while the war is in progress.

One of the main objects of the conference was to bring the Federal and State authorities into touch for promoting an understanding throughout the country for the conservation of money, men and materials at this time, and to effect complete co-operation for restricting investment. The commissioners gave these objects hearty approval. The campaign is to be continued.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

Announce for Friday and Saturday a very Special

Sale of New Blouses and Skirts for Women

at prices without a parallel in town today

THE SKIRTS

At $16.75—Smart Royalty Satin skirts in two stunning models. Colors: Pistache, Pearl, Tan, Sky Blue, Nile Green, Rose, White. (*Illustrated.*)

At $9.75—New Black and White Wool Check Skirts as *illustrated*, and many other very charming models in Silk Poplin, Taffeta, Serge or Wool Poplin.

At $13.75 — Exceptionally well tailored novelty Plaid and striped silk skirts in dressy and sports models, straight line and pleated effects. One model *illustrated.*

At $16.75—A wonderful collection of new skirts in All-Wool Plaid and striped materials. Pleated and sports effects with novelty pockets and new belts. (*Illustrated.*)

THE BLOUSES

At $3.95—A stunning Georgette Crepe Blouse with smart square neck, daintily hand-embroidered with silk and china beads. White and Flesh color. (*Illustrated.*)

At $3.95—Fashionable lace-trimmed Georgette Crepe Blouse, heavily embroidered in Silk Floss and outlined with beads. Flesh, Pink and White. (*Illustrated.*)

At $5.50—New slip-on blouses of Georgette Crepe with collarless neck. Front and back covered with rows of pin tucks. Army Blue, Bisque, Flesh, White. (*Illustrated.*)

At $5.50—A very charming slip-over blouse of Georgette Crepe, neatly hand-embroidered. New collar may be worn high or low. To be had in all the new colors. (*Illustrated.*)

Final Mark Down

Overcoats and Suits

Formerly $22.50 & $25 At **$14.50**

About Half Next Winter's Probable Prices

This is the most notable of the series of exceptional economy opportunities offered in these stores during the past few weeks and should receive the attention of Men and Young Men everywhere. Suits and Overcoats like these will cost more than $14.50 to replace for next Winter's selling. Buy them now for immediate use and to pack away for next year.

A Moderate Charge Will Be Made for Alterations

$25, $30, $35 and $40 Kuppenheimer Overcoats and Suits Now $23.50

Stetson Soft Hats and Derbies, $4.50, $5.00 and $6.00

Brill Brothers

44 East 14th St. 279 Broadway — Broadway, at 49th St. 1456 B'way, at 42d St. — 47 Cortlandt St. 125th St., at 3d Ave. — 2 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn

1456 Broadway, Union Square, 125th Street and Brooklyn Stores Open Tomorrow Night

DANIELS ORDERS CHEROKEE INQUIRY

Calls Board's Attention to Reports Navy Was Warned Tug Was Unseaworthy.

WAS EXAMINED IN FALL

Minor Repairs Found Necessary—Wives Tell of Officers' Fears —Official List of 28 Lost.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Investigation by a naval board of the sinking of the naval tug Cherokee, with a loss of four known dead and twenty-four men missing, was ordered today by Secretary Daniels. The Secretary said he had called the attention of the board particularly to published reports that the navy had been warned that the Cherokee was unseaworthy. He said a Board of Investigation and Appraisement, which examined the vessel when she was taken over by the navy, about Oct. 17 last, reported that her engines and boilers were in good condition and that her hull was in fair condition and needed only minor repairs.

Secretary Daniels disclosed that the Cherokee, when she foundered on Feb. 26, was en route to the Washington, D. C., Navy Yard to load guns and supplies for transportation to a Southern port. He issued this statement:

Secretary Daniels's Statement.

The Navy Department will conduct a thorough investigation to determine the responsibility for the loss of the Cherokee and the conditions under which she was lost. I have called the attention of the Board of Inquiry to the statements published in a Philadelphia paper today, alleging that the vessel was unseaworthy, and have ordered them to investigate all the allegations made in that article.

The board which surveyed the vessel pronounced it satisfactory and recommended it for patrol duty for foreign service. The following report on the vessel has been made to me:

The tug Cherokee, formerly the Edgar F. Luckenbach, was taken over at New York about Oct. 17, 1917, from the Luckenbach Steamship Company, and sent to the New York Navy Yard to fit out for distant service.

She was an iron sea-going tug, built in 1891; gross tonnage, 275; 120 feet 2 inches long, 14 foot draught; cruising speed, 10 knots; radius of action, 2,851 miles. She was commissioned at the navy yard in New York on Dec. 5, 1917.

The report of the Survey Board which inspected her, prior to her being taken over, recommended her for patrol duty, foreign service, stated that the condition of her boilers and main engines was good, and that the condition of her hull, plating, innerskin, bulkheads, &c., was fair, and that a few minor repairs to the latter were necessary.

On Dec. 6 the Cherokee sailed from New York to Philadelphia, arriving on Dec. 7. She remained at the navy yard, Philadelphia, undergoing repairs and alterations until Jan. 31, 1918, when she proceeded to New London, Conn., arriving on Feb. 5. She remained at New London until Feb. 22, when she made a trip to Newport.

When she foundered on Feb. 26, she was en route to the navy yard, Washington, D. C., to obtain guns and supplies for transportation to a Southern port.

List of Dead and Missing.

The official list shows four known dead and twenty-four unaccounted for, including Lieutenant (Junior Grade) E. D. Newell, U. S. N. R. F., the commanding officer. Those missing besides the commanding officer are:

NAVAL RESERVE FORCES.

BAILEY, D. B., Ensign, 33 Baldwin Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
BIDDLE, HERBERT MARTIN, Quartermaster, 21 North Robinson Street, Philadelphia.
EIBERS, RUDOLPH FRANK, Quartermaster, 505 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
GEHRING, C., Ensign, 427 East 150th Street, New York City.
McGOLDRICK, JOSEPH F., Boatswain, Perth Amboy, N. J.
ROWLEY, PATRICK, mess attendant, Letrim, Ireland.
SMITH, JOSEPH WILLIAM, mess attendant, Astoria, L. I.
STAPLES, CHARLES TIMOTHY, seaman, 63 Greenwich Street, New York City.
WEBSTER, HERBERT EDGAR, mess attendant, 1,6M Broadway, Brooklyn.

REGULAR NAVY MEN.

ANDERSON, HARRY LEONARD, oiler, 719 Davis Street, Rockford, Ill.
GIBBS, ROBERT, electrician, Greenwood, Mass.
HARDING, JOHN WESLEY, Yeoman, Bordentown, N. Y.
KENEALY, THOMAS EDWARD, seaman, Ansonia, Conn.
LENNON, JOHN, Chief Boatswain's mate, 345 Rivington Street, New York.
NOLAN, SYLVESTER BERNARD, fireman, 2,311 West Harold Street, Philadelphia.
SOVA, JAMES, seaman, 512 South Fifth Street, Reading, Penn.
VANCE, JOHN VICTOR, fireman, Kearny, N. J.
WALCZAK, JOSEPH, Jr., fireman, 2,618 Mary Street, Chicago.
WARGO, FRANK, fireman, 732 Maple Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

NATIONAL NAVAL VOLUNTEERS.

EDEN, FRANKLIN, seaman, 73 Fourth Street, New Brighton, S. I.
KRYZEWSKI, WALTER, seaman, 490 Bay Street, Stapleton, S. I.
O'REILLY, GEORGE W., Jr., landsman for machinist, 249 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
POST, FREDERICK ELSWORTH, machinist's mate, (no designation of service branch,) 98 Second Street, Keyport, N. J.

The following are the known dead, whose bodies were recovered and taken to the Philadelphia Navy Yard:

GREEN, BENJAMIN, ship's cook, 219 Sand Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
McCARTNEY, CLARENCE H., machinist's mate, N. N. V., 1,108 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
McSPIRIT, J. G., machinist, U. S. N. R. F., 183 Armstrong Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
SANFORD, MARK JACK, ship's cook, U. S. N. R. F., Vitebsk, Russia.

Sarkin Agopian, seaman, of New Britain, Conn., was on leave at Newport, R. I., when the vessel went down.

Complained Of as Unseaworthy.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—Rear Admiral Tappan, commandant of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, has begun an investigation into the sinking of the Cherokee on orders from Washington. The wife of Junior Lieutenant Edward D. Newell, the commander of the vessel, and Mrs. Elvira Martin, wife of A. A. Martin, a second-class petty officer, who was rescued from the sea after the disaster, declared here today that their husbands had informed them repeatedly that the Cherokee was unseaworthy.

"Many a time my husband told me the Cherokee wasn't safe," said Mrs. Newell. "His death was unnecessary. He protested over and over again concerning the danger to his crew to the navy yard here and in New York. He said the boat wasn't fit to go up and down the Delaware River."

Mrs. Martin gave out a letter from her husband, written yesterday, in which he reminded her of a prediction that the Cherokee would go to the bottom.

"Remember, I told you she would sink," Martin wrote.

GOETHALS ANSWERS CRITIC.

Asserts Captain Pereless Himself Asked to be Let Out.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Major Gen. Goethals, in a memorandum to Secretary Baker made public tonight by the War Department, says it is desirable to remove the impression that any charge of general inefficiency was made against Captain A. E. Pereless, formerly attached to the Conservation Division of the Quartermaster's Corps, and who recently was honorably discharged after the division was reorganized. Captain Pereless investigated the scrap contracts of the Base Sorting Company of New York, which figured so prominently in the Senate Committee's war inquiry.

After his discharge Captain Pereless complained that a memorandum from General Goethals as to the reason for his dismissal, in which it was said he lacked efficiency for the duties assigned him, was unfair and asked for a hearing before Secretary Baker. General Goethals in the memorandum made public tonight said there was no objection to the Secretary's granting such a hearing and that no discrimination was intended or practiced against Captain Pereless.

General Goethals said he was not satisfied with the conservation division as constituted, and reorganized it, and that "Captain Pereless himself recognized in a letter to the Acting Quartermaster General, dated Jan. 22, 1918, that as the necessary appointments had been made * * * the necessity of his further services was no longer apparent. He therefore requested that he be returned to the inactive list."

General Goethals said Captain Pereless was discharged instead of being returned to the inactive list because of the "policy adopted to honorably discharge all officers whose services are no longer required or who apply for return to the inactive list of the Reserve Corps."

ARMY MAN'S NAME IN SMUGGLING CASE

Capt. Dawson's Alleged Connection with Bernstorff Disclosed by Official.

TWO RETURNED TO JAIL

Moving Picture Work Said to Have Been Undertaken Before Country Went to War.

In proceedings brought before Judge Chatfield in the Federal Court of Brooklyn, yesterday, to have the $10,000 bail bonds in the case of Felix Mallitz and Gustave Engler, who are charged with attempting to smuggle contraband into Germany, the name of Captain Albert Knox Dawson, Officers Reserve Corps, U. S. A., was mentioned by Henry W. Beer, Assistant United States District Attorney. Later District Attorney Melville J. France said that Captain Dawson, in 1916, had gone to Belgium to take pictures for certain prominent Germans then in this country, and that at that time he was associated with Mallitz, who is the President of a moving picture corporation in this city. Mr. France said that he had examined Captain Dawson a few days ago regarding certain phases of the case, and added that there were no charges pending against Captain Dawson as a result of his business association with Mallitz.

Last night it became known that Captain Dawson has just been court-martialed on Governors Island on the charge of having misappropriated photographic material belonging to the United States Government. The findings in the case have not yet reached Major Gen. William A. Mann, Commander of the Department of the East. The announcement was made on Governors Island last night that the Dawson case had been ended, but beyond the statement that the amount of the alleged theft of $00, no details were made public.

District Attorney France said last night that Dawson was formerly in the photographic business in Hartford, Conn., and that he closed up his business in order to accept a commission in the photographic branch of the Signal Corps of the army. In 1916, he added, Dawson went to Belgium with the approval of Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador, to prove to the American people that the Belgians were not being harshly treated by the German invaders.

Mallitz and Engler, the men now awaiting trial in Brooklyn, were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury several weeks ago. Engler is Mallitz's secretary. Both are listed as alien enemies and are said to be German Army reservists. Judge Chatfield refused to decrease the bail in either case, and the men were remanded to the Raymond Street Jail.

Adolph de Leeuw, who was arrested in May, 1916, charged with attempting to sell code letters addressed to the German Foreign Office to Commodore Guy Gaunt, the British Naval Attaché, was at one time in the employ of Mallitz. Instead of buying the letters Commodore Gaunt reported the case to the police and de Leeuw's arrest followed.

Captain Dawson was also sent to Germany, it was pointed out last night, about three years ago to take moving pictures on the various German fronts. He went at that time as the representative of American Correspondents' Film Service, of which M. F. Claussen was the head. Mr. Claussen was then directing the German Information Service Bureau in New York City.

SEIZED IN ALIEN ROUNDUP.

Rheinhart Budde Said to Have Admitted Sympathy with Germany.

Rheinhart Budde was arrested last night at his apartment at 227 Riverside Drive, in a roundup of enemy aliens by detectives who are working in conjunction with the Department of Justice. Budde was charged with having a revolver in his possession without a permit. The detectives said they found several maps of New York Harbor and of the Italian front in his room.

Budde said that his parents lived in Germany, and while he would fight for the United States if drafted, his sympathies were with the Germans, the detectives asserted. He said that he was born in Englewood, N. J.

NONPARTISAN CHIEF HELD.

A. C. Townley, President of League, Accused of Obstructing Draft.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 28.—A. C. Townley, President of the National Nonpartisan League, was arrested here today by Sheriff Carver of Martin County, on a warrant charging him with the conspiracy to discourage enlistments and to obstruct the draft. The charges were based on a section of a pamphlet issued last June in which the "war aims" of the league were put forth among features included in its propaganda.

Joseph Gilbert, Secretary of the league, was arrested on a similar warrant.

JAPAN SOCIETY MEETS.

Ambassador Ishii Chosen as Honorary President.

At the annual meeting of the Japan Society yesterday afternoon at its headquarters, 165 Broadway, Viscount K. Ishii, the Japanese Ambassador, was elected Honorary President; Lindsay Russell President, August Belmont Vice President, Dr. Jokichi Takamine, A. Barton Hepburn, Emerson McMillin, and Elbert H. Gary Honorary Vice Presidents, R. Arai and Samuel T. Dutton Honorary Secretaries, Eugene C. Worden Secretary, R. Ichinomiya Honorary Treasurer and the Bankers Trust Company, Treasurer.

The Secretary's report showed that during the past year 267 new members had been elected, while 33 had been lost through various causes. The present membership of 1,253 comprises 77 life members, 871 resident members, and 305 non-resident members.

AMEND WAR FINANCE BILL.

Senators Vote to Have Wilson, Not McAdoo, Appoint Directors.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Senate debate on the Administration bill to establish a war finance corporation with resources of $4,500,000,000 to aid war industries and power to veto nonessential financing virtually was concluded late today and consideration of the Finance Committee's amendments begun.

Without discussion the Senate adopted an amendment giving President Wilson, instead of Secretary McAdoo, power to appoint the four Directors of the corporation. Tomorrow several contested amendments are to be considered, but leaders are confident the bill will be passed before adjournment.

Senators Thomas of Colorado and Hollis of New Hampshire, Democrats, today criticised the measure, but, conceding its necessity during the war, promised to vote for it. Senator Hollis said the measure was both "highly socialistic" and a capitalists' measure, and proposed amendments prohibiting bankers from being Directors and also to eliminate the clause giving the corporation power to issue $4,000,000,000 in bonds.

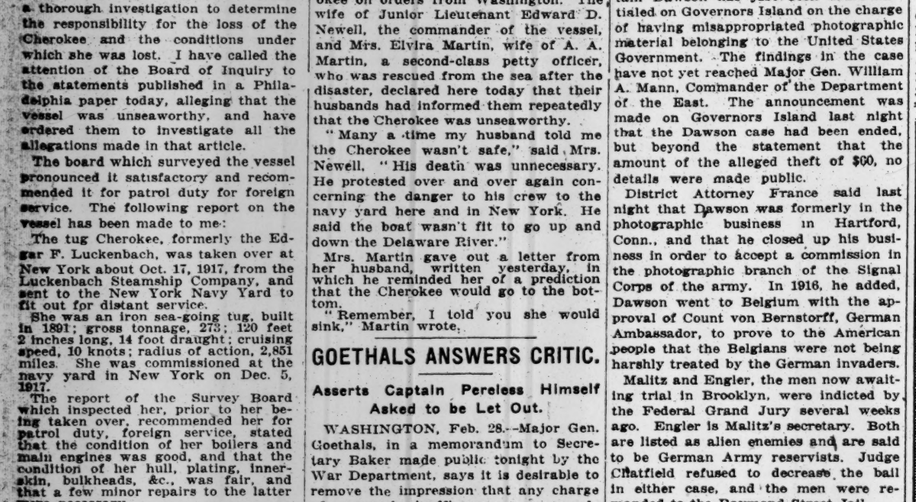
Warning against inflation was given by Senator Thomas, who is a member of the Finance Committee. He criticised the new War Tax bill and announced his opposition to higher taxation during the war.

"We have already gone too far in taxing the people," he said. "We have the highest taxes in the world. Addition of 25 per cent. would paralyze industry."

Support by wealthy persons in the war was highly praised by Senator Thomas, who said "wealth has done magnificently."

Senator Owen of Oklahoma, Chairman of the Banking Committee, while favoring the measure, urged that a maximum interest rate be fixed for the bonds to be issued. He said 4 per cent., with taxes exempt, was sufficiently attractive. He also proposed that, to protect business, the licensing clause be amended so that appeals might be taken from decisions of the Capital Issues Committee in passing on security issues of $100,000 and more.

"The committee's power is enormous and might be exercised tyrannically," the Senator said.



Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

Announce the Initial Exposition and Sale of

"Hats Exquisite" at $10.85

HATS EXQUISITE are exact reproductions of the most individual and exclusive of trimmed hats exhibited in the leading Paris millinery shops, assembled in a special salon and offered at a price heretofore thought impossible for trimmed millinery of absolutely high character. In this initial display will be found

400 of the most beautiful hats for Spring

in the newest shapes and colorings correct for immediate wear, developed in the most fashionable materials, trimmed with burnt Ostrich novelties, new flowers and many handmade ornaments that are the work of artist milliners.

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST. - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.

Victor Records Out Today:

Gems from Jack O'Lantern ..... *Victor Light Opera Company*
Gems from Leave It to Jane ..... *Victor Light Opera Company*
Fun in Flanders—Two Parts ..... *Lieut. Gitz-Rice and Henry Burr*
Capricieuse (op. 17) ..... *Jascha Heifetz*
Pastorale ..... *Giuseppe De Luca*
Liberty Loan March, U. S. Field Artillery March ..... *Sousa's Band*
Marriage of Figaro ..... *Amelita Galli-Curci*

—and others you'll want to hear in GIMBELS convenient Victrola Salons—Eighth Floor.

Buy Your Easter Victrola on Convenient Terms.

Splendid Reasons for MEN to Invest in Clothes
—and to Do It Saturday

A Big Assortment of Suits and Overcoats at $18.50

Suits in plain blues. Plain oxfords, browns and greys. Full, half or quarter linings.

Overcoats in plain oxfords, grey, black, blue and a few fancy patterns.

Mostly staple day-in-and-day-out garments you'll be mighty glad to have next fall (as well as now to next spring).

One Hundred Lightweight Spring Overcoats at $21.50

Full silk lined. Plain model, with self collar. Dark oxford greys. A favorite of big business men, always in good taste.

"Aervento" Raincoats Serve Two Purposes.

A top coat or a guaranteed raincoat in new styles and colors. All sizes, all colors, $10, $15, $19.50, $21.50, $25, $30.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

NOTICE:

To Clubs, Hotels, Rooming Houses, Businesses, Institutions

GIMBELS Purchased 27,500 Yards of M. J. Whittall Carpets ($115,000 Worth), to Sell for Only $65,000.

This one purchase totals more than the entire stock on hand in many a carpet department right here in New York! More than fifteen miles of it.

Bought so low because the Whittall people are busy with Government orders (the Dedham mills doing practically nothing else, the Worcester mills doing quite a bit, too).

Whittall floor coverings are in use by the Government, the leading hotels, clubs, public buildings and homes of the wealthy of America.

The Whittall Wiltons, $3.50, regularly $5.50 and $5.75 yard.
3-8 Wilton Border, $1.75, regularly $3.00 yard.
2-4 Wilton Border, $2.25, regularly $5.25 yard.
Whittall Teprac Wiltons, $2.65, regularly $3.85 yard.
Whittall Plain Plush, Oxford and Durham, $2.75, regularly $3.50 to $3.65 yard.
Black Carriage Wilton, $2.00, regularly $3.25 yard.
Body Brussels, $1.75, regularly $3.00 yard.
Axminster, Extra Quality, $2.75, regularly $3.50 yard.
NOTICE — Where borders match the carpet, Carpet will not be sold without the border.

Still a number of remnants left ranging from 5 to 20 yards at ½ price and less.

Hundreds of Whittall 1½ Yd. Samples at $1 to $2.50

Many bound, worth from $3.00 to $8.50 each, if cut off the roll. Splendid Rugs for bedrooms and bathrooms. (High grade Wiltons, Body Brussels, Plushes and other weaves.)

Please bring the approximate measures of your rooms.

All the Carpets from the Worcester Mills are patterns to be discontinued.

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

Beautiful Wraps at small cost.

With the rapidly advancing prices of furs and rich materials, women who are looking ahead will buy **now,** knowing that a charming wrap is useful throughout the Spring and Summer.

These luxurious wraps were made up from high-cost rich metal brocades and chiffon velvets—the furs assembled when fur prices were about **half** what they are now.

Wraps that were $175 to $850 now range at about half those prices—or $110 to $495.

Handsome Evening Gowns or Dinner Dresses at about half.

Beautifully made gowns are being offered at much less than the materials alone would regularly cost. Included in the selection are gowns of nearly every color, also black and white.

They have sold at $95 to $225. We are offering them now at $38—$58 and $85.

B. Altman & Co.

A Special Offering of Silks

(WHITE, BLACK AND COLORED)

for to-day (Friday) and to-morrow

will comprise 30,000 yards of American and foreign Silks of superior qualities, varying in width from 36 inches to 42 inches.

These Silks have been arranged in Lengths suitable for all purposes, and will present unusual value at

90c. to $3.45 per yard

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Announce a most extraordinary Special

Sale of 3,500 Men's "Olus" Union Suits

Regularly $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 & $2

Special at 89c

¶ This sale, coming as it does just ahead of the warm weather, is the most important event for men announced for some time.

¶ They are all "Olus" union suits, in athletic style with closed crotch, made according to the usual high standard maintained in undergarments bearing the "Olus" label. All sizes and a splendid assortment of materials, including:

Fine Mull, Crinkled Crepe, Plain and Figured Madras, and Fine Mercerized fabrics

THE TIMES GOES TO PRESS EARLIER.

Copy of advertisements for The New York Times must be in The Times Building by 6 P. M. day before publication, owing to alteration, for military reasons, in the departure of morning trains. Advertisements may be omitted if this regulation is not complied with.

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Tell the Story Of Your Workshop To Your Customers

Let them know how your merchandise is made. Let them see your plant in operation. Show them how you take an interest in the welfare of your employees. Personal visits may interfere with the efficiency of your plant—BUT a motion picture journey will do much good.

At The Service Of

Manufacturers of heavy machinery.
Contracting and Engineering Organizations.
Manufacturers of Food Products and Clothing.
Local Motion Picture Exhibitors.

These Motion Picture Cameras Are Publicity Agents

Before them you may enact the daily activities of your organization—special jobs in the process of completion. In the hands of almost any man who understands "still photography," not necessarily a professional camera man, these cameras may be employed in building a convincing sales campaign. Their cost is little considering their possibilities as business producers.

"Cub Special" Camera $109.00
"Star Reporter" Camera $149.00

Tripod with tilting and panoramic top, weight 9½ lbs. $24.89

We purchased them after a careful search of the market for a dependable motion picture camera which could be operated by an amateur, which would produce results of a professional character and which could be reasonably priced. We are pleased to announce that we are the sole agents in Greater New York for these cameras.

Some Features Are

the 50 MM. Focus Bausch and Lomb Tessar Lenses, Series 1C, speed F-3.5, a film register, exposure indicator to eliminate guesswork, direct view finder, adjustable shutter and other things we shall be glad to show you when you call at our Camera Department.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St.

A Help To Commuters

When you leave your train in the morning place your order for such things as you may need at one of our Order Booths at either the Grand Central or Hudson Terminal. Your purchases will be ready for you to pick up on your way to the late afternoon train. Try shopping this way some time.

CORRECT CORSETS FOR STOUT WOMEN DESIGNED BY Lane Bryant

Our specialty is smart clothes for stout women. Naturally we begin our service by designing correct corsets, as the corset is the foundation and key to good dressing.

EXPERT FITTING

Our expert corsetieres know the right model for every type of figure. You will be delighted with our personal service.

Ready-to-Wear, $3.95 to $12.50

26 to 45 waist—36 to 56 bust.

Brassieres, 85c to $15.

Extra Special

We are offering several of the Lane Bryant Corsets which formerly sold up to $6.50. Sizes Up to 45 Waist. NOW 2.95

Lane Bryant, 21-23 W. 38th St.

Crepe de Chine Blouses, $4.95

The very last word in Blousedom, and yet so modestly priced. Crepe de chine with hand-embroidered coin dots, picot frill edging and hemstitched revers and sleeves. In flesh, white or bisque. *Main Floor.*

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

BloomingdaleS

59th to 60th St., Lexington to 3d Ave.

The DELLA ROBBIA BAMBINO

is the fitting decoration of the cover of the new, very comprehensive *de luxe* book for babies and little children, just issued by Best & Co.

WHETHER you are interested in a complete layette or desire the newest apparel for small folk to 3 years of age, you will want a copy of this book. Write to Dept. 10T, and one will be forwarded to you immediately.

"Greeley 1234"

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street New York

"Darby the Yank" Fights with the Tanks

A Yankee In the Trenches

By Corp. R. Derby Holmes

Arthur Guy Empey, Author of "Over the Top," says: "This is the most entertaining war book that I have read, and I have read many."

At Your Bookseller's
Illustrated, $1.35 net

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.

Publishers Boston

Let Cuticura Care for Baby's Skin

It's really wonderful how quickly a hot bath with Cuticura Soap followed by a gentle anointing with Cuticura Ointment relieves skin irritations which keep baby wakeful and restless, permits sleep for infant and rest for mother, and points to healment in most cases when it seems nothing would help.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address postcard: "Cuticura, Dept. 6M, Boston." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c.

WINTER SPORTS in the Pocono Mountains

For information as to hotels, rates, etc., write

Hotel Advertising Company,

80 West Street, New York.

COAL OPERATORS WARN OF CRISIS

Ask That Passenger Traffic Be Curtailed to Help Relieve Car Tie-up.

MINE LABOR DEMORALIZED

Lost Output of Bituminous Coal Since Jan. 1 Estimated at 31,128,000 Tons.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Operators represented by the National Coal Association called upon the Railroad Administration today for increased transportation facilities, asserting that production for the last two months had fallen far below the output of the corresponding months in 1916 and 1917 because of the car shortage. They asked that passenger traffic be curtailed, and other restrictive measures adopted to bring about relief for a condition which they felt threatened another severe shortage.

The association stated that production for the months indicated was at least 8,000,000 tons behind last year and 6,000,000 tons behind 1916. It was stated that car shortage and congestion had resulted in a lost output of more than 31,000,000 tons of bituminous coal since Jan. 1 and the most demoralizing labor conditions in the mines.

The production lost to the nation because of the railroad conditions were summarized as follows:

Week Ending—	Lost Tonnage.	Week Ending—	Lost Tonnage.
Jan. 5.....	2,321,540	Feb. 2.....	4,560,360
Jan. 12.....	3,874,818	Feb. 9.....	4,848,986
Jan. 19.....	5,449,896	Feb. 16.....	3,500,000
Jan. 26.....	4,004,445	Feb. 23.....	2,000,000
Four days to March 1, (approximate)			1,000,000
Total.....			31,128,000

"Deplorable working conditions, due to car shortage," the operators' statement alleges, "obtained in many of the largest producing fields. In the Central West Virginia field alone, during the seventeen working days ended Feb. 25, an average of 6,312 men were idle every day. The total time lost during this short period was 107,297 days, or a total of 456 years for one man, measuring the average working year by 235 days, the highest recorded.

"In the Guyan Valley field of West Virginia, during the fifteen days ended Feb. 25, the average number of idle men each day was 5,240 and the total time lost 78,594 days, a total of 334 years of one man effort.

"During this period thousands of open top coal cars were lying idle on some railroads, awaiting transportation to the mines. In the Philadelphia district alone there were between 3,000 and 4,000 open top empties on hand awaiting movement. This condition was caused partly by extremely severe weather conditions and partly by the urgent necessity for the transportation of grain which requiretd preferential movement of thousands of empty box cars westward for grain loading.

"No attempt has been made by the National Coal Association to hinder this movement, as its necessity was recognized, regardless of the fact that it was known to be seriously interfering with the movement of coal equipment, loaded and empty.

"So far as equipment is concerned the grain requirements have been largely satisfied, and it is hoped that empty coal cars held inactive by the box car movement will be moved quickly before the railroads are again flooded with the traffic of loaded box cars sent westward.

"It is suggested, in case it becomes necessary to make any similar movement of box cars again shortly, that rather than interfere with the movement of empty coal cars back to the mines the Railroad Administration temporarily reduce the passanger traffic on Eastern roads. This, it is believed, would permit the movement both of box cars and of empty coal cars, enabling producers of coal to meet the extraordinary demands which are being made upon them at the present time.

"It is impossible for the bituminous coal producers to meet the country's requirements of coal if cars to transport their product are not given them. For the first two months of the year they have been producing about 65 per cent. of possible output. Unless this percentage is materially increased by an increased car supply there is no escaping the conclusion that the country will soon again find itself in the grip of a fuel shortage."

USING MORE WOMEN ON HEAVY WORK

Railroads Putting Them in Men's Places, Miss Goldmark Tells Wage Commission.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—A special session of the Railroad Wage Commission was held today to hear Miss Pauline Goldmark, sister-in-law of Associate Justice Brandeis, tell of the employment of women on railroads. She gave figures to show that women were being hired in increasing numbers for heavy work, her statement contradicting in some instances the testimony of railroad executives.

Miss Goldmark, who appeared as representative of the Consumers' League of New York and other organizations, said women were first employed in any number by the railroads about a year ago, at the instance of the Railroad War Board. They were put in clerical positions experimentally, but their use has been extended until now they are in the freight yards, section gangs, shops, and roundhouses.

While much of the work is suitable to them, many occupations involve heavy physical strain and other hazards. Miss Goldmark doubted the advisability of employing women on section gangs for work out of doors in all conditions of weather and without proper attention to their physical welfare. She urged standardizing the work for which women may be employed before their numbers increase. One railroad, she said, employs 400 women on one division, while another has 1,517 women workers.

Miss Goldmark declared white women were lifting weights of as much as 50 pounds in work as drill press operators. She gave a long list of occupations filled by women.

"Are they used in England in the same occupations or in harder work?" asked Secretary Lane.

"They are used in England in the operation of street railway service and also as station agents and in other work," Miss Goldmark said. She added that the English were using increasing care to provide mechanical equipment for relieving the women from lifting heavy weights. She told of investigating conditions at a factory in Zanesville, Ohio, where many women are employed.

"The majority of women at this plant," she said, "are engaged at hard labor, such as loading and sorting scrap iron, wheeling iron castings in wheelbarrows, &c. The women loading and sorting scrap work out in the yards, with no protection from the weather. These women wear overalls and large brim hats. They hand the iron up from the ground to others in the cars, who pile. The hours are nine a day, 54 a week, half hour for luncheon, wages 20 cents an hour, and $1.50 deducted each month for relief purposes. Men are given 21 cents an hour for labor of the same class."

APPROVE MINE ZONE PLAN.

McAdoo and His Aids Also Discuss Cut in Fast Train Service.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Railroad operation, traffic and finance questions were discussed today by Director General McAdoo with his three Regional Directors, A. H. Smith of the East, R. H. Aishton of the West, and C. H. Markham of the South, who came here for a special conference.

An outline of the proposed zone system of distributing coal from mines, developed by officials of the Railroad and Fuel Administrations, was laid before the Directors and the Director General's Advisory Board, and probably will be put into effect within a few weeks. They gave the plans general approval, but suggested a number of changes in routing, it was said.

Curtailment of passenger train competition over parallel roads was discussed, with the view to eliminating some of the fast trains between New York and Chicago and Washington, Chicago and St. Louis and between passenger centres in the South. Definite recommendations along this line will be made to the Director General soon by the Regional Directors.

Other subjects discussed were the standardization of equipment, encouragement of terminal extensions by individual roads, rerouting over shortest routes, and elimination of various expenses required by the old competitive conditions.

WARNS AGAINST CITY DEALING IN COAL

H. T. Peters Urges a Central Plant to Supply Gas and Electricity to the Poor.

CHEAPER THAN BUYING FUEL

Witnesses at Hearing of Aldermen Would Have the City Control Cellar Dealers and Peddlers.

When members of the special committee of the Board of Aldermen asked Harry T. Peters, Chairman of the State Fuel Conservation Committee, yesterday what he thought of storing a big supply of coal for the city he asked where it would be put. He then pointed out that to store a four days' supply for the city would take a space as large as four city blocks. He said that to store enough for the Winter months was an enormous proposal.

"Such a storage space would have to be central," he said, "and where are you going to get it?"

He said that if the city stored coal it would have to store it for 8,000,000 persons.

"Go into the coal business if you want to," he said. "Let the city go into the coal business, but let it take a good look first."

Mr. Peters thought that a solution of the fuel problem for the poor lay in the establishment of a central plant to supply gas and electricity for heat. He said this would be economical; that the poor family would get more for its money in this way than by buying coal and burning it.

Both Mr. Peters and Reeve Schley, Fuel Administrator for Manhattan, favored Government regulation of the coal business in New York City. They thought the big yard dealers were not controlled, but they favored some action restraining cellar and peddler dealers.

Mr. Schley was the first witness at the hearing yesterday. He told how the Fuel Administrators had tried to conserve the fuel supply. Then he urged upon the committee the necessity for control of the peddler and cellar dealer. He said that as high as $25 a ton had been received for coal in New York this Winter.

Mr. Schley said that the fuel problem would be with New York until there was a radical readjustment of the method of supply. Pointing out that all that could be stored in the city was 400,000 tons, or ten days' supply, he said that no city was quite so at the mercy of the elements for its coal supply.

Mr. Peters told in detail of the troubles of the past few months. He said that the supplying of New England with coal had hampered the supply for domestic consumption here. In reply to questions, Mr. Peters said that there was no doubt that greater impurities had come with coal this winter. He said this was due partly to the fact that the miners were not as skilled as before. Large numbers of the best men went into munition factories and had to be replaced with "green" hands.

As for the cellar system, Mr. Peters said it was "rotten." He thought it was senseless and must be abandoned. He said that it would be better to have a central plant where poor people could go and get their coal, or better still, have gas or electricity for heating distributed from a central plant.

In reply to questions from Alderman Pallitz, Socialist, about the suffering of the poor this winter, Mr. Peters said that they had been treated "splendidly." For the city to store a winter's supply of coal, he said, would be to build a pile "too large to contemplate."

"If the city wants to go into municipal control," he said, "it should have a pile of sugar, a pile of potatoes, as well as a pile of coal, and let a man come along and help himself."

Reports of the coal-carrying roads yesterday showed that there were 254,000 tons of coal at tidewater and over 100,000 tons within twenty-four hours of tidewater. More than 80,000 tons of coal was dumped at New York tidewater yesterday, and the report of Deputy Marine Superintendent Pollock showed that at 9 o'clock yesterday morning 70,000 tons was being towed up the harbor. These receipts are above normal.

A CONTRACT

Making a good contract is one thing, and making good on a contract is another.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY

Building Construction

WURLITZER Player Pianos Excel All Others

113-119 WEST 40TH ST. BET. BROADWAY & 6TH

AIR RAIDING IN PARIS.

Photographs showing how Paris appeared after the latest air raid—pictures full of interest. Mid-Week Pictorial, all stands, 10 cents.—Advt.

THIS AFTERNOON AT 2:30

AT THE AMERICAN ART GALLERIES

Madison Square South, New York

FIFTH AFTERNOON SESSION

The More Important Ivory Carvings

—AND—

TO-NIGHT PROMPTLY AT 8:15

In the Grand Ballroom of the Plaza

Fifth Avenue, 58th to 59th Street

(ADMISSION BY CARD ONLY, LIMITED TO THE CAPACITY OF THE BALLROOM. TO BE HAD FREE OF THE MANAGERS, THE APPLICANT INDICATING THE NIGHT IT IS TO BE USED.)

CONCLUDING EVENING SESSION

The More Important Paintings by Early English Artists, Including the Famous "Blue Boy" and Noteworthy Old Masters

OF THE NOTABLE ART COLLECTION

Formed by the late

George A. Hearn

MERCHANT, ART PATRON AND BENEFACTOR

ON FREE VIEW TO-DAY, 9 A. M. UNTIL NOON

At the American Art Galleries

The Sale will be conducted by Mr. THOMAS E. KIRBY of AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers

Madison Sq. South, Entrance 6 E. 23d Street, New York.

DE PINNA

FOUNDED·1880·LONDON

There is a betwixt and between age when, as a rule, it is most difficult to dress becomingly a young lady in her early teens.

She cannot wear children's clothing, while her attendance at a select school necessitates that she conform to the arbitrary rule which demands that she wear a severely simple tailored type of dress.

De Pinna has been most successful in designing for girls of this "difficult" age graceful and becoming clothing.

The models are necessarily plain and simple, but the fine English serges which we import exclusively for these dresses, supplemented by splendid tailoring, lend at once a distinction and charm that make a De Pinna production easily recognized.

Girls' First Suits, especially designed for girls of the in-between-age, cut on graceful lines and made of specially selected materials, in blue and tan homespuns, English navy serge and new shades of heather.

Girls' Dresses of fine imported English navy serge, with detachable guimpes, particularly designed for early Spring wear. Many new models in very attractive dresses, made in imported wash fabrics, including an unusually complete assortment of imported linens.

Girls' Top Coats in three-quarter and full length models of covert cloth, tweeds, velours, heather knit and English navy serge.

Smart Tailored Hats, designed especially for wear with the above outfits. Also an attractive assortment of trimmed hats.

5th Avenue at 50th Street

LEGAL AID TO POOR SHOWS BIG STRIDES

Charles E. Hughes, President of the Society, Tells Results of Year.

APPEALS TO ALL LAWYERS

Good Work Reported in Loan Shark Cases and Matrimonial Troubles.

The extension throughout the State and country of the plan of legal aid for the poor which was initiated in New York forty-two years ago by the Legal Aid Society was indicated yesterday at the annual meeting of the society at the office of the President, Charles E. Hughes, 96 Broadway, when he announced to the members that during the last year "there has been a quickened interest in the subject of legal aid work."

Mr. Hughes said that a helpful conference dealing with this subject was held in connection with the meeting of the American Bar Association last September, and recommendations were made to the various State bar associations which he believed would lead to "a development of the legal-aid work throughout the country." At the meeting of the New York State Bar Association last month a special committee was appointed to consider the extension of legal-aid work throughout the State.

"This is a work which makes its appeal to all public-spirited citizens," said Mr. Hughes. "We are not doling out alms to the poor, but we are assisting the worthy poor and the oppressed in the maintenance of their legal rights. This is but an effort to establish justice among those who suffer most from the lack of it. What greater reproach to democracy than that any one should lose his just rights because he is without means to defend them? The Legal Aid Society seeks to supply this want in social service. There is no competition with the legal profession. The assistance of the society is only for those who otherwise would be without means to secure needed legal help. Only those cases are taken which appear to have merit. Every effort is made to avoid unnecessary litigation.

The Lawyer's Obligation.

"The Legal Aid Society, while appealing to the general public, is engaged in a task which especially deserves the generous co-operation of lawyers. It is an agency of justice, doing what is not practicable for lawyers to do individually on any large scale. The legal profession owes it to itself that wrongs do not go without a remedy because the injured has no advocate."

In outlining the work of the organization for the year Mr. Hughes said that in the ordinary activities of the society, exclusive of the special work of the draft information bureau, 44,620 persons had been aided during the year, or 2,620 more than in any previous year. Of this number 18,045 were native citizens and 8,180 naturalized, while 18,395 were aliens, representing nearly every nationality. The society collected for its clients $135,221, or $7,000 in excess of the collections for 1916. Commenting on the work of Leonard McGee, attorney in chief, Mr. Hughes said he "has brought to his task rare intelligence, fidelity, and deep sympathy with the objects of the society."

The report of Leonard McGee, the attorney in chief, dealt with important victories for the society during the year in loan shark cases and installment cases and with the good accomplished by the draft bureau and by the attorneys of the various branches in advising men and women against undertaking matrimonial litigation where there was little ground for action.

Reduction in Matrimonial Cases.

Concerning the matrimonial litigation, Mr. McGee said that 3,073 cases were presented during the year at the various offices of the society, and through the giving of common sense advice it was necessary to take court action in only 3 per cent. of the cases. The society's bureau of draft information, working in conjunction with the University Settlement Society, was open from Aug. 2 to Sept. 19 last for first draft cases, and during the seven weeks 967 cases were handled.

Concerning cases involving installment furniture dealers, Mr. McGee said that the clients of the society who found themselves unable to continue making payments were usually "on the wrong side of the legal fence," and that "nothing could be done except an appeal to the better nature of the installment dealers." At a conference attended by six of the largest Harlem dealers it was agreed that the dealer would look up every case in which complaint was made to the society. As a result an adjustment has been made in every case to the satisfaction of both parties.

The following officers were re-elected: Charles E. Hughes, President; Carl L. Schurz, Vice President; Allen Wardwell, Treasurer; Cornelius P. Kitchell, Secretary, and Leonard McGee, attorney in chief. During the absence of Mr. Wardwell on Red Cross work in Russia John G. Milburn, Jr., is acting Treasurer.

CATHOLIC WAR FUND PLANS.

Float Will Depict "Miss New York" Caring for Nation's Children.

In the $2,500,000 Catholic War Fund campaign which will take place during the week of March 17 to 25 each parish is to promote its own activities. Every Catholic man and woman is to be enlisted for the drive, and appeals will be made to all denominations, announcement was made last night.

A daily feature of the drive will be a giant float depicting "The Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe" caring for the nation's children. "The Old Woman" will be impersonated by "Miss New York," and she will have 100 children with her. The float, drawn by four horses and accompanied by a brass band, will parade the streets and stop at intervals for speechmaking. House-to-house canvasses and personal visitations will also be made.

An athletic and vaudeville entertainment at the Amsterdam Opera House on Monday, March 18, will start the campaign. Each parish has a certain quota of money to raise. Subscriptions are to be sent to the Rev. H. J. Meyer, Sacred Heart rectory, West Fifty-first Street.

REPORTS ON RURAL UPLIFT.

Mrs. McDowell Tells of Educational Work in New England.

The New York Colony of the National Association of New England Women met at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon and heard a report by Mrs. Henry M. McDowell of the educational work in rural districts of New England in which the association has been working.

In the lumber districts of Maine, in the mill centres and even on the small islands along the coast the educators have opened classes, often with but three or four pupils in the scattered districts. They aim to carry their work consistently throughout the country.

Miss Cornelia Geer spoke of the work the association is doing to spread the conservation of food propaganda here and throughout New England.

NAME SUFFRAGETTE TICKET

Democrats of Gouverneur Nominate Women for All Offices.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 28.—Gouverneur is believed to be the first village or city in the State, since the woman suffrage law became effective, to name a complete suffragette ticket. At a party caucus this week the Democrats selected women for all offices. The only opposition came from some of the men who had been office holders for many years. After the results became known, however, they asserted they would work for a Democratic victory.

The ticket named follows: For President, Mrs. Janet G. Potter; for Trustees, Mrs. Louise Overacker and Mrs. Nettie Sternberg Whitney; for Collector, Mrs. Ida M. Loveless; for Assessor, Miss Belle Beaman; for Treasurer, Miss Pearl Orvis; for Village Committee, Alice O'Brien, Madge Finnigan, Louise Halle Case, Arthur Orvis, and George W. Parker.

HAYS HERE FOR CONFERENCE

Republican Leaders Will Take Luncheon with New Chairman.

Will H. Hays, the new Chairman of the Republican National Committee, will arrive in the city today from Washington and continue his conferences with prominent Republican leaders. He will be the guest at luncheon with William R. Willcox at the Banker's Club, 120 Broadway.

Among those expected to be present, besides Mr. Willcox, are Charles E. Hughes, Senator William M. Calder, George W. Perkins, D. Coleman du Pont, F. J. H. Kracke, George W. Wickersham, A. T. Hert, Governor Goodrich of Indiana, Frank Hitchcock, Samuel S. Koenig, Henry L. Stoddard, Frank A. Munsey, and Jacob H. Schiff. Tomorrow Mr. Hays will be the guest of Senator Calder at a luncheon at the Union League Club.

SOLD DRINKS TO SOLDIERS.

In Fining Bartender Court Says He Would Like to Imprison Employer.

Michael Collins, a bartender, employed in Donovan's saloon in West Fifty-ninth Street, and John Gilligan, a waiter, employed in Thomas Healy's restaurant at Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue, were arraigned before United States District Judge Martin T. Manton yesterday charged with violating that section of the military laws which prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors to soldiers in uniform. Both pleaded guilty in each instance and Judge Manton imposed a fine of $25 and a day in the custody of the United States Marshal.

"Why don't you quit tending bar and get a job at something else," said Judge Manton to Collins, "for after six years' experience you must realize what being a bartender does for you. It gets you into trouble and your employer looks on from a back bench while you take the blame. If your employer were before me charged with this offense I would send him to prison for a long term."

"This is another case just like the preceding one," said Judge Manton when he sentenced Gilligan.

Both men paid their fines and were released from custody late yesterday afternoon.

ACQUITTED IN CRUGER CASE

Court Frees ex-Acting Police Captain Cooper of Charges.

At the request of Special Assistant District Attorney James W. Osborne, Justice Goff in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday dismissed the indictment against former Acting Captain Alonzo Cooper of the Fourth Detective Branch, and honorably discharged him. The trial of Cooper on charges of neglect of duty in connection with the Ruth Cruger case began Wednesday night after Detective McGee had been acquitted by a jury on a similar charge. When court convened yesterday morning Mr. Osborne said:

"Considering the testimony against Detectives Lagarenne and McGee and the fact there is no real evidence of a special neglect on the part of the defendant, Cooper, except failure to search Cocchi's cellar, and in view of the verdict in the McGee case, I am convinced that a jury would not convict this defendant. Therefore, to save the time of the court, I move for a dismissal of the indictment."

TELLS OF BIG GAMBLING.

District Attorney Hears of an Oil Man Losing Half a Million.

Judge Wadhams of Special Sessions, who has been hearing the John Doe gambling matter, had another case yesterday, and put over the inquiry until Monday. Assistant District Attorney James Smith said yesterday that a rich Western oil man had lost between $100,000 and $500,000 gambling in an uptown hotel. He said his information came from a reliable source, but refused to name the oil man.

Subpoenas were sent out yesterday for members of another club, which has been holding sessions in New York hotels.

Seltzer Squirter Says He's Sorry.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 28.—Mayor Frederick W. Donnelly apologized to the New Jersey Assembly today for squirting the contents of a bottle of seltzer into the face of Assemblyman Vreeland on Tuesday night in a Trenton hotel. The squirt followed an altercation over legislation. House members, considering their dignity assailed, asked the Attorney General to have the Mayor indicted for assault.

PEOPLE sometimes comment upon the narrowness of the aisle-way. That is because there is no space reserved for strap-hangers; it is all devoted to those who sit. A seat for every passenger means standing room for the conductor only on the

Fifth Avenue Bus

MARCUS & ROTSMAN LOSE FOOD LICENSE

New Yorkers Found Guilty of Profiteering—Board Accuses Markowitz.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Food Administration announced today that it has rescinded the license of Marcus & Rotsman, dealers in foodstuffs in New York.

"At a recent hearing," the official announcement said, "it was shown that the dealers had taken advantage of the shortage in sugar to charge as much as 15½ cents a pound for granulated. One sale of 1,000 pounds was made at the rate of 13½ cents and another of 701 pounds at 15½."

Max Markowitz, a wholesale grocer at 241 Rivington Street, was arraigned before the Federal Food Board yesterday on a charge of profiteering in sugar. A statement on behalf of the board said that Markowitz admitted he had sold sugar at from 13 to 18 cents a pound. Officials of the board said that when the sugar shortage came last Fall Markowitz had been doing a business of about $1,300 a month in sugar, but that through November and December his sales jumped to $13,000 a month; that he disposed of 58 tons of sugar in the four months, and that he did not make it quite clear where much of it came from. He said five barrels was bought from "a woman in an automobile," and had so much sugar at one time that he had to rent rooms in a vacant flat to store it. Members of the board said he disposed of 58 tons of sugar in and give $500 to any charity the board might name if thereby he could "square himself."

The attention of George L. Bennett, assistant director of the Bureau of Transportation and Distribution, was called to the fact that reports from Chicago said the wholesale price of meat had gone down.

"If prices have gone down in Chicago the decline has not been reflected in New York," he said. "Our figures show that prices here have been stationary since Jan. 2."

Cyrus C. Miller, Director of the Bureau of Transportation, said yesterday that he had been notified from Washington extending from March 1 to March 15 the rule forbidding poultry butchers and retailers to sell live hens.

According to P. G. Foy, market expert, housewives of New York should be able to buy fresh eggs cheaper after today. He said there was a decline of 20 cents a dozen in the wholesale price yesterday due to large arrivals from the West. The quotation yesterday was given as 41 cents wholesale.

A Mistake

in GIMBEL Advertising Which We Wish to Correct:

In our advertisement of last Wednesday morning we stated:

"when international difficulties arose. . . . American concerns closed their Paris offices until Gimbels was "the only one remaining."

THE FACT IS that the other American stores having foreign offices and connections have been open as usual.

This mistake occurred through carelessness and we regret very much that such a statement should have been made.

Gimbel Brothers

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Manufacturers of Knitting Yarns

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SELL THEIR PRODUCT **DIRECT TO CONSUMER**

65c per full 4 oz. hank

$2.50 per lb. in 5 lbs. lot (62½c per 4 oz. hank)
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Giving the public just what it wants, whenever it wants it—at whatever price you may need to charge—that is service.

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And in consequence nowhere is business more eager to add service to its wares.

Many who are doing this find the P. A. X. a necessary factor in their organizations.

The P. A. X.—our own familiar term for our Private Automatic Exchange and its automatic telephones—keeps your ears open to the public by taking the burden of interior calls from your city telephones.

Organizations like the U. T. Hungerford Brass & Copper Co. here, noted for product and service both, find it indispensable to maintain both.

It enables any man in the organization to connect himself at once with any fellow executive or employee—thus immediately getting information and counsel without leaving his desk.

Others, like the Equitable Trust Co. and the American Lithographic Co., look upon the efficiency it promotes within as being as important as the exterior service it furthers.

They value its speed in making calls and its unfailing *24-hour service without operators.*

As a step toward bettering the service New York demands—and toward speeding up your organization—call our Mr. Roger's office—Telephone Barclay 6532, for details and information.

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AEOLIAN VOCALION
Style "G"
$110
With Graduola, Universal Tone Arm (plays all records), Automatic Stop.
Small down Payment and
$6.
monthly

THE AEOLIAN-VOCALION

Attractive Terms for Friday and Saturday, March 1st and 2nd.

AEOLIAN VOCALION
Style "I"
$215
With Graduola, Universal Tone Arm (plays all records), Automatic Stop, 8 Record Albums.
Moderate down Payment and
$10.
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YOU want the best, don't you, that your money will buy? Why not, then, come to Aeolian Hall—the largest musical instrument house in the world—for your phonograph?

The Vocalion possesses a tone-quality far beyond anything you have ever heard in such instruments before.

The Vocalion is beautiful to look at as well as to hear. No other phonograph adds so much to the *appearance* of your home.

The Vocalion plays all records—you are not confined to the artists recording for any one Company—but may play any record of standard make on the market.

But think of being able to play a phonograph! Think of putting your own expression into the music as the record is played! This is what the Graduola—part of every Vocalion at $110. and over—enables you to do. It is not necessary to use the Graduola, the Vocalion is quite complete without it—but it is an added privilege that will delight you and your friends.

VOCALION PRICES

Conventional styles—$45. to $375. (With Graduola, from $110.) Beautiful Period Styles—$215. to $650.

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In MANHATTAN, 29 West 42d St.
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THIS instrument equipped with Graduola, Universal Tone Arm (plays all records), Automatic Stop, Convenient Filing Device.

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Every time you take a broom to the carpet you rub in the dirt and rub off the carpet. The Electric Vacuum Cleaner is a servant that draws out the dirt and saves the fabric

These machines use but ¾ cent's worth of current an hour and come complete for $30 and up

Our display rooms are showing full assortments of these and other appliances for use in the home

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In like a March lamb—every cloth we buy (foreign or domestic) must prove *"all-wool"* by acid test.

Spring suits.

Spring overcoats, including our rainproofed *"Scotch Mists."

All of our own manufacture. All built on standards that show not the slightest variation from the high quality our friends have learned to expect.

Spring hats, Spring shoes, Spring furnishings.

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JOCKEY CLUB'S PROGRAM FOR EASTERN TRACKS LENGTHENS SEASON BY TWO DAYS

RACING DATES GIVE 105 DAYS OF SPORT

Local Season Lengthened Slightly by Program of The Jockey Club.

OPENING GOES TO JAMAICA

Maryland Contests to Start at Bowie April 1 and New York Clashes on May 17.

EASTERN RACING DATES.

Maryland.

Bowie—April 1 to 15, 13 days, 2 Saturdays.

Havre de Grace—April 16 to 30, 13 days, 2 Saturdays.

Pimlico—May 1 to 17, 15 days, 2 Saturdays.

Metropolitan.

Jamaica—May 16 to 25, 9 days, 2 Saturdays.

Belmont—May 27 to June 15, 18 days, 3 Saturdays.

Jamaica—June 17 to 22, 6 days, 1 Saturday.

Aqueduct—June 24 to July 12, 17 days, 2 Saturdays.

Empire City—July 13 to 31, 16 days, 2 Saturdays.

Saratoga—Aug. 1 to 31, 27 days, 5 Saturdays.

Belmont—Sept. 2 to 14, 12 days, 2 Saturdays.

How false were the rumors of curtailed racing during next Summer is indicated by the announcement of the dates for 1918 which came yesterday from The Jockey Club. Instead of the expected decrease there is an increase in the allotment of dates for the metropolitan tracks and Saratoga. The local season of racing will include 105 days, whereas there were 103 days a year ago and 99 days in 1916.

The Jockey Club evidently held that it was not necessary even in view of the war-time conditions to curtail the sport. The pessimists had held all along that it would not be practical to set dates for racing that would include more than three each week. As the season stands now the racing over which The Jockey Club has control will start on the Maryland tracks at Bowie on April 1 and from then on there will be uninterrupted sway for the turf sport until the close of the season at the Fall meeting at Belmont Park, the last day of which falls on Sept. 14.

The dates were announced this year some ten days earlier than usual owing to the probability of Major August Belmont being called back to his duties in France.

In the main the schedule follows closely that which prevailed a year ago. The Metropolitan season, as was the case last year, will open at the home of the Metropolitan Jockey Club at Jamaica. Nine days of racing are scheduled there, beginning on May 16 and continuing until May 25. Two Saturdays are included in this allotment. There is a slight overlapping of the Maryland and local seasons. The last day set for Maryland racing is at Pimlico on May 17, a day later than the opening of the local season at Jamaica.

As was the case last year, the Jamaica season is broken to admit of the sandwiching in of the Westchester Racing Association's meeting at Belmont Park. The Belmont racing again has a choice assortment of racing days. The opening is on May 27, so that there will be one holiday in addition to three Saturdays. This meeting will be of eighteen days' duration, extending to June 15. In all, Belmont Park will have thirty days of racing, the same number as was the allotment a year ago. The Fall meeting extends from Sept. 2 to Sept. 14.

One of the extra days allotted goes to the Saratoga Racing Association, which has the full month of August. This gives twenty-seven days of racing, as compared with twenty-six a year ago. This is the first time since 1901 that Saratoga has actually had a full month of racing.

The second Jamaica meeting follows Belmont Park, on June 17, and extends to June 22, which, together with the first Jamaica meeting, gives this track a total of fifteen days of racing. Aqueduct, where racing opens on June 24 and extends to July 12, has a total of seventeen days of racing, and the Empire City Racing Association has been awarded sixteen days, which start on Saturday, July 13, and end on Wednesday, July 31. Following that comes the August meeting at Saratoga and the Fall meeting at Belmont Park.

41 IN SQUASH TOURNEY.

Big Field to Start in Class B Championship.

An entry of forty-one players has been received for the national Class B squash tennis championship which will begin at the Columbia University Club tomorrow. Included among the men are A. E. Ells of the Harvard Club, Carroll T. Cooney of the Yale Club, as well as E. J. Clapp of the Yale Club. The last two are former Yale athletic stars. Cooney won fame on the gridiron and Clapp over the hurdles. The largest entry is from the Columbia Club, which has fifteen men in the event.

The draw is as follows:

First Round, Upper Half.—J. Doig, Crescent A. C., vs. R. A. Grannis, Yale Club; G. A. Cruse, Crescent A. C., vs. W. A. Putnam, Columbia Club; I. H. Cornell, Columbia Club, vs. W. C. Shont, Columbia Club; A. S. Norse, Columbia Club, vs. R. Monks, Princeton Club; H. R. Kunhardt, Harvard Club, vs. F. Pendas, Crescent A. C.; W. S. Seamans, Harvard Club, vs. C. L. Cole, Harvard Club.

Second Round.—(First Round Byes.)—H. W. Warner, Columbia Club, vs. winner of Seamans-Cole match; F. W. Chambers, Columbia Club, vs. O. de G. Vanderbilt, Princeton Club; J. Cooney, Yale Club, vs. J. A. Vielor, Yale Club; A. Lock, Columbia Club, vs. F. M. Blodget, Yale Club; W. B. Spence, Montclair A. C., vs. F. A. Sellers, Montclair A. C.; J. M. Sterling, Crescent A. C., vs. E. J. Clapp, Yale Club; A. E. Ells, Harvard Club, vs. R. L. Strebeigh, Columbia Club; G. Graham, Princeton Club, vs. R. H. White, Columbia Club; N. F. Torrance, Crescent A. C., vs. R. E. Wigham, Columbia Club.

First Round, Lower Half.—A. D. Mittendorf, Princeton Club, vs. W. Adams, Yale Club; J. M. Sterling, Crescent A. C., vs. F. W. Bancroft, Columbia Club; A. C. Scott, Columbia Club, vs. H. S. McKee, Harvard Club; J. W. Burden, Harvard Club, vs. A. B. Cheadle, Columbia Club; H. R. Burt, Columbia Club, vs. A. E. Carleton, Harvard Club; H. Mixsell, Princeton Club, vs. J. M. Lyeth, Harvard Club.

BIG THREE TO SET DATES.

Baseball Managers of Harvard, Yale, and Princeton to Meet.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 28.—The baseball managers of Harvard, Yale, and Princeton will meet at New Haven Saturday to complete plans for their triangular series of games this Spring. Bob Lloyd will act for Harvard, and W. A. Hyde and F. S. Buel will represent Yale and Princeton. The dates of all contests will be decided on and likewise the place where the deciding game will be played in case of a tie. Only members of the military or naval units at Harvard and Yale, or men who have been rejected for service, will be allowed to compete on these teams.

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Hennessy Three Star Brandy	2.55
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Hygrade Dry Gin—½ gallon	1.50
(Crystal Purity—Delicious Flavor)	
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(A rich fruity Wine)	
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At Hardware Stores 20c & 50c.

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ARROW FORM-FIT COLLARS

ARE CURVE CUT TO FIT THE NECK AND SHOULDERS.

MANHATTAN FIVE VICTOR.

Local Team Elects Captain and Beats N. Y. State 27 to 24.

Manhattan College defeated the New York State College of Albany at basket ball last night, 27 to 24, in a game played at the De La Salle Institute. Noonan, who played a star game last night and for three years has been a member of the Manhattan 'Varsity, was elected Captain of the local team prior to the game. Manhattan was always in the lead but never was far enough ahead to be confident of victory. The basket shooting of Winters decided the contest in favor of Manhattan.

The lineup:

Manhattan, (27.)	Position.	N. Y. State, (24.)
Houlihan	R.F.	Fitzgerald
Winters	L.F.	Barry
Zurmahlen	C.	Nicholson
Noonan	R.G.	Curtin
Retaleato	L.G.	Polt

Field goals—Houlihan, (2,) Winters, (5,) Zurmahlen, (2,) Noonan, Retaleato, (2,) Fitzgerald, (2,) Barry, (5,) Nicholson, (2.) Foul goals—Winters, (3.) Fitzgerald, (6.) Referee—Ed Thorp, De La Salle. Time of halves—20 minutes.

COLUMBIA CUBS DEFEATED.

Grammar School Five Takes Game by 28 to 25.

The close margin of three points gave Columbia Grammar School's basket ball team a victory over the Columbia University freshmen on the Columbia Grammar court yesterday afternoon. The final score was 28 to 25. The contest was one of the closest either of the teams has participated in this season. At the end of the first half the fives were deadlocked at nine points.

The line-up:

Columbia G., (28.)	Position.	Columbia F., (25.)
Young	R.F.	Stone
Picker	L.F.	Horowitz
Luedeke	C.	Condon
Parodi	R.G.	Schaeffer
Wolf	L.G.	Ullmann

Field goals—Young, (7,) Oppenheimer, (2,) Luedeke, (2,) Wolf, Stone, (4,) Horowitz, (2,) Finklestein, Condon, (3,) Ullman, Walton. Foul goals—Young, (4,) Condon. Substitutions—For Columbia Grammar; Oppenheimer for Picker. For Columbia Freshmen: Catalano for Stone, Walton for Horowitz, Finklestein for Ullmann. Referee—M. Merils, Columbia Grammar School. Time of halves—One of fifteen and one of twenty minutes.

VICTORY FOR ERASMUS FIVE.

Staten Island Offers Little Resistance at Basket Ball.

Erasmus Hall High School's basket ball team was not forced to extend itself to defeat the Staten Island Academy five on the Erasmus court yesterday. Erasmus ended the game on the long end of a 28 to 8 score, after holding the Staten Island players in check with comparative ease throughout. Barnes and Boohecker led in the Erasmus victory.

The line-up:

Erasmus H., (28.)	Position.	Staten Island, (8.)
Barnes	R.F.	Rogert
Boohecker	L.F.	Macrae
Linoki	C.	Triest
Scharmann	R.G.	Lindemann
Gilliam	L.G.	McCreery

Field goals—Barnes, (4,) Boohecker, (5,) Linoki, (2,) Scharmann, Gilliam, Macrae, Triest, Lindemann. Foul goals—Scharmann, (2,) Macrae, Lindemann. Substitutions—For Erasmus Hall: Depew for Scharmann, Goebel for Linoki, Nickpert for Gilliam. Referee—M. A. Crooke, New York University. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

DARTMOUTH DROPS COACH.

Fred Walker Released Following Season's Basket Ball Fiasco.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 28.—After losing the first twenty games on the basket ball schedule, the Dartmouth Athletic Council decided to discontinue the services of Coach Fred Walker, the tennis mentor. Coming to Dartmouth after a very successful season as coach of the Williams football team, Walker started to work with material that was hardly up to the standard of other years, but instead of getting better as the season progressed the team seemed to grow worse in every game. The dissatisfaction of the student body, together with methods of coaching that were described as not in keeping with the council's idea of how a Dartmouth team should be coached, were given as the reasons for releasing Walker.

GOLF TEAM FOR TIGERS.

Princeton to Have Squad of Players on Links.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 27.—Princeton's resumption of athletics is made more complete by the announcement that there will be a golf team in the Spring. Columbia, the University of Pennsylvania, and Williams have already asked for matches, and it is probable that contests will also be arranged with Yale and Harvard if they decide to have teams. The Tigers are planning to enter the intercollegiate tournament for which the Intercollegiate Golf Association is now making preliminary arrangements.

Princeton has a number of consistent players from which to pick a representative team. S. D. Herron, P. J. Herron, and Percy Parker have had experience on previous Princeton teams, and Cooke, Douglas, and Squier of the sophomore class are strong players. As now planned freshmen will be allowed to play. Dean, Haight, Littleton, and Woolworth showed up well in the Fall.

VERDICT GOES TO GLEASON.

Soldier Boxer Defeats Lagonia in N. Y. A. C. Amateur Bout.

Robert Gleason, Quartermaster Corps, Spartanburg, S. C., holder of the Metropolitan district amateur boxing championship titles at 145 and 158 pounds, and Sam Lagonia, Bronxdale A. C. 158-pound New York State champion, furnished the most interesting amateur bouts last night in their contest, the only one in the 150-pound class at the New York A. C. tournament. At the end of the customary three rounds the judge's decision went to Gleason, and it was a popular verdict. It was the Spartanburg soldier's last appearance before going South to take up his army duties again, and he left a favorable impression behind him.

The boxers were evenly matched, and they boxed fast and aggressively throughout the three rounds. Gleason's cleverness and his speed in offensive gave him the honors of the first two rounds. In the final session Lagonia made a game effort to overcome Gleason's lead, but, though he boxed furiously, the Bronxdale lad's effort fell short.

The summaries:

110-Pound Class.—F. Sinclair, unattached, defeated L. Helmer, Boys' Club, three rounds, judges' decision; W. Pomerans, Rutgers Place Gymnasium, defeated P. Richman, Clark House A. A., four rounds, judges' decision; C. Glassner, unattached, defeated H. Simon, Union Settlement A. C., two rounds, referee's decision.

120-Pound Class.—J. Cronin, Trinity Club, defeated H. Lunifield, unattached, one round, referee's decision.

140-Pound Class.—J. Bilsing, West Harlem A. C., defeated J. Stothers, U. S. N. R. F., three rounds, judges' decision.

130-Pound Class.—F. Nelson, U. S. N., R. F., defeated J. Slattery, New West Side A. C., three rounds, referee's decision; T. McKenna, unattached, defeated M. Schneider, Enin Club, three rounds, judges' decision; J. McCormack, Union Settlement A. C., defeated M. Harowitz, Rutgers Place Gymnasium, four rounds, judges' decision; W. Schultz, Boys' Club, defeated H. Dacks, unattached, one round, referee's decision; I. Kaplan, Rutgers Place Gymnasium, defeated T. Johnson, Norwegian Turn and A. C., two rounds, referee's decision; H. Hobby, Boys' Club, defeated H. Ornstein, 92d Street Y. M. H. A., four rounds, referee's decision.

Second Trial—McKenna defeated Nelson, one round, referee's decision; Schultz defeated McCormack, three rounds, judges' decision.

SARATOGA'S STAKES INCREASE IN VALUE

Total of $146,900, a Jump of $19,200 Over Last Year, Allotted for Race Meeting.

Notable increases in the value of stakes to be run at the meeting of the Saratoga Association next August are to be found in the list which was announced yesterday. Indicative of the trend of racing is the total value of the stakes allotted, which count up to $146,900, which is an increase of $19,200 over the stake value of the racing a year ago.

Several important stakes have been especially benefited by the liberal policy adopted. There is an increase of $5,000 in the Hopeful Stakes, the figure for the coming season being set at $30,000, as against $25,000 a year ago. In the case of the Grand Union Hotel Stakes and the United States Hotel Stakes the increase in each instance has been $2,500, so that each now has a value of $10,000. The Spinaway Stakes for fillies also benefits by a $2,500 increase over the $5,000 value of a year ago. The Grab Bag Handicap, formerly set at $3,000, is now $4,000.

In the case of the Travers and the Alabama, the gradual increase in value which has been in force and which has previously been announced as a policy with regard to these two events, again prevails. The former, for 3-year-olds, is set at $10,000, and the distance remains the same as last year, when there was an increase from a mile and a furlong to a mile and a quarter. Another guaranteed event, the Alabama, is now worth $7,500. In the case of the Travers the increase is $3,000, and the Alabama increase is $2,500.

Increases of smaller value but of greater relative proportion are made in several other stakes. In addition, one new stake has been added, the Schuylerville for 2-year-old fillies, with a value of $3,000. The distance is five and a half furlongs.

The list of stakes is as follows:

For 3-year-olds and upward.—Saratoga Handicap, $7,000, one mile and a quarter; Saratoga Cup, $3,000 added, one mile and three-quarters; Champlain Handicap, $3,500, one mile and one-eighth; Merchants' and Citizens' Handicap, $3,500, one mile and three-sixteenths; Delaware Handicap, $3,500, one mile; Amsterdam Selling, $2,500, one mile; Catskill Selling, $2,500, seven furlongs; North American Steeplechase, handicap, $1,500 added, about two miles; Beverwyck Steeplechase, handicap, $1,200 added, about two miles; Shillelah Steeplechase, handicap, $1,200 added, about two miles.

For 3-year-olds.—Catskill Selling, $2,500, seven furlongs; Kenner, $1,500 added, one mile and three-sixteenths; Huron Handicap, $2,500, one mile and three-sixteenths; Sarsnac Handicap, $3,000, one mile; Mohawk Selling, $2,500, one mile; Seneca, $2,500, six furlongs; Travers, $10,000, one mile and one-quarter; Alabama, $7,500, one mile and a quarter.

For 2-year-olds.—Saratoga Special, gold plate of the value of $1,000 added, six furlongs; Schuylerville, $3,000, five and one-half furlongs; Adirondack Handicap, $5,000, six furlongs; Sanford Memorial, $5,000, six furlongs; Flash, $3,500, five and one-half furlongs; Albany Handicap, $3,000, six furlongs; Troy Selling, $2,500, five and one-half furlongs; Kentucky Selling, $2,500, five and one-half furlongs; Hopeful Stakes, $30,000, six furlongs; Grand Union Hotel Stakes, $10,000, six furlongs; United States Hotel Stakes, $10,000, six furlongs; Spinaway Stakes, $7,500, five and one-half furlongs; Grab Bag Handicap, $4,000, six furlongs.

For 4-year-olds and upward.—Saratoga Steeplechase, handicap, $2,000 added, about two miles and one-half.

POLY PREP WINS IN TANK.

Defeats Erasmus, P. S. A. L. Champions, in Dual Meet.

Poly Prep School's swimming team bid for the leadership among local school teams yesterday by trouncing the natators of Erasmus Hall High School in an interesting dual meet in the Poly Prep pool at Bay Ridge by the score of 37½ points to 15½. Poly Prep swimmers gained premier honors in the recent Eastern scholastic meet held in Philadelphia, and their performances yesterday enabled them to down the city's Public Schools Athletic League champions.

Leeming Jelliffe, Poly Prep's swimming champion, was the big cog in his school's victory. He registered victories in the fancy dive and 100-yard swim, and turned probable defeat into victory in the 200-yard relay swim. He swam last for Poly Prep, and his team was in the ruck when he started. Jelliffe's rival on the final lap was Ross of Erasmus. The Poly Prep star overcame the early disadvantage and touched off two yards ahead of Ross in 1:54 2-5.

The summaries:

200-Yard Relay Swim.—Won by Poly Prep., (Kendall, Bernard, Snedeker, and Jelliffe); Erasmus Hall, (McMullen, Franken, Wolf, and Ross,) second. Time—1:54 2-5.

Fancy Diving Contest.—Won by Jelliffe, Poly Prep, with 28¼ points; Franken, Erasmus Hall, 26¼ points, second; Bernard, Poly Prep, and Daisley, Erasmus, tied for third with 25 points each.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by Wolf, Erasmus Hall; Bernard, Poly Prep, second; Kendall, Poly Prep, third. Time—0:29 3-5.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Jelliffe, Poly Prep; Snedeker, Poly Prep, second; McMullen, Erasmus Hall, third. Time—0:59 1-5.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Ross, Erasmus Hall; Dale, Poly Prep, second; C. Redmund, Poly Prep, third. Time—2:41 2-5.

Plunge for Distance—Won by Curtis, Poly Prep, with 51 feet 6 inches; Jacobs, Poly Prep, 49 feet 6 inches, second; Ross, Erasmus Hall, 40 feet 3 inches, third.

Point score: Poly Prep., 37½ points; Erasmus Hall H. S., 15½.

WRESTLING BOUTS TONIGHT.

Stecher Vs. Zbyszko in Main Match at Madison Square Garden.

Joe Stecher, the Nebraska scissors-hold wrestling expert, and Wladek Zbyszko, the Polish Hercules, who will oppose each other on the mat at Madison Square Garden tonight, completed training for the match yesterday. Both are reported in excellent physical condition and each is confident of victory. The match will be governed by catch-as-catch-can rules and the victor will be determined by one fall.

The one-fall decision was adopted by the promoters with the consent of the managers of both wrestlers as a means toward eliminating the tediousness which usually accompanies a protracted bout where two falls in three are required. Therefore this bout, which is the chief event, will start not later than 10:15, if the present schedule of the promoters is carried out.

Other formidable contenders for the title are Earl Caddock, a private in the army at Camp Dodge, Iowa, and Ed "Strangler" Lewis of Lexington, Ky. It is likely that a match will be arranged for the victor of this evening's bout with either Lewis or Caddock.

Three preliminary bouts, each limited to thirty minutes, will precede the Stecher-Zbyszko match. The first of these will be put on at 8:30, so that they will be completed by 10 o'clock. The principals will be Hilmar Johnson vs. John Trofsky; John Freburg vs. Tommy Drask; Charles Cutler vs. Yusiff Hussane. George Bothner will referee the bouts.

To Omit Golf Title Event Again.

Following a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Women's Eastern Golf Association, it was announced by the Secretary, Mrs. Lawrence Swift of Utica, N. Y., that the annual championship tournament of the organization would be abandoned again this year because of the war, as was the case last year. Mrs. William A. Gavin of Baltusrol, the metropolitan champion, also is the title holder in the Eastern Association.

MILBURN TAKES CUE MATCH.

Memphis Expert Beats Clarkson 300 to 173 in Class A Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Feb. 28.—Playing far below his standard, T. Henry Clarkson, a Boston entry in the Class A 18.2 balkline national amateur championship, was defeated by Eugene Milburn of Memphis, Tenn., here this afternoon by a score of 300 to 173.

The score:

CLARKSON:

Clarkson, 0 7 14 2 3 6 0 7 2 1 1 0 3 9 17 6 1 6 3 4 1 18 2 0 14 0 1 0 0 2 1 3 0 5 16 0 17 1—Total, 173; high run, 18; average, 4 21-38.

Milburn, 0 24 0 32 30 19 1 1 4 11 5 12 0 5 4 40 14 0 24 0 0 0 12 0 5 2 2 1 19 1 0 9 1 3 3 6 4 6—Total, 300; high run, 40; average, 7 34-38.

Forced to use crutches because of an attack of rheumatism, Charles Heddon of Dowagiac, Mich., defeated Davis McCandless, Jr., of Chicago in the evening match, 300 to 281 in twenty-eight innings.

The score:

McCandless—0 17 0 5 22 0 0 32 2 48 21 2 8 6 2 10 25 3 7 2 0 0 42 2 19 5 1 0. Total—281. Innings—28. High run—48. Average—10.03.

Heddon—1 5 0 1 3 21 2 1 30 8 10 8 36 10 15 0 11 54 7 0 0 0 45 5 15 0 7 5. Total—300. Innings—28. High run—54. Average—10.71.

CUE EXPERTS START EAST.

Schaefer and Yamada Expect to Play Matches with Cochran.

Prospects for tournaments and matches this Spring at 18.2 balkline billiards are brightening. "Young Jake" Schaefer and Koji Yamada have decided to come East instead of remaining in San Francisco to play in Graney's Academy. They left the Golden Gate city Feb. 21, and will play in Portland, Seattle, Spokane, and Denver.

Schaefer and Yamada will reach Chicago about March 14, by which time they expect to have arranged with the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company for a series of events in which they will meet Welker Cochran either in individual contests or in tournaments to be played in Chicago, Detroit, and New York.

Upon learning that Schaefer and Yamada were on their way East, Cochran said:

"I will play them individually for $250 or more a side, the gate receipts to be divided 60 and 40 per cent., or the winner to take all. They can have single matches or a series to be played in Chicago, Detroit, and New York. If they prefer tournaments I will be ready to enter against them in three-cornered contests or four-handed affairs, with Moringstar as the fourth player."

CHAJES AND KUPCHIK LEAD.

Stand at Head of Their Respective Sections in Chess Tourney.

Oscar Chajes, State champion, and A. Kupchik, former title holder, maintained the lead in their respective sections of the New York State Chess Association's masters' tournament as a result of the six games played in the fourth round yesterday. While Chajes disposed of C. Jaffe in a queen's pawn opening after fifty-four moves, Kupchik accounted for Bernstein in a double Ruy Lopez, lasting sixty-five moves.

The summaries:

Bds.	WHITE.	BLACK.	
1—R. T. Black	1	J. Smirka	0
2—C. Jaffe	0	O. Chajes	1
3—J. W. Brunnemer	1	E. Michelsen	0
4—A. Kupchik	1	J. Bernstein	0
5—H. Liebenstein	0	A. Schroeder	1
6—A. Maruchess	1	L. McCudden	0

BOXING CARNIVAL PLANNED.

Gibson to Hold Huge Benefit at Bronx Armory.

Billy Gibson, manager of Benny Leonard, world's lightweight champion, is planning a large program of boxing bouts to be held at the Bronx Armory on March 8. The contests will be promoted in the pursuit of funds for the purpose of "smokes" and athletic paraphernalia for the members of the old Battery D, 2d Field Artillery, now the 165th Field Artillery, stationed at Spartanburg, S. C. A combination of boxing, wrestling, and vaudeville performance with the leading lights in each profession as performers is to be the program. No admission will be charged at the door, but a collection will be taken up among the spectators.

NEWPORT TO MEET GIANTS.

Naval Reserves Arrange Big Schedule of Baseball Games.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 28.—Big league and college teams and teams from the United States Military Academy have arranged to play the baseball team of the Second Naval District in Newport and at the homes of the teams. The schedule thus far arranged by Lieutenant Orson D. Munn, athletic officer of the Second Naval District, has just been announced.

The naval team opens its season April 13 with the Rhode Island College at Kingston. Its first home game will be with Cornell on April 26. Some of the other games will include:

April 19, Dean Academy at Franklin, Mass.; 20, Boston College at Boston; 24, West Point at West Point; 25, Pelham Bay Training Station at Pelham Bay; 26, Cornell University at Newport.

May 4, Cornell at Cornell; 14, Harvard at Boston; 18, Yale at New Haven; 25, Yale at Newport.

June 1, Syracuse at Syracuse.

The first of a series of games between big league teams in Newport will be with the New York Giants on May 5. Later these teams will play in New York. The Brooklyn National League team willplay here, the date to be announced shortly.

Pitcher Schultz of the Providence Grays comes here tomorrow to enroll in the Naval Reserve force. He will play with the team.

MRS. BYRNE GOLF VICTOR.

Takes Contest Against Bogey Over Pinehurst Links.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 28.—Mrs. M. B. Byrne of New York won the Silver Foil handicap golf contest against bogey today, finishing 4 up, with the assistance of a handicap of eleven strokes. Mrs. J. D. Armstrong of Buffalo and Miss Caroline Bogart of Elizabeth tied for second place, at 1 up. Mrs. Spencer Waters of Apawamis and Miss Katherine Lamb of Plushing finished all even and tied for third place.

YANKEES MAY GET WALKER VIA MACK

Red Sox Outfielder Goes to Athletics with Cady and Gardner in McInnis Deal.

That the Yankees will be able to strengthen their outfield with Clarence Walker now seems assured within a short time, because Walker, together with Catcher Cady and Third Baseman Larry Gardner, were yesterday transferred to the Athletics by the Boston Red Sox. This completes the deal whereby Stuffy McInnis was transferred to the Boston team.

Manager Connie Mack of the Athletics was here yesterday in conference with President Frazee and Manager Ed Barrow, and when the conference was over all parties stated that they were satisfied with the transfer.

Before Mack left this city he saw Manager Miller Huggins of the Yankees and told him that he had landed Walker and would give him a definite answer on the player in a short time. Huggins has been after Walker for some time. He at first went out after bigger game, but found that all the managers in the American League wanted a fortune for their outfielders just as soon as they found out the Yankees wanted one.

Mack stated last night that Boston wanted him to take Del Gainer, but, as this player is now in the service, Mack insisted on Cady. As Mack sold Schang and McInnis, he had to have another catcher and third baseman. Schang, it is stated, is slated to play third base for the Red Sox. McInnis will play at second if Hoblitzel does not get his commission in the army.

Just what the Yankees will give to Mack for Walker is not known, but as the Athletics are badly in need of pitchers it is possible that Huggins will turn over one of his flingers.

Manager Miller Huggins of the Yankees has at least a trio of ball players to start the season with, anyway. He came back from a ten-day trip to Cincinnati and way stations yesterday and announced that three pitchers—Ray Caldwell, Allan Russell, and Slim Love—were in line for the coming season. He stated that other players are also signed, but refused to give their names.

The Yankee leader said that he had seen Roger Peckinpaugh, the Yankee shortstop, in Cleveland, but Peck is still a hold-out and will come to this city next week to fix up his contract with Huggins. Nothing was said of the other Yankee regulars and it is to be assumed that they are dissatisfied with the cuts which have been made in their salaries.

Regardless of the fact that his players have not signed, Huggins is going ahead with his plans for the Spring training season. He announced the appointment of a new trainer to succeed Jimmy Dugan, who was trainer under the Donovan regime. The new trainer is Doc Woods, who was trainer of the Cardinals under Huggins.

Woods is not only a trainer, but he is an actor, and this Winter has been playing out West in a play called "Somewhere in France." In the play he has the part of a German Lieutenant and what happens to him before the finish of the play every night is a pity. He is a big, strong, husky trainer, however, so he is able to stand the terrific strain of the part.

Manager Huggins has heard from Eddie Plank and he expects to see him next week. Although Plank announced that he would not play, he is not quite as emphatic now, and it is expected that he will wear a Yankee uniform on the opening day. Plank and his brother Ira, who also used to play ball, have a new garage at Gettysburg, Penn., on the Lincoln Highway, and as it is a pretty big business proposition, Eddie wants to get some one to take his place if he decides to play with the Yankees. Plank will be a valuable man to Huggins in an advistory capacity, for he was Connie Mack's first lieutenant for many years, and has been ranked as one of the smartest pitchers in the game.

Huggins announced that the first squad of players would leave for Macon, Ga., on March 9. Manager Huggins, Pat O'Connor, his coach; Trainer Woods, and Herbert Thormahlen, the pitcher, will leave New York on that day and pick up many players along the way. Fewster will join at Baltimore, Lemar at Washington, while other players will go directly to Macon from their homes.

The opening gun of the baseball season of 1918 will be fired today when Heinie Zimmerman and Jeff Tesreau of the Giants will start for Hot Springs, Ark., with Trainer Eddie Mackall. Lew McCarty will join Zimmerman at Harrisburg, while Bill Rariden and Al Demaree will join at St. Louis. Larry Doyle and Rube Benton will add themselves to the party at the vapor resort. Secretary Foster yesterday received the signed contract of Roy Johnson, one of the Giants' recruit pitchers.

We Are 21 Years Young

ESTABLISHED 1897

this year and 21 years old in experience. We are proud to be able to celebrate the event by announcing to our friends the award by the War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. of America of the contract for the following items for the troops in France:

4,980 doz. Taylor League Baseballs
500 Taylor No. 7 Official Basket Balls
1,200 Taylor No. 7 Official Foot Balls
3,500 Taylor Y. M. C. A. Baseball Gloves
1,500 Taylor Pure Gum Bladders
780 Taylor Y. M. C. A. Basemen's Mitts

ALEX. TAYLOR & CO.,
26 East 42d Street, New York.

Dear Sirs: The committee in charge of selecting the athletic equipment for the Troops in France has decided to award the entire contract for Taylor League Baseballs and in part for Taylor Basket Balls, Taylor Foot Balls, Taylor Bladders, Taylor Baseball Gloves and Base Mitts on point of merit and price.

Yours truly, GEO. J. FISHER.

ALEX. TAYLOR & CO., Inc.
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HAND MADE SOUR MASH

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MADE IN KENTUCKY, U. S. A.

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LOYOLA SEVEN TRIUMPHS.

Nears Private School Hockey Championship by Victory.

Loyola School's hockey seven advanced another game closer to the hockey championship of the private schools of Manhattan at St. Nicholas Rink last night when it easily defeated the Berkeley-Irving team by a score of 7 to 1. Keresey was the star of the game, the Loyola centre shooting five goals.

The line-up and summary:

Loyola, (7.)	Position.	Berkeley-I., (1.)
Hennessey	G.	Silz
Harrington	P.	McAleenan
Amend	C. P.	Birch
Keresey	C.	Fish
Shanley	L. W.	Byrne
Stoneham	R. W.	Hunt

Goals—Keresey, (5,) Stoneham, (2,) Hunt. Referee—Mr. Fennell, Wanderers. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

HOCKEY GAMES TONIGHT.

Double Header on Brooklyn Rink in P. S. A. L. Title Race.

If Flushing can beat New Utrecht High School in the P. S. A. L. championship hockey series at the Brooklyn Ice Palace tonight the Long Islanders will move into a tie for third place with Jamaica, now one point behind Poly Prep, which is second in the championship series. Realizing the importance of the game, the Long Islanders will have their strongest seven on the ice. A defeat would virtually put them out of the championship series.

Manual and Commercial clash in the other game of the double header. As Manual has been showing improvement in its last two games, and as Commercial was hit hard through January graduation, many expect Manual will win. John McGrath will again be referee.

BASEBALL SCHEDULE CUT.

American Association Adopts a Program of 140 Games.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 28.—The 1918 season of the American Association will open on May 1, twenty days later than last season, and close about Sept. 22. The clubowners at their annual schedule meeting here today voted to adopt a 140-game schedule instead of 154, and after failing to reach a decision on the question of raising the admission prices to meet the Federal War Tax law adjourned late tonight until tomorrow.

The club owners were unable to away Thomas M. Chivington, business manager of the Louisville Club, and Thomas A. Barker, attorney for O. R. Wathen, owner of the club, who held out for the present tariff. They desire to collect only the 10 per cent. tax imposed by the Government, while a majority of the club owners favor advancing the prices to avoid the handling of pennies. A unanimous vote will be required on this issue.

Whether Larry Lajoie, the former Cleveland star, who piloted the Toronto Club to a championship in the International League last season, will succeed Jack Hendricks, the new leader of the St. Louis Nationals as manager of the Indianapolis Club will be decided in Indianapolis on Saturday.

HOCKEY CLUB WINS FIRST A. H. L. GAME

Castleman Proves Sensation in Contest Which Finds St. Nicks Beaten 3 to 1.

Riley Castleman, who was the sensational skater of the New York A. C. hockey forces half a dozen years or more ago, showed a flash of his old skill at the Crystal Ice Rink last night, when the reorganized Hockey Club team defeated the St. Nicholas Skating Club by a score of 3 to 1. Castleman is now with the Hockey Club, and played centre. He shot all three of the winning team's goals.

Last night's game marked the start of the revival of the old Amateur Hockey League rivalry, with three teams in the competition, the Hockey Club, St. Nicks, and the Crescents. Castleman and Britton outplayed the other skaters. Time and again they rushed the puck at the Kris Kringles's net, where Bleecker had a busy evening pushing back the

QUOTES DR. HEXAMER AS FOE OF REPUBLIC

Milwaukee Editor Testifies That German Alliance Leader Favors Monarchy Here.

ACTIVE PART IN POLITICS

H. C. Campbell Declares That the Policy of the Organization Is Antagonistic to This Nation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Political activities of the German-American Alliance were described by Henry C. Campbell, an editor of The Milwaukee Journal, in testimony today before the Senate Judiciary Committee, which is considering Senator King's resolution to revoke the charter of the organization. Mr. Campbell said the alliance did not align itself permanently with any party, but supported candidates who advanced pro-Germanism.

"The alliance was active in politics in every State in the Union," said Mr. Campbell. "For years it has backed candidates who have leaned toward Germanism and has opposed candidates whose sympathies were against the spread of Germanism in the country."

"Have you any evidence that the German-American Alliance has taken any part in politics since we entered the war against Germany?" asked Senator Sterling.

"The alliance has been passive thus far," replied Mr. Campbell. "I do not recall that it has taken a definite stand as to any candidate who has come up for office since our going into the conflict."

Senator Sterling asked if the alliance had interfered in the political situation in Wisconsin, where a successor to Senator Husting is to be elected and where pro-German support is said to lean to the La Follette camp. The editor did not know of any active participation of the organization in that campaign.

"I understood that the alliance was opposed to Senator Husting, who represented unadulterated Americanism, but its opposition was not in the open," he added.

Referring to the statement of Henry Weismann that the defeat of John J. Fitzgerald for Justiceship in New York was due to the activities of the alliance, Mr. Campbell said that in every State the alliance had every candidate tabulated according to his sympathy with the issues which the Germans advocated and in every election pro-Germanism was a dominant issue with the alliance, either secretly or openly.

Prince Henry's Mission Here.

The influence of the alliance, the editor said, was reflected from the German Embassy in Washington. He recalled that the German Chargé d'Affaires had written commending the alliance officers for work in solidifying the German vote at one election. The visit of Prince Henry of Prussia, he said, was intended to unify Germans for active participation in American political affairs.

"In seeking its charter from Congress the alliance promised that political and religious matters would be kept out of its activities," said the editor, "but it did not keep that promise. When the war broke out in 1914 the alliance exerted its influence to secure the election of candidates all over the country who favored Germany. Acting in co-operation with the German Embassy, the alliance hoped to be able to swing a powerful influence against America getting into the war.

"The single purpose of the alliance was to Germanize America. It worked to keep Germans in America from being Americanized. it wanted German ideals to be kept alive; it wanted German kept in the schools; it wanted Germans in political office."

The alliance, in January, 1916, circularized its members, the witness said, urging any who had not taken out citizenship papers to apply for them at once, "in view of the hard political fight now in sight."

Leo Stern, Superintendent of Schools in Milwaukee, the witness said, was President of the Wisconcin branch of the alliance, and did all he could to advance the teaching of German and German sympathies. Through the instrumentality of Mr. Stern, he said, French text books were withdrawn from the Milwaukee schools, Mr. Stern objecting to what he regarded as a reflection in them upon Germany.

The witness characterized Dr. C. J. Hexamer, former President of the alliance, as openly pro-German in his attitude toward America. He quoted Dr. Hexamer as denouncing the American form of government, and as urging the German monarchy as preferable.

Dr. Hexamer was quoted by the witnesses as having said at Erie, Penn., in March, 1916: "This form of government is a failure, and the only correct form of government is a constitutional monarchy." This, Mr. Campbell testified, was said in the presence of T. Lowrey Humes, United States District Attorney for the Western Pennsylvania District, as well as a number of others. Mr. Humes has been subpoenaed to appear before the committee.

Hexamer Denounced Wilson.

In November, 1915, the witness said, Dr. Hexamer, criticising the Wilson Administration, declared:

"We have never had so miserable, weak-kneed, and contemptible an Administration as at present. We want to spread German ideals and consider the hyphen as an honor."

The German-American Alliance used German exchange professors in American colleges, the witness said, as a "weapon for Pan Germanism."

"These exchange professors were in close touch with the German-American Alliance," he said. "They taught German ideals and undermined those of America. They were simply agents of the Kaiser."

"Do you know how the idea of the German exchange professors originated?" asked Senator King.

"I believe it originated with the Kaiser," was the reply. "He and President Roosevelt discussed it and it was carried out in short time."

Mr. Campbell said the alliance was bitterly opposed, later on, to Colonel Roosevelt. It also had an antipathy for Elihu Root.

"The whole policy of the German-American Alliance has been an attack on Anglo-Saxonism," said the witness. "Any one who stood for pure Americanism, as against Pan Germanism, was an enemy of the alliance."

As an instance of the lack of sympathy of the alliance with American ideals the witness cited a statement made by Dr. Hexamer in Milwaukee when he said to members of the alliance:

"You have been long-suffering under the preachment that you must be assimilated, but we shall never descend to an inferior culture. We are giving to these people the benefits of German culture."

As showing the un-American attitude of the alliance during the war the witness read from THE NEW YORK TIMES of Aug. 25, 1915, a report of a meeting at Elizabeth, N. J., when resolutions were passed "amid cheers" commending the submarine commander who sank the Arabic. The German submarine policy was upheld and Americans were warned not to travel on any but neutral vessels.

"At that meeting the German-American Alliance declared the sinking of the Arabic 'justifiable and deserved,'" said the witness. "The members went on record as extending to the submarine commander 'unstinted praise,' as the resolution put it. That is typical of the attitude of the German-American Alliance in this war."

COURT HOUSE CRATER EASY FOR BRITISH TANK

Women on Recruiting Mission Go Down into Five Points No Man's Land—Jews Off to War.

Under command of Captain Haigh of the British Army and manned by its crew of eight veteran English soldiers, all of whom have seen service at the front, the British Tank Britannia cruised the streets of downtown New York yesterday seeking recruits for the British army. Among the feats which the tank performed for the admiring crowds was to roll into the great excavation where the old Five Points used to be and where a new court house may be someday, and then clamber out again just as easily.

Three women made the trip with the tank yesterday, even on the trip through New York's best imitation of No Man's Land. They were Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Jr., and Miss Ray Slater. The women agreed that their adventure was thrilling.

During the voyage speeches were made from the decks of the tank to induce subjects of Great Britain to enlist in the fight for democracy.

The 150 recruits for Jewish units in the British Army who have enlisted here were mustered into the service at the British and Canadian Recruiting Mission, 220 West Forty-second Street, yesterday and, led by mounted policemen, a band, a motion picture operator, Major C. Brooman White, officer in command of the New York depot, and other British and Canadian officers, paraded through Forty-second Street to Fifth Avenue, and down the avenue and other streets to the Fall River Line pier, North River, from which point they embarked on their way to the war.

In Boston they will be joined by other units from elsewhere in the United States, and will participate in another parade there. It is expected that about 250 in all will leave for England by way of a Canadian port, and will then be assigned to Jewish units in the British Army for service in Palestine.

NOTABLE CONSCIENCE CASE.

Motorist Insists on Paying, Though Policeman Saw No Damage.

A man who signed himself "Arent H. Schuyler, Met. E., care of the International Nickel Company, Bayonne, N. J.," sent $5 to Magistrate House in the Traffic Court yesterday with the following letter:

"Your Honor: Last night I had the misfortune to run into a traffic post at 110th Street and Central Park West. It was really accidental, and, besides, I have no desire to damage the city's property or my own car. Also, I was traveling not more than ten miles an hour at the time.

"I stopped immediately after hitting the post, but no officer appeared on the scene, so I proceeded to Manhattan Street before I found one to whom I could tell my story. He made light of it, and advised me to run along, but I have some conscience, so I am inclosing $5 which, I trust, will be ample to repair whatever injury I did to the post and lamp. I am working in a munitions plant, and can ill afford to miss a day here, which I would if summoned to appear at your court.

"Will not you or one of your court clerks let me know if this arrangement is satisfactory, and if the reimbursement is sufficient?"

WINE GROWERS PROTEST.

Object to "Un-American Campaign of Destruction" Against Industry.

The American Wine Growers' Association at the opening of its fourteenth annual convention at the Waldorf yesterday pledged loyalty to the Federal Government and adopted resolutions against "the un-American campaign of destruction which is being carried on against the growers of grapes and the makers of wines, whose property is being destroyed without just reason and without proper compensation for the capital invested in the industries."

The Legislatures of the various States were appealed to to support the industries, and attention was called to the fact that the Government spends much money to foster them through the maintenance of experiment stations.

The association today will discuss the creation of a fund to oppose prohibition propaganda by presenting the status of the growers to the voters of the nation in an effort to avert some of the uncertainty as to the growers' situation which the members feel is stifling the industry. The members dined informally and without set speeches last night.

HALT IN CHURCH UNION.

Madison Square Presbyterian Explains Merger Action Delay.

Representatives of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church yesterday declared that there was no opposition in that congregation to the proposed fusion between it and the University Place and Old First Presbyterian Churches. William M. Kingsley, one of the leaders in the movement for fusion in the Madison Square Church, said that the postponement of action on the question at the congregational meeting Wednesday night was simply an act of courtesy to the University Place Church, whose congregation deferred action because they thought the act of agreement should be more explicit on certain details.

Representatives of the University Place Church refused to discuss the matter at all. The Old First Church has voted unanimously in favor of the merger.

MISSING FROM SANITARIUM.

Mrs. Rebecca Eckstein Disappears from Larchmont Manor.

The disappearance of Rebecca Eckstein, wife of Nathan Eckstein, a woolen salesman of 611 West 135th Street, from a sanitarium at Larchmont Manor, N. Y., on Tuesday was announced yesterday by Rudolf Recht, her brother-in-law. Mrs. Eckstein, who was recovering from a nervous breakdown, was last seen on Helena Avenue in Larchmont, on the way to the post office at 9:15 o'clock Tuesday morning. She is thirty-eight years old, five feet three inches in height and weighs about 118 pounds. She wore a blue serge dress, black pony fur coat with orange lining, a navy blue knitted hood and high black shoes.

Relatives fear that Mrs. Eckstein is suffering from aphasia.

HUGO ATTENDS AUTO SHOW.

Secretary of State Guest of Exhibitors in Brooklyn.

Secretary of State Hugo was the guest last night at the Brooklyn Automobile Show in the Twenty-third Regiment Armory. In an address Mr. Hugo said that more than 411,000 cars were registered in New York State, and he predicted that by the end of the present year there would be at least 500,000 motor vehicles of all kinds in use in the State.

The Brooklyn show since its opening last Saturday has been well attended. The passenger car show will close tomorrow night, and next week motor trucks and commercial cars will be exhibited. This will be the first special exhibit of the kind to be held in the country this year.

REA SAYS TUBES AID PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Declares Hudson Tunnels Are Essential to Railroad's Terminal Facilities.

OPERATED UNDER A LEASE

Statement Believed to be an Explanation of the Taking Over of System by the Government.

Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, issued a statement yesterday in which he declared that the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad was an essential part of the terminal facilities of the Pennsylvania System, under a lease plan. In railroad and financial circles this was taken as offering an explanation of the taking over of the Hudson tubes by the National Railroad Administration. Mr. Rea's statement follows:

"Inquiry having been made as to the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad forming an essential part of the terminal facilities of the Pennsylvania System at New York, a fact so well established makes the question unnecessary. However, for the benefit of those who do not recall the situation, I would state that the Hudson terminal became the downtown rail terminal for the Pennsylvania Railroad in New York City, and was so used almost exclusively for a couple of years before the Pennsylvania Station was opened.

"Hudson Terminal constituted a terminal for our passengers as the result of an agreement dated May 16, 1903, which authorized the Hudson Company to construct its station and tunnels beneath our Jersey City station to reach its Cortlandt Street terminal. When the Hudson Tunnel Line was constructed and opened, about 1909, our rail passengers were carried to Jersey City Station and used the Hudson tubes to go to Cortlandt Street in lieu of the ferry.

"By a later agreement, dated April 18, 1906, a joint high-speed electric service between Newark and New York was arranged, which was opened in 1911. The Hudson & Manhattan Railroad was extended westward near Summit Avenue station, Jersey City, while we electrified our railroad from that point to Park Place, Newark.

"In and out of Hudson Terminal, on the joint line from Newark to Jersey City and New York, more than 17,000,000 through and local passengers are carried annually to and from the Pennsylvania System, which is an increase of more than 50 per cent. compared with the first year in which the Newark and Hudson Terminal line was opened. This line carries the greater number of our passengers in and out of New York. It is also a mail route, and shows continued traffic expansion."

Director General McAdoo issued a statement in Washington recently, in which he set forth the same reasons for the taking over of the Hudson tubes as would be gained from Mr. Rea's statement.

Reports made by the railroads in Eastern territory to A. H. Smith, Regional Director of Railroads, yesterday showed that the decrease in the number of cars above normal was becoming smaller day by day. This was explained as not meaning that improvement was not being made, but that there was not as much room for the lessening of congestion. The number of cars above normal on the Eastern lines on Feb. 5 was 160,000. Yesterday it was less than half that number. Due to the abnormal traffic now there must of necessity be some cars above normal on the Eastern lines, where the war traffic is the most dense.

Joseph E. Parsons, in charge of coaling ships at this port for the Shipping Board, reported that in the twenty-four hours up to noon yesterday ten steamers had been bunkered.

The Columbia & Port Deposit Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad was reported out of service yesterday due to high water. Baltimore & Ohio operation on the Connellsville Division was delayed by another landslide at Indian Creek.

The receipts of coal and coke at Chicago were reported as 2,859 cars, or 40 per cent. above normal.

URGES DEEPER HELL GATE.

Dock Commissioner Criticises President's Stand on Project.

Dock Commissioner Murray Hulbert, in an address before the Queens Chamber of Commerce at Long Island City, yesterday, defended his plan to dredge Hell Gate to a depth of 40 feet instead of 35 feet, as recommended by the army engineers.

"As you know, I have been carrying on an uneven contest for several years for the improvement of Hell Gate, which I strongly urged and had inserted in the River and Harbor act, which became a law on Aug. 8, 1917, as a war measure. Then when the Engineering Corps of the United States Army construed the language of that act as authorizing a present depth of 35 feet when a 40-foot depth was intended, the President upon presentation of the matter to him stated that no one would contend that it was a war measure because it could not be finished in less than three and possibly five years, and nobody expected that the war would last that long," said the Commissioner. "If Hell Gate is not a war measure, then I do not know of any matter about the Port of New York that is a war measure."

The members of the chamber were urged by the speaker to work for the improvement of the Harlem and Bronx Kills, which when completed will also give a connection with Flushing Bay.

FOR SIXTH AVENUE VIADUCT.

Dr. Harriss Offers Plan to Relieve Forty-second Street Congestion.

Dr. John A. Harriss, Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of traffic, announced yesterday that he was working on a plan to relieve traffic conditions by having constructed an elevated roadway for automobiles and persons on foot along Sixth Avenue paralleling the present elevated structure between Bryant Park at Forty-second Street and Fifty-ninth Street in Central Park.

"A roadway would be built on either side of the elevated tracks," said Mr. Harriss, "on the same level with the elevated structure now in operation and between the tracks and the buildings. The roadway east of the tracks would be used for northbound traffic and the west roadway for southbound vehicles. The roadways would be used for through traffic only, the entrances and exits being at Fortieth Street and at Central Park.

"The object of this roadway would be to relieve Fifth Avenue, Broadway, and other streets by providing a much quicker way north and south and particularly to relieve the very serious congestion at Forty-second Street."

Reserves Decision in Police Trial.

After hearing the testimony in the police trial of Motor Cycle Patrolman Willard A. Helms, charged with accepting $15 on Jan. 6, 1915, in consideration of which a certain chauffeur who was served with a summons did not have to appear in court, First Deputy Commissioner Leach reserved decision.

TETRAZZINI SINGS FOR BAND

Charms Americans in Rome—Visitors Honor Garibaldi.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Feb. 28.—The Eternal City heard again on Monday, after many years absence, the nightingdale voice of Tetrazzini. As ever, she magnetized her audience, kept it spellbound in admiration of the ease with which the notes flowed from her lips in a liquid stream and the exquisite feeling with which she sings.

Tetrazzini gave a magnificent reception in honor of the American and English bands which are visiting the city. When requested to sing herself, she advanced on a raised dais and, leaning over a railing, said to the men below: "I shall sing for you."

The men applauded frantically and at the end of each song it seemed as if the roof would fall. The mass of khaki clad men waved their caps and hurrahed.

Major Campagnole, in the name of the American band, cordially thanked the celebrated singer for the musical treat she had given.

ROME, Feb. 27.—The American military band, which came here from France, paraded through the main thoroughfares of Rome today and received an enthusiastic welcome.

The band went to the top of the Janioulum to pay homage to the memory of Garibaldi, whose monument adorns the hill. Before an enormous crowd stirring speeches were delivered by American Ambassador Page and General Ricciotti Garibaldi, son of the Italian hero. The American and Italian anthems were played by the American band.

PLAYS TO 5,000 WOUNDED.

American Military Band in Rome Gets Enthusiastic Reception.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Feb. 28.—A most imposing and moving ceremony occurred today when the military allied bands—American, French, British, and Italian—repeated the concert performed yesterday before an audience entirely composed of wounded, blind, and mutilated Italian officers and soldiers and Red Cross nurses.

The concert room, which contained 5,000 persons, was one mass of gray-green uniforms. It was decorated with the allied flags.

When the American boys appeared the whole audience arose and received them with thundering applause.

DROPS NAME GERMANIA.

Fire Insurance Company Is Now the National Liberty.

The Germania Fire Insurance Company, one of the oldest insurance companies in America, founded in 1859, changes its name today to the National Liberty Insurance Company of America. The change in the name of the company, which has branches in every State of the Union, was necessitated by the public misinterpretation of the former name, which it was said led many to believe that the company was German in its origin or affiliation.

The company was founded entirely by Americans, and some of the men who have served upon its Board of Directors at various times included the late Joseph H. Choate, C. Godfrey Gunther, once Mayor New York; Richard M. Hoe, Marcus L. Ward, former Governor of New Jersey, and Ernest Hall, former Judge of the Supreme Court. The officers and Directors are native Americans, and the funds of the company are invested entirely in American securities.

The company took its original name, "Germania," as a result of the large immigration to the United States from 1848 until the outbreak of the civil war of Germans who took part in the revolution against autocratic rule in their own country and came to America to obtain political freedom, among them being Carl Schurz.

It is announced by officials of the company that all policies issued prior to the change of name will continue in force until their expiration. The company's last financial statement gives its capital as $1,000,000, with a reserve for liabilities of $4,222,485.60; a net surplus to policy holders of $3,381,100.27, and total assets of $8,603,585.87.

Since the outbreak of the war the company has been active in obtaining recruits for the United States Navy and Marine Corps through the medium of posters distributed though its agencies. It recently contributed $10,000 to the American Red Cross.

AWAIT INCOME TAX RUSH.

Collector Eisner to Keep Office Open Evenings—Few Blanks Filed.

Mark Eisner, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third, or upper Manhattan District, announced yesterday that beginning next Monday his office at 1,150 Broadway would be open every evening until 9:30, except Saturday, for the accommodation of taxpayers unable during the day to absent themselves from business. Mr. Eisner will have experts on hand each evening to assist citizens in making out their returns and to give such other aid as may be desired.

Mr. Eisner said he had named Joseph F. Prendergast of 285 West Fourth Street as Chief Deputy Collector in the Third District. Mr. Prendergast, who has been connected with Collector Eisner's office for several years, takes the place of Roman L. Modra, who recently resigned.

Although yesterday was the final day for filing income tax returns until the recent order of Commissioner Roper was received extending the time to April 1, comparatively few returns are in the hands of the revenue collectors in this city. Thus far only about 3,000 individual income tax returns have been received at Mr. Eisner's office. Last year 22,000 individual income tax returns were filed in this district and 6,000 corporation returns. This year the total returns in the Third District may approximate 200,000.

Collections in the Second District, which last year totaled $90,000,000, are expected to run close to $500,000,000 this year.

PHONE GIRLS FOR FRONT.

American Unit of Fifteen to Sail in Few Days.

Fifteen young women from New England States and Canada are quartered at the Martha Washington Hotel, as the first of the American telephone units for service in France, which will sail within a few days. Uniforms have been issued to these operators consisting of plain blue suits, dark sailor hats, and white arm bands, bearing the United States Signal Corps insignia.

This is the first of the several units being recruited by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. The young women are being put through their final training in New York. All of them speak English and French. The members of the unit, in charge of Miss N. F. Snow of Lowell, Mass., are the Misses Jean Cunningham, Marie Le Blanc, Winifred Hardy, and Alice Ward of Montreal, Canada; I. Eulalie Audet, Marie L. Ford, and Minerva G. Nadeau of Boston; Agnes M. Theriault, Presque Isle, Me.; Sara Ferteau, White River Junction, Vt.; E. G. Hunter, Medford, Mass.; Leontine Lamoureux, Lowell; Ron Langelier, Lynn, Mass.; Minnie Richards, Van Buren, Me.; Melina J. Adam, Swansea, Mass., and Estella I. Caron, Brockton, Mass.

Edison Employes Give $27 to Poor.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received $27 from T. J. McDowell on behalf of the employes of the New York Edison Company, which has been turned over to the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

MAGGIE TEYTE WELCOMED.

Gives Delight in Dubussy Songs After Three Years' Absence.

Maggie Teyte, the little English soprano who succeeded Mary Garden as Mélisande in Debussy's "Pelléas" on its native Paris heath, and who once at the Metropolitan sang the title rôle of Massenet's "Cinderella" to Miss Garden's Prince Charming, returned yesterday afternoon to the New York concert stage after an absence of three years and was welcomed by a great audience in Carnegie Hall. Miss Teyte surprised many of her hearers, perhaps surprised herself, when at the start of her recital, after old Italian and French airs of Mazart, Gretry, and Scarlatti, she gave an entire group of Debussy songs as they have not been sung here in many seasons, whole-tone fantasies of emotional charm, as "C'Est l'Extase," or of racy humor, as in a "Merry-Go-Round," misnamed "Wooden Horses."

Miss Teyte sang with freedom, variety, and power, and above all with a sustained control and velvety softness in her higher flights that found in the intimacy of the concert hall something of the personal appeal she had shown in Paris, doubtless, but never in vast opera houses here. She stood higher as an artist midway in yesterday's matinée than the delighted audience realized until it found itself applauding a presentation of bouquets and demanding encores, of which the old English "Drink to Me Only with Thine Eyes" was a favorite. There were later songs in Italian by Sibella and Schindler, in French by the Russian Stravinsky, and a final American group, Carpenter's "Silhouettes," Whitehorne's "City of Chow," and Bibb's "Sea Poem." The accompanist, not named in the house bill, was Walter Golde.

APPLAUD WAGNER PROGRAM.

The Philharmonic Pleases Big Audience in Carnegie Hall.

The Philharmonic Society's audience filled Carnegie Hall last night for a Wagner program, every number of which was spontaneously applauded, the response of the audience being most pronounced following "Wotan's Farewell" and the "Magic Fire" from "Die Walküre." Mr. Stransky, after coming out a number of times to acknowledge the applause, motioned the whole orchestra to rise and bow to the tribute of the house.

The program included "The Fairies" overture of Wagner's youth; the prelude to Act III of "Tannhäuser," his "Faust" overture, the "March of the Knights of the Grail" from "Parsifal," the overture to "The Flying Dutchman," "A Siegfried Idyll," the "Entrance of the Gods into Walhalla" from "The Rheingold," the "Good Friday Spell" from "Parsifal," and the prelude to Act III of "Lohengrin."

Geraldine Farrar's 36th Birthday.

Yesterday was Geraldine Farrar's birthday, and when she reached the Metropolitan Opera House for rehearsal of "Mme. Sans Gene" she found the stage hands and many of her associates assembled with bouquets. Miss Farrar shook the hands of her friends and said she was happy to have them remember her. She was born at Melrose, Mass., in 1882.

Birthdays have been abundant of late in New York's grand opera household. Mr. Crimi was 45 years old last Monday, Feb. 25, and Mr. Gatti-Casazza, 49 years old on Feb. 3, while Mr. Kahn, Chairman of the Opera Board, celebrated on Feb. 21 his fifty-first anniversary.

Bellini's "I Puritani" Sung Again.

Bellini's "I Puritani" was repeated at the Metropolitan last night, a second hearing in two weeks of one of the oldest works in the repertory, as it was also the second in this theatre since the opening season more than a generation ago. Mr. Gatti's fine production, a total novelty to the subscribers, afforded fresh opportunity for Eiffel Tower top-notes and vast volumes of tone from purely imaginary Pilgrim Fathers that never were on land or sea. Mmes. Barrientos and Perini, Messrs. Lazaro, de Luca, Malatesta, Bada, and Rossi reappeared in picturesque scenes of old Plymouth, England, and Mr. Moranzoni conducted. The audience was again a large one.

Bass and Violinist in Recital.

Myron Whitney, Jr., heir to a famous name and with a modest but manly bass voice on his own account, appeared with Alix Young Maruchess, violinist, in joint recital yesterday at the Punch & Judy Theatre. Miss Maruchess played with firm and fluent tone a violin suite by Bach, the "Poems" of Chausson, a nocturne of Sibelius, and rondo of Smetana. Mr. Whitney sang novel airs of Reger, Lalo, Scontrino, and after Bizet's "Jolies Filles de Perth," an encore, Koechlin's "Thé," in which he forgot the words, and managed with good humor to pick up the song again from his accompanist's score. Ethel Cole was the pianist, and among the later numbers were a Mexican folksong, "Mi Sueno;" a Spanish air by Granados, and others of Carpenter and Mason.

Elias Breeskin, Violinist, Reappears.

Elias Breeskin, not least of a group of ambitious young New York violinists who have come into public view of late years, appeared at Aeolian Hall last evening with the advantage of experience gained since he made here his successful début. Mr. Breeskin also had the advantage of a superb instrument, of good stage presence, and of evident artistic ideals in a taxing program. He played an old French "Preludium," the Tartini-Kreisler "Devil's Trill," Bach's unaccompanied "Chaconne," and, with Lawrence Goodman, the D-minor concerto of Bruch. His "Call of the Plains," by Rubin Goldmark, was not a "first time," though still new to many, as also were Spalding's "Alabama" and a "Moto Perpetuo" of Novacek.

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$50,000 IN PALESTINE FUND.

Meeting of Jews Discusses Drive for $1,000,000 for Restoration.

An informal conference of representatives of New York Jewry, held last night at the Hotel Savoy in the interest of the proposed restoration of Palestine, subscribed $50,000 to the work. It is proposed to start a drive to raise $400,000, the amount apportioned to New York in the effort of the United States to raise $1,000,000 in the next thirty days.

Judge Otto Rosalsky presided and Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Chairman of the Provisional Zionist Committee, explained the purpose of the drive.

Among those present were Magistrate Moses H. Grossman, who delivered a stirring appeal for the restoration of the Jewish home land; Jacob Billekopf, Jacob Sperber, Reuben Sadowsky, Joseph H. Cohen, Professor Richard Gottheil, and Rabbi De Sola Pool.

The Conference of Jewish Organizations, which is aiding a campaign to raise $1,000,000 for restoration work in Palestine, is working in conjunction with the Zionist Organization of America, which originally started the movement for rehabilitating Palestine. The Conference of Jewish Organizations planned its part in the campaign at a meeting on Sunday night.

Thos. F. Ryan's Sons Off for France.

Two sons of Thomas Fortune Ryan, it was learned yesterday, have sailed for France. The men are Captain Clendennin J. Ryan of the flying service and Sergeant Joseph J. Ryan, attached to a base hospital unit. Both sailed on the same vessel. Captain Ryan spent the Winter at Camp Polliver, Hicks, Texas, undergoing training as a military aviator.

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EYES of YOUTH

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Greatest Comedy-Drama Since "The Music Master."
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EMILY STEVENS in MADONNA of the FUTURE
By ALAN DALE.

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Marbury-Shubert Intimate Musical Comedy.
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"Excellent evening's entertainment. Has the charm of youth."—Eve. Post.

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A PLAY OF WOMEN AND THEIR HOMES.

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1918.

THE JAPANESE EMERGENCY.

Japan entered the war as a combatant at the solicitation of Great Britain, which invoked the treaty between them for the protection of their interests in Asia. At Tsing-tao Germany had an important naval base and colony; under her flag in Pacific waters were several islands that could be used for fitting out privateers. Germany's military forces in the East were so far from being negligible that to cope with them it would have been necessary for Great Britain to employ a strong naval squadron and be prepared to land troops to take and occupy Tsing-tao. She could spare neither ships nor men. Accordingly the enterprise of eliminating Germany from China and the Pacific was committed to Japan, which had a score to settle with the Power instrumental in depriving her of the fruits of her victory over China.

A reading of the Anglo-Japanese treaty will show that either party to it was bound by its terms to come to the aid of the other in the event of a war in Asia. The treaty, however, does not require Japan to engage in a war elsewhere to assist her ally. Japan elected, nevertheless, to send a naval squadron to the Mediterranean as an ally in war of the Entente Powers and the United States. It may be assumed that Japan will now take any course to protect her own interests that seems wise to her. The question arises whether Japan will make greater use of her army and navy in co-operation with her allies as a result of the collapse of Russian resistance to Germany, a condition that obviously imperils Japanese interests in Asia, prospectively if not at the present moment. Siberia, as well as Russia in Europe, is now at the mercy of the German armies, unless Japan holds herself in readiness to land troops at Vladivostok and assume control over the eastern section of the Siberian Railway. That the Japanese Government is meditating intervention in Siberia if her allies approve, and in a grave emergency on her own initiative, a statement by Count TERAUCHI, the Premier, at the opening of the Diet on Jan. 22 plainly indicates:

> Japan holds herself responsible for the maintenance of peace in this part of the world, and consequently in the event of that peace being endangered to the inevitable detriment of our interests the Government of Japan will not hesitate a moment to take the proper measures.

Russia being now without a stable Government, or a Government of any kind that can be recognized by Japan and her western allies, and a German army nearing Petrograd, which must apparently fall into its possession, the condition exists that compels Japan to consider what "proper measures" she must take to maintain "peace in this part of the world," that is to say in Siberia, and to protect her interests. Japan has more than once contemplated intervention in China to restore order and establish responsible government, but that Japan should be called upon to perform a similar duty in the Russian dominions in Asia would have seemed fantastic at the outbreak of the great war in August, 1914. Mr. OSCAR STRAUS, recently the American Ambassador to Turkey, has proposed an undertaking by Japan in the present emergency that may seem idealistic to the old school of statesmen, and yet in this most wonderful of all wars, without precedent or parallel, the intervention of the Japanese army in Siberia as a police and reconstructive force would be no more strange than the submission of the Russian people to Germany at the behest of the agitators LENINE and TROTZKY. In a speech at Carnegie Hall on Feb. 15 Mr. STRAUS said:

> No greater service could be rendered by the United States and its allies than to call upon Japan to assume the chief burden of responsibility and leadership in aiding the Russian people to reconstruct their dismembered empire, to reconstitute their leaderless and shattered forces, and march onward under the safe guarantees of constitutional liberty, by the side of her allies to win the war for democracy and liberty.

Japan's response to such a request, if her allies decided to make it, would depend upon many considerations: her policy in Asia, her resources, the available ways and means, the chances of success, and the effect upon her material interests and her relations with the Western world after the war. But there can be no doubt that Japan will be obliged to take a greater and more active share in the war, and as her navy has been employed in the Mediterranean the Government may offer, for strategic reasons, to send a powerful army by water to Asia Minor and Turkey to co-operate with the British, French, Italian, and Greek forces.

BUY WAR STAMPS.

If the American people are really in earnest about winning the war, they will cultivate what Mr. BASIL P. BLACKETT of the British Treasury has called the "war savings atmosphere," and when they are not investing in Liberty Bonds they will buy War Saving Stamps and Thrift Stamps. To do either or both, according to one's means, is not possible in the case of most people without some self-denial.

No man or woman who has acquired a Liberty Bond is relieved from the duty of buying War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps. Indeed, if they own a Liberty Bond, it should be a reproach not to be able to show an accumulation of stamps. To leave the stamps plan of lending money to the Government to those of narrow means and to the young people is to be careless of the cause of America and her allies. Loose change for the stamps when a bond can be bought with dollar bills set aside for the purpose—that should be the rule.

Does the average man or woman who earns a substantial salary or good wages have any idea of the sacrifices made by the small investors in Thrift Stamps to do their "bit" in the war? It is often a story of silent heroism. If those in fairly easy circumstances emulated the very poor whose souls are filled with unyielding resolution to do their share to win the war, what a boom there would be in the Government's receipts from sales of War Savings Certificates, War Stamps, and Thrift Stamps!

Cultivate the "war savings atmosphere," organize clubs to buy the stamps, or be a contributing member. Let no man or woman poorer than yourself make a greater sacrifice to help the Government to obtain material and service in the prosecution of the war. There is scarcely any one who cannot forego something that costs money. Lend it to Uncle Sam and he will return it to you with 4 per cent. interest.

WAR FINANCE.

Acts are so much more important than words or theories that it is reassuring to remark the superiority of what is done at Washington to what is said at Washington. The action of the Federal Reserve Board in warning the banks against competition for deposits will come agreeably to those who have feared that it was inflationary in its views. The purchase of deposits by payment of interest provides no funds. Bidding for floating resources can only divert them from one district to another, and there tie them up in loans made to provide the means of paying interest on the deposits. Such loans may be meritorious, but they have not passed censorship regarding their relation to the war. Money thus loaned out is not available for other uses, such as taking up Liberty loans. The banks which need this warning are those whose failure to take Treasury certificates is "distinctly disappointing," although their resources are above normal. So far as these banks are members of the Federal Reserve system, or in relation with it through banking connections, there is nothing theoretical about the warning now fairly given. The Federal Reserve Board has authority to discipline as well as guide its members, and action can follow counsel, if it shall be necessary.

This well-considered action comes from the authority to which the debaters in Congress fear to give discretion to assist the billions of corporation capital which is distressed by Federal and State legislation. Half or three-quarters as much capital as that of the railways is in the same embarrassed financial condition as that in which the railways would still be, if it had been left to Congress to decide about it. No longer is it of interest in that quarter that the railways earned an increase of $348,084,640 in 1917, by increase of services rendered at reasonable rates, but retained a balance after taxes smaller by $117,492,053.

Taxpayers, as well as owners of railway securities, are interested in the fact that yesterday the implacable House overruled its own committee and the decision of the Senate by leaving the fixing of railway rates in the care of the Commission which brought the railways to their present condition of unprofitable finances and inadequate facilities.

There is no official statement regarding public utilities which have come to evil days along the same route of limitation of earnings and increase of expenses by law, but in the aggregate the results are comparable with those for the railways, and for the same reasons. Three express companies reported for 1917 an increase of gross by twenty-six millions under the most scientific rearrangement of their rates by the Interstate Commerce Commission, but the net shows a decrease of $6,924,566. That corresponds to a large shrinkage of capital value and credit capacity. There was to be a discussion yesterday at Washington of relief for two public utilities of this city which are embarrassed regarding meeting maturities of obligations for $100,000,000. Work has been stopped on extensions necessary to bring into full use several hundreds of millions of expenditure, affecting other hundreds of millions of real estate values. One of these roads has just reported that it carried 1,400,000 more passengers in a single month, but is obliged to "defer" its dividend. Yet our Public Service Commission will not allow it to add a copper to its nickel to enable it to pay its board bill. These cases resemble those of the gas companies, whose prices are fixed by statute while everything which goes into the making of gas is dearer. The investment market is closed to undertakings with such a record. Their securities are rightly disqualified for accommodation by commercial banks. It is not reasonable to look for relief for them from lawmakers of the spirit shown in Congress, and it is even worse in State Legislatures. "Broken" down public utilities corporations "hanging around Washington for "weeks asking Government assist"ance" should ask in vain, in the opinion of Senator KELLOGG. Senator HOLLIS was even more scathing in his remarks upon those asking Congress "to finance private business because "capitalists have no money for pri"vate business."

What, then, should be done with such embarrassed properties? The Controller of the Currency says that the national banks hold their bonds to a total of 70 per cent. of the capital stock of the banks. There are other hundreds of millions in the savings banks, and in the hands of private investors holding them against their will, and therefore less able to take Liberty bonds, Senator SIMMONS's quoted figures showing that $750,000,000 of their obligations were falling due within a short time. The counsel of the New York Public Service Corporation says there is no hope of relief by law in this State. The Manufacturers' Council of the State of New Jersey has protested against relief by action in New Jersey. The President has appealed for assistance for them. The Secretary of the Treasury has responded favorably. But Congress hesitates, and distinguished professors predict panic by inflation.

Inflation is objectionable, but there is something worse—contraction below a normal and just level of investment values. The inflation is theoretical, and is in control of those who know all about its evils. The contraction is an actual condition threatening to become worse, and is beyond the control of practical men of affairs who know as much about inflation and contraction as anybody, in or out of Congress. Forty-three industrial companies report average earnings of 31 per cent., while public utilities are passing dividends and refused help with their obligations. Is it inflation to keep them solvent? Would a wave of bankruptcies help win the war?

THE GERMAN PLOT IN BELGIUM.

Germany is now engaged in an artful effort to seduce Belgium from the cause of the Allies. Ever since she conquered that unhappy land she has been at work trying to create a division between the Fleming and the Walloon population, for the purpose of being in a position to say, when that longed-for peace conference begins, that the Flemings come under the head of "the self-determination of nations." The Flemings and Walloons got along well enough together in the years preceding 1914; but as soon as Germany took possession of the land she discovered that there was a deep chasm between them which could be bridged only by the self-determination of the Flemings. As the unsupported production at the peace conference of such a ridiculous invention would excite only mirth, Germany must also produce a few facts, and as these facts do not exist, she has been busy trying to create them. In other words, the conqueror has been trying to create a Flemish or anti-Walloon movement in Belgium. All the power of a military oppressor and all the rewards he has to offer have been exerted upon such Belgians as Germany believed to be weak-kneed or shallow-pated.

To such a pass has it come that PHILIPP SCHEIDEMANN, in declaring against the disguised annexation of Belgium, uses the words:

> The independence of Belgium must be secured, and the Flemings and Walloons must settle their differences among themselves.

The first clause of the declaration is admirable; the second betrays the fact that even SCHEIDEMANN has fallen a victim to the belief that there actually are "differences" between the Flemings and Walloons. If there are, they are the manufactured product of earnest German effort, exerted unremittingly for three years over a shattered people wholly in German power.

And now, in addition, comes VON HERTLING's indecent attempt to bribe King ALBERT's Government. It is a cunning idea; deprived of Belgium as an argument, where would the Allies be? So HERTLING reasons: if Belgium is satisfied with our terms, what excuse have the rest of you for holding out? And he makes the offer at a time when German intrigue in Belgium has done its utmost, when Germany believes she has actually succeeded in sowing the seeds of a permanent division between the two sections of the population, and when the conquest of Russia may be supposed to have raised the question in weak Belgian hearts, "Is there, after all, "any hope for us? If the conqueror "is willing to let us live, why not lay "down our arms lest worse befall?".

Germany's ultimate intentions with regard to Belgium are not in the least doubt. VON HERTLING says:

> It has been repeatedly said that we do not contemplate retaining Belgium, but that we must be safeguarded from the danger of a country, with which we desire after the war to live in peace and friendship, becoming the object or jumping-off ground of enemy machinations.
>
> We will release Belgium, but we must be safeguarded. And by what safeguards? Long ago Chancellor VON BETHMANN HOLLWEG told Ambassador GERARD that when peace came Germany would withdraw from Belgium, but "with guarantees." That means the same as "safeguards." Mr. GERARD asked him what these guarantees would be, and HERTLING's predecessor replied:
>
> We must positively have the forts of Liége and Namur; we must have other forts and garrisons throughout Belgium. We must have possession of the railroad lines. We must have possession of the ports and other means of communication. The Belgians will not be allowed to maintain an army, but we must be allowed to retain a large army in Belgium. We must have commercial control of Belgium.
>
> These "safeguards," these "guarantees," would give Belgium the same kind of independence that Germany intends for Poland, Courland, and Lithuania. Just as she is using "the self-determination of peoples" in her own way to extort a consent from these three countries, so she is trying by intrigue to set up the same pretense in Belgium; and she hopes to come before the peace conference posing as the spokesman and liberator of all these devastated and unhappy lands, making reichslands of them without giving them the name.

THE BROWNING GUNS.

There is no doubt that the Browning guns, tested at Washington on Wednesday, the machine rifle and the machine gun, fifteen and thirty-four pounds in weight, respectively, promise to be highly serviceable arms "over there." It is to be fervently hoped that they will prove superior to the Lewis guns, used by the British, which, at the battle of the Somme, fired, it is estimated, 15,000,000 rounds in twenty-four hours, "a weapon," said Lord HUGH CECIL, "that is the envy of all Europe." If the Browning guns in actual battle test prove to be even better than the Lewis, Americans will be justly proud, for the inventors are their countrymen.

A dispatch from Washington says that "it is the intention of the War "Department to get both these types "of weapons (the Brownings) to the "fighting fronts as rapidly as they "can be transported for use by General "PERSHING's troops." At the present time few of these guns can be forwarded, but in June they should be going over in thousands. That is the time when they will be sorely needed.

The most impressive showing of the Browning guns at Washington was not the number of shots fired in so many seconds, but the simplicity of the mechanism and the ease with which the parts could be assembled. In these respects it seems to be more valuable than the Lewis gun, which has, or had recently, more than forty parts. The Browning has less than twenty. As in the case of its rival, no special tool is required to demount it—the rim of a cartridge suffices. Simplicity of construction is certainly a great advantage in a machine gun, and for simplicity the Browning seems to have no peer. There are times when quick reassembling may save a gun company from disaster.

The Browning machine rifle, with a weight of only fifteen pounds, should be a very handy piece in critical moments. The Lewis is at the disadvantage of weighing twenty-six pounds. In rapidity of firing the Lewis can probably more than hold its own. One thousand shots a minute are claimed for it. In neither gun is there a strong "kick." The recoil of the Lewis is said to be so slight that it can be operated at arm's length. In the use of the Browning rifle a pressure or steady push is perceptible when the piece is fired from the shoulder, but there is said to be no "kick." The rate of fire of the Browning rifle was twenty shots in two and a half seconds in the public test on Wednesday. From the heavy Browning gun, operated on a tripod, 20,000 shots were recently fired in about forty-eight minutes, with only three stoppages, due to defective cartridges. The action is not as rapid as that claimed for the Lewis gun, but without competitive tests a positive conclusion is not possible.

As a matter of fact, the rivals have a number of merits in common. To the layman the report of the Dorey Board at Plattsburg on the Lewis gun reads very much like what is now said of the Browning. It is for the specialists to determine wherein the new gun excels. The tests at Washington were made under watchful eyes, and there can be no manner of doubt that the Brownings went through the ordeal with conspicuous success.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

"Horrors," But Not "of War."

Pacifists talk endlessly—and with a love of detail that is highly significant to psychologists — about what they call "the horrors of war." People not pacifists usually feel obliged to admit that what the pacifists say is correct as description and characterization, and are apt to reply only that "horrors" are not all there is to "war"—that it also has motives and purposes which may be good or bad, nobly heroic or base and criminal, and that "war" should be judged not by its incidental features, but by its aims and accomplishments.

The people not pacifists are right as to these contentions, but they would be still more effective, perhaps, if they insisted that the so-called "horrors of war" are in reality the "horrors" of a thing quite different—that they are the natural and inevitable consequences of such acts as are committed and such ambitions as are nourished by whatever side in a given conflict is in the wrong. Opinions may differ as to which side at any time is in the wrong, but whether one or the other is blamed by any judge, he is fully warranted in saying that the "horrors" are not those of "war," but those of the ruler, the class, or the nation condemned by him.

To do so has at least two effects, both desirable. In the first place, it puts the responsibility for slaughter, destruction, and cruel hardships endured exactly where it belongs, and removes it from the abstract notion of "war," where it does not belong. For guilt is personal, always. Again, by depriving all and sundry of the right to denounce an abstract notion, it takes away from everybody the privilege so precious to all inclined toward pacifism of feeling absolved from any obligation to take action that may be dangerous or expensive.

None can have failed to notice that the pacifists everywhere sedulously refrain at the present juncture from saying a word against Germany or the Germans. In that they are wise, for if they did it, no more than other people could they deny their share in the common duty of defending civilization and liberty from ruthless enemies and assailants.

They Say Our Law Is Wrong.

An editorial article printed in New England Roads, the official organ of the Connecticut Good Roads Association, makes clear that the chief grievance of our neighbor States against our own State with respect to the regulation of what may be called interstate automobiling lies in the failure of our laws to provide any effective means of restricting the privilege of driving motor cars to those who can and do drive them with due regard for the rights and safety of other users of the highways.

The charge is not that we do not grant the freedom of our roads to automobilists of other States on terms as generous as are accorded to our own in those States. We do that. What we fail to do, and thereby lag behind most of the other States in this part of the country, is to grant a license to operate an automobile only after an examination that demonstrates some degree of competency on the applicant's part, and to deprive of licenses those who by reckless driving or otherwise have proved unworthy of having them.

Such drivers we not infrequently arrest and fine, but that, while it produces a considerable revenue, has little effect in the way of increased safety. And the object of automobile regulations is not, or, at any rate, it should not be, revenue as much as it is safety. The consequence is that while in New York State automobile "accidents" increase in nearly exact proportion to the increase in the number of automobiles, in the other States the "accidents" are decreasing in spite of their like increase in the number of automobiles.

And what grieves the other States most is that our reckless or incompetent drivers come freely within their borders and there work after their kind to the imperiling of the residents of those States. The foreign offenders are punished there when caught, of course, but not until after they have offended, and they cannot there be deprived of their licenses.

They Didn't Know Their Man.

Mayor CANDLER of Atlanta deserves, and from the duly appreciative will receive, the credit he has earned by acting in exactly the right way when an attempt was made to blackmail him. The plot was the familiar one that involves the use of an unscrupulous woman to manufacture a seemingly compromising situation and the sudden breaking in on that situation of a man who violently asserts the right to resent it.

And as always in such cases, the resentment soon turned into a demand for money as the price of silence.

Mayor CANDLER, unlike many equally innocent but less courageous men, did not purchase. Instead, he defied the plotters, had them arrested, and secured the conviction of one of them.

Thus he freed himself of what doubtless would have been an unending series of demands. That is something, but much more important is the fact that what he did will have a most discouraging effect on the whole blackmailing industry or profession. Its safe and profitable following depends on the probability that the selected victim is afraid of a scandalous accusation, no matter how artificial its foundation. The example set by Mayor CANDLER is, therefore, an admirable one, and its effects will be deplored only by the fraternity and sorority of the exploiters of human cowardice.

The National Anthem at the Opera.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I add a word to the discussion in your columns regarding the playing of the national anthem at the opera? If any German or Austrian, excepting invalids or elderly persons actually unable to stand, is observed sitting during the playing of "The Star-Spangled Banner," why can they not be invited to leave the house by the management, and, if necessary, escorted out by the police? The only argument which convinces the German mind is force. Give them some of their own medicine.

EDWIN LITCHFIELD TURNBULL.
Cromwell, Conn., Feb. 26, 1918.

Evening Dress in Wartime.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was last night, with others, refused admittance to a dining room of one of the largest hotels in New York because I and my party were not arrayed in evening dress. With the President and others in authority urging people to simplicity in food and dress, the incident to me seemed quite ludicrous. The hotel I refer to caters to wealth and cultures. Surely it is this class of people who should, in sacrifice, be an example to the common herd. I am a resident of Canada, and we consider it wretchedly poor taste to so much as appear in evening dress.

"CANADIAN."
New York, Feb. 27, 1918.

ART NOTES.

Striking Pictures by a Very Young Russian Painter.

A young Russian, I. Mortimer Block, is showing his work at the Knoedler Galleries, and is said to be the youngest painter who has exhibited there. He has studied in the schools of Petrograd and somewhat in New York schools, but his self-discipline has been the most important factor in his education, and he has been wise enough not to depend upon his art for a maintenance, but to get his living in other ways, drawing and painting as much as possible in his spare time. His pictures show no sign of disconcerting appeal to popular taste, and many of them open a window upon a Russia known to few of us, in spite of the innumerable columns of description given to this enigmatical country.

One of his most striking canvases shows a widow surrounded by her suitors. It is Easter and she is cutting a Babka cake, according to custom, with a dagger. She has a typical Russian face with high cheekbones and very strong color. She is the woman worker who turns her hand to the crops and the care of the animals, the housework and the field work indiscriminately, and whose hand in consequence has become physically mighty, a huge weapon with which to strike or a tool for service. The suitors are Cossacks, black bearded, with coarse, revolting features and the stamp of primeval man on them all. To art students familiar with the work of Jacob Jordaens such a picture will seem the Russian parallel to his expression of Flemish peasant life, a direct version without compromise or flattery.

"The Dispute" is another typically Russian subject. A group of men are seated at a table. One is a man of the South, a news messenger who carries political news. He is stormily arguing a point, which his opponent, a man of the North, languidly rejects. The "Volga Dancer" is still another type. "The Letter" suggests the Little Masters of Holland in its arrangement, the same artistic message written in a rude and violent chirography. A woman stands reading, a peasant in her "polu schubke" or fur half-coat. "The Blue Jar" shows a servant in one of the landowner's houses, removing a dish from the polished round centre table, her intense blue eyes dreamy, her head raised as though she were listening to distant music. "Where Have You Been?" is a domestic drama, an angry woman challenging her returning husband, who is much the worse for drink.

These pictures, not altogether expert in craftsmanship, blazing with the yellows and pinks of the Russian palette, frankly narrative in style, clearly and harshly defined, have something extremely convincing about them. They will interest the public more than the imaginative works shown with them, which are filled with symbolism and are more cautiously and cleverly painted; but in these also there is an individual quality. One of them, "The Valley of Peace," is dedicated to Jacob H. Schiff; not, the artist naïvely explains, from any association of Mr. Schiff with the outcome of the war, but because he was willing a few years ago to climb five flights of stairs to see the work of an unknown artist, and, further, to encourage him by buying one of his pictures. Mr. Block is the first artist to paint the Russian peasant ferociously, and his contribution should be valued even where he is least facile, since he speaks of his own country and from his own knowledge of its types.

SINN FEIN ATTACKS ON US.

Americans of Irish Descent Called Upon to Protest.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of today I have read the account of the attack upon our brave sailors by a mob of hooligans in Cork, Ireland. I think it is about time for Americans of Irish birth and descent to show in an emphatic manner their indignation at such an outrageous attack upon our men. The American uniform, representing a country that has done so much for Ireland, and given so much to Ireland, has been insulted. We should disabuse our minds of the fact that these Sinn Feiners are working for Ireland and Ireland alone. Such is not the case. They have always been, since the start of this European war, agents of the Hun Government, and have been doing their utmost in every way which was despicable to make the burden of the Allies heavier to carry, and this is not the first time our sailors have been mobbed and the uniform insulted in the city of Cork.

Americans of Irish birth and descent, I wish to ask, is it not time that you should throw off your indifference and apathy, and serve notice on these despicable ingrates? They cannot insult the American Nation without having to endure everlasting shame. Not another dollar should be contributed by this country to Ireland. There are Irish men and Irish women today in America who have found in this country a haven of refuge, who are daily taking undue advantage of the hospitality of this country, and sowing seeds of sedition and industrial unrest, and who by every act and word of theirs are giving aid and comfort to the common enemy.

This is not the time to be a dreamer, this is a time for united action. Our homes are in this country, our ideals are ideals which we have had inoculated into us in this country. We believe in the institutions of America. Let us be Americans, and resent emphatically any word, agitation, or propaganda by any so-called Irish, no matter who they may be, which may have a tendency to promote discord.

ROBERT J. FOSTER.
New York, Feb. 27, 1918.

"LIBERTY OR DEATH!"

Great God! by Whose unbending law of Right
This world still totters merely, falls not quite
To hopeless doom!—sink deep Thy scarring flame,
And deeper still, till individual shame
For love of ease and loathly self-content
Drives to decisive deed each fine intent!
Shall they have died in vain, who fought and fell
To save us from the onward tides of hell?
And must they fight in vain who go to meet
An unrepentant foe who knows defeat
Holds that in store which bids his spirit cower—
Abasement, utter loss of pride and power?
And while the world's defenders die to save
Our threatened liberties, shall we, less brave,
Heed those deceitful tongues who sing the charms
Of Peace, to lull the outraged world's alarms?
Nay!—these have taught us how to weigh their worth;
Till they be beaten, Freedom dies on earth!

MARIE L. EGLINTON.

HERTLING OMITS ARMENIA.

A Sign That Germany Will Deny an Armenian Question Exists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the latest speech of the German Chancellor, of which the full text appeared in yesterday's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES, the following lines attracted my attention:

> The Entente is fighting for the acquisition of Austro-Hungarian territory by Italy and for the severance of Palestine, Syria, and Arabia from the Turkish Empire.

Particularly for the Armenians and their sincere friends in the allied countries—including America—the significant thing in the above-quoted lines is the apparent omission on the part of Hertling of the name of Armenia, which name has been so carefully and duly mentioned and emphasized both by Mr. Balfour and Mr. Lloyd George, and referred to by Mr. Wilson, in their well-known speeches delivered in defense of the great cause of democracy during the past few months.

Does not this intentional omission betray, so clearly and unquestionably, once again, a German official denial of the existence of an Armenia in the very heart of the so-called Turkish Empire? And does it not show, in the meantime, Germany's utter indifference toward, if not her direct approval of, Turkey's cruel, rather brutish treatment of the Armenians and their non-Turkish neighbors from 1915 on? Let us not be surprised, however. Von Hertling, consciously or unconsciously, has only been imitating his lord and master, the unspeakable Kaiser himself, in this respect.

As to how the Kaiser had furnished an example later on to be followed and faithfully adopted by his Chancellor may be explained by the following notable incident gathered from a reliable source:

> A few years ago, before the war, on one of his visits to a certain university in Germany, the Kaiser asked a student some questions, and after being adequately answered and satisfied, he inquired the latter's nationality, who, fortunately or unfortunately, happened to be an Armenian. "An Armenian! there is no such name as Armenia in the world, my boy," was the Kaiser's answer.

In the face of this and similar evidence one need not wonder when the same official Germany today, too, represents a voluntary, insistent blindness to the principle of self-determination and freedom of nationalities the world over; such as, for example, Poland, Serbia, Rumania, Russia, and, after all, Armenia.

In connection with this let us, however, keep in mind the fact that Kaisers and their Chancellors, through boastful utterances, as well as through their dangerous and bloody play with the destinies of peoples, cannot even slightly change or deny the individual place and position of all self-respecting, decent peoples on the common road of human life and civilization, of which Germany is the most dreadful enemy in modern times. Peoples will live peacefully according to their will to live, and not according to the pleasure of an unprecedented international outlaw. Thus the most recent German denial of Armenia's existence, we think, simply is a new phase, a fresh expression of Kultur's denial and neglect of all other peoples' right of separate existence. This denial and neglect may be equal to what is called the German dream of a World Empire.

In conclusion, I believe the Germans will come to their senses and, to borrow Hertling's own words, "will listen to the voice of reason and humanity" only when the Allies are thoroughly successful and victorious in the end, and when democracy is made permanently safe for the world.

PENIAMIN NOORIGIAN.
New York, Feb. 28, 1918.

Fame and Prohibition.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The argument that the concurrent power clause in the Prohibition Amendment will lead to haphazard enforcement, well presented by Austen G. Fox at Albany, and editorially indorsed by you, would have a great deal of force were it not for a circumstance that seems to have been overlooked. It is assumed that, with the ratification of the amendment, the activities of the Anti-Saloon League and other temperance organizations will cease and the question of enforcement be left to the lawmakers, (often an incompetent lot,) to deal with according to their own sweet will. Now, while I have not the honor to be a member of the Anti-Saloon League and know nothing of its plans, I think it can be safely assumed that that superb organization will draft a uniform enforcement law as soon as the amendment is ratified, and see that it is pushed through every State Legislature, as well as through Congress. In this way the confusion you fear, between nation and State, or State and State, could easily be avoided. Do not forget that the temperance movement is national and international. It is only the opposition that is local. This was well illustrated at Albany, where Mr. Fox, an able man, no doubt, but one whose reputation does not extend beyond New York City, found himself opposed to Mr. Acton of Ontario, known all over Canada; Mr. Wheeler of Ohio, known all over the United States, and Mr. Bryan, known all over the world.

G. LAWTON REESE.
New York, Feb. 27, 1918.

Cut Off from Home News.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since my son enlisted in the American Army in France last August he has received not more than one out of four letters from us, though we have written him almost every week. A parcel post package mailed him from Newark in October reached him in January. Of two Christmas packages, carefully addressed according to the special regulations, toward the end of November, one had reached him on Feb. 5. A letter registered to him on Dec. 29 had not reached him on that date. I registered a package of woolens as first-class mail, paying $1.49 for it, on Jan. 2, but this had not reached him on Feb. 5. And all this in spite of the fact that his address has never changed. Here are some extracts from his letter, received yesterday: "I was very lucky to receive even one Christmas package, many of the fellows not having received even one, and not even a letter. The mail here is without organization, the address being sent on to —— or some other mudhole, and most of the mail being never heard of."

My second boy expects to sail for France before long, and one of the hard features of the separation is that he will be virtually cut off from news from home.

E. A. W.
Elizabeth, N. J., Feb. 27, 1918.

No Faith in German Diplomacy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is surprising that American and English editors and statesmen lose so much time discussing German peace proposals. We ought to know by this time that German diplomacy, guided and educated by the selfish Hohenzollern spirit, knows no sincerity, honor, or shame, and the German people agree in spirit to all their masters say. This unfortunate people have been, politically, stupefied during the last century. They are without question the most innocent people in regard to statesmanship practiced by the Government, professors, and clergymen, as well as laborers. They talk with love and reverence of Bismarck, yet he was the greatest enemy they ever had. He laid the foundation for all this misery of theirs and well planted the seed which now helps this ultra-wicked man William of Hohenzollern to drag that great worthy nation into the gutter.

EDWARD MAYERHOFER.
Yonkers, Feb. 26, 1918.

PACIFISM IN THE PULPIT.

Criticism of Dr. Speer's Address by Religious Workers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a friend of the Y. M. C. A., and, we trust, a loyal American, let me thank you for your interest and space given to the Y. M. C. A. addresses at Columbia University. Since the feeling comes by times that the enemy in our midst is receiving rather too lenient treatment, it is refreshing that there are those who demand of our supposedly loyal, true Americans a high stand on our great task.

The attitude of Dr. Speer comes with a decided shock to one who, as a student, was wont to hear his inspiring addresses on missionary and other occasions of interest to students. Not being personally acquainted with Professor Mitchell, and being at a distance, the feeling was that surely Dr. Speer could be given the advantage of any misunderstanding, if such there were proved to be. But the letter from Dr. Speer himself seems to leave no doubt but that Professors Mitchell and Fagnani are to be thanked for their letters and public interest.

Granted that it is true that "we have to replace an order of selfishness and wrong and division with an order of brotherhood and righteousness and unity," is not the very best way to do this to strengthen the hands and hearts of our people in this great task? Is it the time to sit in one's study and prepare criticisms of society when one's house is on fire? I may be wrong, but this letter gives me the impression that Dr. Speer is forced by certain reasons to give assent to the necessity and righteousness of our war, but, having done this, immediately washes his hands of the whole affair and wishes to be undisturbed in his regular work. It is this semi-detachment which often hurts more than outward disapproval. It is this attitude on the part of many church leaders which has inspired the criticism that the church has run to cover during the storm and will emerge afterward unchanged by the mighty transformations which this war is working.

The war with Germany is the whole thing now, and none of our other problems will suffer while we bend every energy to secure the right conclusion. Surely on this point there should be no wavering.

Without meaning anything personal in this one word, it does seem that for any one to assume that this war is just a passing cyclone and will leave the world much the same when it has passed is to assert the most deadly form of enervating pacifism. Moreover, is it not better wisdom and policy to see the world come through this war and not over it? To think it Christian to live in a semi-detached atmosphere while men are laboring and dying for the very ideals of Jesus Christ seems to be a travesty upon the spirit and ideals of the Great Leader of men.

W. H. WOOD,
Chaplain Dartmouth College.
Hanover, N. H., Feb. 26, 1918.

A Canadian View.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let me thank you, as a Canadian, British-born, and for many years a citizen of the United States, for your timely and friendly warning in THE TIMES of Feb. 23 to the American leaders of the Young Men's Christian Association against preaching pacifism to college students or in any other way weakening the moral determination of all your people to fight hard and fight to the end in this terrible struggle. It is certainly not too much to expect those who are shaping and directing the idealistic impulses of young men at the present time that they should so foster and shape them as to bring their full and fresh force to bear upon the only task that, until it is well done, ought to be given much time or serious thought.

To many of us who have seen what the war means in the life of France and England and are living now in the midst of maimed men and grief-stricken relatives, and so know a little of the price already paid in human suffering and death because of Germany's devilish wrongdoing, it seems that our religion itself is being tested by the measure of strength which it shows in functioning upon the war and in leading its professors to press the war with unquenchable zeal and ardor as the primary Christian duty. Surely we cannot hope to keep the friendship and active co-operation of virile men, young or older, among students or elsewhere, by maudlin sentiment or by a failure to discover and declare how deep the moral issues are that are involved in the war.

If this war is lost the religion of Christ will be handicapped in its world conquest, and the only way for the Church and all of its agencies to insure its being won is to use its full power to induce all who regard its teaching to look upon the winning of the war as the great moral and religious duty of the hour. Not only must such organizations as the Young Men's Christian Association not be harbors to shelter "slackers," but they must, and I think will, prove great power-houses to stimulate and release enthusiastic moral and patriotic energy.

G. A. WARBURTON,
General Secretary Toronto Y. M. C. A.
Toronto, Feb. 25, 1918.

The Second Meeting as Bad.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the discussion of the student meetings held last week at Columbia University, and the address of Dr Speer, I wish to say that of the three evening meetings held, I attended the second only, and did not therefore hear Dr. Speer, but the criticism made by Professor Mitchell of Dr. Speer's address might in substance have been justly made of the addresses at the second meeting.

I do not attempt quotation, but the essence of the whole meeting was that we were just as bad as the Germans, and there was no syllable or word uttered more in favor of the United States than of Germany. Professor Mitchell's interpretation of the spirit of these meetings I have no doubt is not only a natural but a necessary one from the words used.

As a supporter of the Y. M. C. A. and one who has a high appreciation of the value of the practical service rendered in the camps at home and abroad, I was certainly disappointed. Such a meeting as I attended is a direct interference with the war, and ought, in my judgment, to

$467,160 TOTAL NOW OF HEARN ART SALE

Sir Joshua Reynolds's "The Age of Innocence" Brings $4,700, Top Price of Night.

DA SIENA "MADONNA," $3,200

Brooklyn Museum a Buyer of Ivories Which Fetch $21,387—Copies of Famous Paintings Sold.

Returns from the Hearn sale made a good step to the half-million mark yesterday, returns for the ivories in the afternoon and the old masters in the evening bringing the grand total up to $467,160. There were a number of attributions among the artists of Mr. Hearn's old paintings and some copies of famous pictures which kept the average of the prices down.

"If I was selling the original of this picture I should be asking you $500,000," said Thomas E. Kirby in selling "The House of the Procuress," credited to Johannes Vermeer of Delft. "This is a copy."

It brought $250.

"The Maids of Honor," credited to Velasquez, next to the last picture of last night's sale, brought $100.

"If I was selling the original of this picture," said Mr. Kirby, "it probably would be worth $1,000,000, but it is not for sale."

The highest price paid last evening was for "The Age of Innocence," Sir Joshua Reynolds, which went to Bernet, agent, for $4,700.

"Madonna and Child," Matteo da Siena, a panel, went to Seaman, agent, for $3,200; another panel, "Esther and Ahasuerus," Flemish school, went to the same buyer for $5,500, and Kennedy & Co. paid $1,150 for "Portrait of a Lady," by Claudio Coello. A picture of pleasing color tones, "The Stag Hunt," by the Rev. John Thomson of Duddingston, went to W. B. George for $1,050. The last of the Hearn pictures will be sold this evening.

The Pictures and Prices.

Following are pictures bringing more than $200, the prices and names of buyers when given:

$67—Dedham Mill, Suffolk—John Constable; W. B. George.....
$460
$68—Nymphs and Satyrs (panel)—Jan Brueghel; Mrs. George Leary...
270
269—The Valley Farm, (panel)—John Constable; Bernet, agent.....
2,000
270—Moonlight, (panel)—Van Der Neer; Bernet, agent.....
325
271—The Tempest—John S. Colman; W. B. George.....
275
272—The Village Inn, (panel)—Van Ostade; Max Williams.....
175
273—Shakespearean Scene, (copper panel)—William Hamilton; Seaman, agent..
325
274—Shakespearean Scene, (copper panel)—William Hamilton; Seaman, agent..
325
275—The Kermesse, (panel)—Teniers, the Younge;; Max Williams.....
250
276—Innocence—Nicholas Bernard Lepicie; Lorenz, agent.....
1,650
278—Madonna and Child—Il Vecchio; E. Felsenheld.....
275
281—Portrait of a Lady—Bartholomeus Anrigo; Seaman, (agent).....
850
282—Miss Barron, (Mrs. Ramsay)—School of Sir Thomas Lawrence; Rudolph Deutsch.....
200
284—Anne of Austria—Pierre Bignard; Mrs. George Leary.....
350
285—Portrait of a Gentleman—Sir Joshua Reynolds; W. B. George.....
450
286—Portrait of a Gentleman—Johann Zoffany; Seaman, (agent).....
200
287—Head of a Child—George Henry Harlow; F. B. Cooper.....
375
288—Jane, Daughter of Sir Hugh Skywith —Cornelius Janssens; E. T. Prentice.
200
292—A Story Day, (panel)—Jan Wynants; R. Deutsch.....
225
293—On the Heights Looking Toward the Welsh Coast—Thomas Barker of Bath; W. B. George.....
325
294—Landscape with Figures—Solomon Van Ruysdael; Bernet, agent.....
425
296—Moonlight on a River—John Bernay Crome; Bernet, (agent).....
350
297—A Place of Tombs, (panel)—Teniers the Younger; Joseph Lesser.....
325
298—Italian Landscape—Jan Franz Van Bloemen, (called Orizonte;) A. Rau..
225
301—Abraham Cowley, the Poet—William Dobson; Rosenbach & Co.....
275
302—Mother and Child—Dutch School; Mrs. August Lewis.....
300
304—Madonna and Child—Benjamin; A. F. Mellilo.....
275
305—Tobias and the Angel—Sir Joshua Reynolds; Bernet, agent.....
325
306—Madonna and Child, (panel)—Matteo da Siena; Seaman, agent.....
3,200
307—Portrait of a Gentleman—Jean Baptiste Vanloo; M. de Khronieff..
250
308—The Age of Innocence—Sir Joshua Reynolds; Bernet, agent.....
4,700
309—Portrait of a Lady—Sir Joshua Reynolds; Bernet, agent.....
900
310—Mademoiselle Carpentier—Louis Tocque; M. de Khronieff.....
525
311—Portrait of Lady Elizabeth Compton—Isaac Pocock; W. B. George..
225
312—Baroness de Trussel—Henri Pierre Danloux; V. Dreyfuss.....
200
313—Portrait of a Lady—(School of) Sir Thomas Lawrence; Seaman, agent..
425
314—Landscape—George Vincent; Bernet, agent.....
525
315—Marine, (canvas)—Johan Georg Stuhr; W. B. George.....
450
316—Mrs. Hillyard—School of Sir Joshua Reynolds; Lorenz, agent.....
325
317—Lady Mackenzie—Sir Thomas Lawrence; Mrs. George Leary.....
475
318—Portrait of a Lady—Attributed to Francois Hubert Drouais; Sidney Neu.....
225
319—Portrait of a Lady—Attributed to Antoine Vestier; Rosenbach & Co...
275
320—Portrait of a Lady—Claudio Coello; Kennedy & Co.....
1,150
321—Portrait of a Lady—Spanish School; B. Dreyfuss.....
225
322—Portrait of a Lady—Pierre Mignard; Clapp & Graham.....
875
323—Louis XIV.—Attributed to Louis Tocque; Joseph Baero.....
200
324—Baron Coventry, Lord Chancellor of England—Cornelis Janssens; Mrs. George Leary.....
225
325—Portrait of a Gentleman—Jan Verspronck; B. Dreyfuss.....
350
326—The Ascension—Sebastiano Ricci; R. Ederheimer.....
250
327—Madonna, Child, and Saint, (panel)—Girolamo da Santa Croce; W. B. George.....
375
328—Esther and the King Ahasuerus, (panel)—Flemish school; Denman, agent.....
3,500
329—The Flight into Egypt—Italian school; W. B. George.....
350
330—Madonna and Child—Sir Anthony Van Dyck; W. B. George.....
475
331—Portrait of a Gentleman, (panel)—Dutch School; W. B. George.....
625
332—Portrait of a Lady, (panel)—Dutch School; W. B. George.....
625
333—Portrait of a Girl—Henri Gascar; Mrs. E. C. Huntington.....
375
335—Portrait of a Lady—Frans Pourbus the Younger; Bernet, agent.....
500
336—Scene From an Old Play—John Russell, (Period of); B. Dreyfuss.....
200
337—Madonna and Child, (panel)—Il Vecchio; W. B. George.....
375
338—The Marriage of St. Catherine—Italian School; Bernet, agent.....
625
339—Portrait of a Child—Period of John Russell; Seaman, agent.....
200
340—Portrait of an Austrian Princess—Pantoja de la Cruz; Mrs. Daniel Sickles.....
250
341—Landscape and Figures; Francisco Collantes; A. J. Carey.....
350
342—Cattle and Landscape—Philippe J. de Loutherbourg; Ehrich Galleries..
725
343—Villa of Maecenas, Tivoli—Richard Wilson; W. B. George.....
350
344—Portrait of a Lady—Dutch School; Mrs. J. T. Johnson.....
325
346—The Magdalene—Correggio, (copy by Battanlo)—Mrs. E. T. Huntington..
300
347—Rebecca at the Well—Ascribed to Paolo Veronese; Joseph Boero.....
225
348—St. Peter Receiving the Keys from Christ—Ascribed to Sir Peter Paul Rubens; Bernet, agent.....
1,050
350—Portrait of a Lady—Ascribed to Louis Tocque; W. B. George.....
1,600
351—The House of the Procuress—Vermeer, (copy;) Benjamin Kroepelier...
250
352—Plaiting the Crown of Thorns—Antonio del Castillo y Saavedra; T. V. Carey.....
200
353—Madonna and Child—Spanish School; Bernet, agent.....
1,250
354—Virgin and Child—Il Sassoferrato; W. B. George.....
850
358—Landscape—Gaspard Poussin; S. P. Gardiner.....
550
360—The Stag Hunt—Rev. John Thomson of Duddingston; W. B. George...
1,050

Sale of Ivories Yields $21,387.

The Brooklyn Museum paid the highest price of the afternoon sale, the first of the George A. Hearn collection of ivories at the American Art Galleries yesterday, giving $700 for a pair of carved ivory bellows, 13½ inches long and 5½ wide. The bellows are carved back and front, the face showing the figure of a man seated by a fireside warming his hands, the handle supported by a kneeling figure bearing a bundle of faggots, and con, the lower part, where the nozzle joins the body, the head and beak of a scaly griffin. A wonderful carved ivory group, the "Rape of the Sabine Women," seven inches high, went to the museum for $550. Another purchase by the museum was a pair of elaborately carved ivory ceremonial combs, respectively five and six inches high, ornamented with Cupids and cooing doves.

Mrs. Jonathan Thorn was one of the purchasers, and Lorenz, agent, paid some of the higher prices of the day, including $520 for a set of three carved ivory panels done in relief scenes from the "Thirty Years War," Wallenstein's army entering Eger, passing through the streets and in encampment. Another panel, Amorini engaged in agricultural pursuits, went to the same buyer for $300, and a panel, "Faun with Children and a Goat," for $420. For a carved ivory circular vase, decorated with a continuous procession of merry children, Lorenz paid $350. Two carved ivory panels, "Lord Nelson Wounded at the Battle of Trafalgar" and an "Audience with the Grand Monarch, Louis XIV.," went to C. H. Brown for $340, and Rudenko, agent, paid $360 for another pair of panels, Napoleonic scenes.

A carved ivory statuette of Venus, standing 17⅞ inches high, went to W. B. George for $480, and George H. Pepper paid $550 for another standing Venus, 18 inches high. William G. Irwin paid $220 for an ivory relief panel, the Victory of the combined English and Holland Fleets, under the Command of Lord Russell, over the French, off La Hogue, in June, 1692. The last number of the afternoon, a 20-inch high carved ivory rosewater ewer and dish, the elaborate decoration showing a Bacchanale at the Court of Venus, went to Barth for $625. The returns were $21,387. More of the ivories will be sold today.

WED TO ENSIGN TALLMAN.

Miss Annette Bogert, Columbia Professor's Daughter, a Bride.

A war wedding celebrated on Wednesday was that of Ensign Frank Benson Tallman, a son of Mrs. Frank B. Tallman of this city, and Miss Annette Hoogland Bogert, a daughter of Professor and Mrs. Jonathan Bogert, Professor of Chemistry at Columbia University, and Mrs. Bogert. Professor Bogert has given his services to the Government, and his family are now living in Washington, D. C., but they came up to open their New York house, 422 West 154th Street, for the wedding, and the Rev. Dr. Paul Leinbach of Philadelphia performed the ceremony.

Miss Muriel Osborn was the maid of honor, and the bride's young sister, Miss Elise Bogert, was the flower girl. Ensign Andrew Grinenger was best man. The bridegroom and his best man are both in the Naval Reserve and in training at Pelham Bay. The wedding was quiet one, owing to mourning in the bridegroom's family. The engagement was announced more than a year ago.

PUPPIES SOLD FOR WAR AID.

Scramble for Bargains In Clothing Donated by Society Women.

The sale of clothing, donated by society women, held yesterday at 723 Fifth Avenue, under the auspices of the Junior Committee of the American Military Hospital, attracted a large crowd, and there was a scramble for bargains.

Six fox terrier puppies, contributed by Mrs. Payne Whitney, from her Greentree Kennels, were sold by auction. Mrs. William Favershaw contributed an Italian jeweled pendant, which was auctioned.

The sale was so successful and the stock so depleted that other society women are to make further donations for today's sale. Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, Mrs. F. O. Beach, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. John Sloane, and Mrs. George Whitney were among the contributors of clothing.

GEO. VON L. MEYER VERY ILL.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy Under Care of a Physician for Weeks.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—George Von L. Meyer, formerly Secretary of the Navy, is seriously ill at his home in this city. Beyond the statement that he had been under the care of a physician for several weeks, members of the family declined today to say anything about the nature of his illness. It was said at Mr. Meyer's office that, while his condition was serious, it was not regarded as critical.

It was learned this afternoon that Mr. Meyer's condition was not so favorable as on Tuesday and Wednesday, when he showed some improvement.

Wed to Naval Reserve Paymaster.

The marriage of Bertram Pierre Rambo, Assistant Payaster, U. S. N. R., a son of Ormond Rambo, and Miss Lucinda Pollion Menendez, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. José Maria Menendez of 949 West End Avenue, was celebrated last evening in the ballroom of the Gotham. The Rev. Dr. M. George Thompson of Greenwich, Conn., assisted by the Rev. Dr. J. R. Davies of Philadelphia, performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by Miss A. Carlotta Menendez as maid of honor. Mr. Rambo was attended by his brother, Ormond Rambo, Jr., as best man. There was a reception for about 200 guests.

Miss Hicks to Wed Dr. W. H. McKay

The engagement of Miss Gertrude Selden Hicks, daughter of Stephen T. Hicks of Bayside, and Dr. William H. McKay of First Street, Bayside, has been announced. Dr. McKay is a native of Ottawa, Canada, and is a son of the late William McKay and a graduate of McGill University, Montreal. He is a member of the Canadian Society and the Bayside Yacht Club.

On her mother's side Miss Hicks was related to the late Bishop Potter of the Protestant Episcopal Church. She is a graduate of Vassar, class of '14.

The wedding will take place in April.

Nichols-Foster Wedding Tomorrow.

The wedding of Miss Alma Ruh Foster, daughter of Mrs. Nora Foster of 501 West 121st Street, to Lieutenant Clive McKinstry Nichols, U. S. R., will be celebrated at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon in the Notre Dame Church, Morningside Drive and 114th Street. The Rev. Father John Dooly will officiate. The bride will be attended by Mrs. William Manley Bell, jr., who will act as matron of honor, and Frank K. Hoffman will be the best man. Following the ceremony a reception will be held at the home of Mrs. Bell at 41 West Eighty-second Street for the bridal party and the immediate families.

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SCIENTISTS RECALL WORK OF ABBE HAUY

Observe 175th Anniversary of Birth of Founder of Crystallography.

HIGH APPRECIATION GIVEN

Representatives of Many Scientific Bodies Attend Meeting at Natural History Museum.

Representatives of practically all of the scientific institutions in America were present last night at the celebration of the 175th anniversary of the birth of Abbé René Just Haüy, the founder of the science of crystallography, at the American Museum of Natural History, held under the auspices of the Museum, the New York Academy of Sciences, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the New York Mineralogical Club, and other institutions.

A paper on the life and work of Abbé Haüy, written by the late L. P. Gratacap, Professor of Crystallography, was read by the Secretary of the Celebration Committee, Herbert P. Whitlock. Abbé Haüy was born in a little village in France and was educated at the Abbey of St. Just. Through his friendship with the mineralogist, Dauberton, he became interested in the study of crystals, and made the discovery upon which the modern science of crystallography is based. He found that a crystal when broken would separate into rhombohedrons or other symmetrically shaped pieces which bore no resemblance to the original form of the unbroken crystal. By deductions from the fact that these forms were always the same in the same mineral, he laid down the principle that the identity of a mineral could always be determined by the form of the pieces into which it broke.

Abbé Haüy was admitted to the Academy des Sciences in Paris in 1783. He wrote many treatises and books on mineralogy and other branches of science, many of which are now on exhibition in the Mineralogical Hall of the American Museum of Natural History and the Stuart Gallery of the New York Public Library.

George Frederick Kunz, President of the New York Mineralogical Club, was the Chairman of the Celebration Committee. Among those who spoke at the meeting were Robert A. A. Johnston of the Geological Survey of Canada, J. Volney Lewis of the State University of New Jersey, and Alexander N. Phillips of Princeton University. Letters were read from Henry S. Washington of the Geophysical Laboratory, Washington, D. C.; Edward S. Dana of Yale University, and Frank D. Adams of McGill University, Montreal, and Albert Lacroix, Professor of Mineralogy at the Paris Museum of Natural History, who is now occupying the chair of Abbé Haüy, was the honorary Chairman of the Celebration Committee.

$30,000 FOR NAVY SMOKES.

Palm Beach Grows Enthusiastic Over Tobacco Fund for Boys Afloat.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 28.—Nearly $30,000 was raised tonight for tobacco for soldiers and sailors at a garden fête in the Poinciana Cocoanut Grove, which took the place of the annual fancy dress ball of the Poinciana and Breakers Hotels. Dudley Field Malone presided at the raising of funds which were cut to raise tobacco funds for soldiers only. After nearly $9,000 had been collected Edward T. Stotesbury, who has a stepson in the navy, announced that he would give $1,000 for smokes for the boys on the ships. This started a series of similar subscriptions, and within eight minutes twenty persons had subscribed $1,000 each for the navy tobacco fund. Those who followed Mr. Stotesbury were Colonel William B. Thompson, Jules S. Bache, Mrs. Frederick S. Fish, George F. McFadden, Edward T. Torrey, Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury, Mrs. E. G. Buckner, Sylvanus L. Schoonmaker, Mrs. William Lowe Rice, Mrs. Sergei Bredo, Charles Payne Pope, George W. Crawford, Clifford H. B. Reeping, Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Frank Frazier, John F. Bell, William Randolph Hearst, Joseph Widener, and Irenee du Pont.

Outside of the big subscriptions $9,358 was raised. The largest item in this was $3,625, brought by a watch presented by Colonel Thompson and auctioned off by John F. Fitzgerald, ex-Mayor of Boston. The watch was bought first by Joseph Widener for $2,325 and given back to the fund, to be resold to Fred Lewisohn for $1,300 more.

Some 1,500 people attended the fête, and Ann Pennington, Kay Laurell, Marion Davies, and the Dolly Sisters danced.

VASSAR TO TRAIN NURSES.

College Women to Join New Summer Training Camp.

Scores of women college graduates, it was announced yesterday, are making application for admission to the training camp for nurses to be held at Vassar College this Summer under the auspices of the Red Cross and the Council of National Defense. Professor Herbert E. Mills of Vassar, who is to be Dean of the Camp, is receiving the applications and all college girls who have been graduated from standard colleges and universities within the last ten years are eligible for admission.

Dr. C. E. A. Winslow of Yale and Dr. Anna Williams of the New York City Health Department laboratories will have classes in bacteriology and hygiene.

MRS. RYAN LEFT $600,000.

Estate Equally Distributed by Her Will Among Her Four Sons.

Special to The New York Times.

SUFFERN, Feb. 28.—An affidavit fixing the value of the estate of the late Ida M. Ryan, wife of Thomas Fortune Ryan, at approximately $600,000, was filed today in Rockland County with Judge Osmond Barker. Mrs. Ryan's fortune was estimated generally by her friends at upward of $1,000,000.

The assets consist of $500,000 in real estate, mostly in Suffern, where Mrs. Ryan died; furnishings of her country place, including some art treasures, and other personal effects. There is no mention of jewelry. The estate is equally distributed among the four sons, C. J., Allen, Joseph, and John B. Ryan. The last-named is designated executor under the will.

Ex-Senator Boyd, Long Missing, Dies

LONDONDERRY, N. H., Feb. 28.—Former State Senator Daniel H. Boyd, who disappeared from his home here in January and who returned here last week to find that his wife had died during his absence, died today of pneumonia. He was 60 years old.

Mr. Boyd dropped from sight while on a business trip to Boston, and although the police in many cities directed a search, no trace of him was found. He told physicians here that for weeks his mind was a blank until his memory returned while he was in a hospital in Newark, N. J.

Hugo Adelberto Thomsen.

Hugo Adelberto Thomsen, head of the exporting and importing firm of Thomsen & Co., which was founded in 1845 by his father, with headquarters in Brazil, died on Wednesday at his home, 2,170 Broadway. Mr. Thomsen's offices were at 90 Wall Street. He was born in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, in 1850, and was educated in this country and Europe. He returned to the United States in 1882 as the New York representative of the firm, and later succeeded his father as its head.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW SYNAGOGUE

Rabbi EPHRAIM FRISCH, Minister. Broadway, Between 76th and 77th Sts. Tonight, 8:15—"ZIONISM AND THE JEWS OF THE DIASPORA." Tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.—Service and Sermon by RABBI FRISCH. ALL ARE WELCOME.

TUSCANIA SURVIVOR WAITED FOR A CONVOY

Charles Shapiro, in Letter to His Mother Here, Tells of Scenes on Torpedoed Vessel.

Charles Shapiro, a non-commissioned officer in the 100th Aero Squadron, a survivor of the Tuscania, in a letter to his mother, Mrs. Ethel Shapiro of 140 West Sixteenth Street, which she received yesterday, described the scene on board the vessel before and after she was torpedoed. Shapiro said he escaped without even getting his feet wet because he knew the British convoys would reach the transport. His letter follows:

Somewhere in Ireland, Feb. 16.

Dear Everybody—

I don't know whether you are aware of the details of which I write. The boat we were on was torpedoed at about 5:45 in the afternoon, while we were waiting for supper call. We were sitting in a stateroom talking when there was a sort of thud—the explosion really didn't shake us up much—and with it our lights went out. I was reclining in a bunk at the time. There were several boys together in the room, and they had life-preservers that were near them. We all carried them wherever we went. I got a life-preserver in the dark and went on deck—I should have said the boat stopped with the explosion—and looked around.

I remembered that the sister ship of our boat was torpedoed in the Adriatic Sea and was afloat for five hours, and as our boat did not seem to be listing very badly and the life-boats—well, I'm handicapped by the censors. To myself, says I, there should be plenty of assistance soon, as we are convoyed by torpedo boats, and I went down to the hold and got my overcoat and blouse—death coat—and some warm clothing, also my pilot kit. I looked around me and patiently waited.

Well, my judgment was correct. In about a half or three-quarters of an hour a destroyer came along, and here I am in a beautiful village with rolling green hills and not even my feet wet. We haven't heard from all of our boys, and sad to say some of those that were at the house for dinner on Thanksgiving Day are no more.

I was surely surprised at myself, in fact, unusually calm, and looked for "Cutey," our mascot, and led him around and got him off. I am insured for $5,000, but when I get a chance I will increase it to $10,000. More later. Have no time now.

CHARLES.

HITS DOLLAR-A-YEAR MEN.

McKellar in Senate Says They Profiteer on War Contracts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Senator McKellar of Tennessee, who, as a member of the Military Affairs Committee, took an active part in the investigation of the conduct of the war by the War Department, said in the Senate today that it looked as if the "profiteers in Government contracts" were making war on him, alluding to newspaper interviews in which he was described as disgruntled because friends of his failed to get contracts for war work.

"I have been attacked by the profiteers because I wanted to expose them," said Senator McKellar. "It is the dollar-a-year volunteer who has been feathering his own nest out of the Government that I am opposed to. The profiteers and those puny subordinates of the War Department who have been friendly to the profiteers try to make it appear that any one who opposes their nefarious schemes is opposed to the President.

"Contracts have been let to favorites and relatives at exorbitant fees. I have been accused by various members of the War Department's Construction Committee with trying to get contracts for a Tennessee firm. That is false. I never tried to get any contracts for any firm.

"I opposed the secret contract in the award of supplies. The War Department by its own acts indorsed that policy. If I am to be vilified or standing up for the Government against profiteers, grafters, and thieves and against secret contracts let to relatives, friends, and favorites, I'll keep on doing it."

CLOSES ALL SKATING RINKS.

Ice Administrator Odell Moves to Conserve Use of Ammonia.

Ex-Governor B. B. Odell, State Ice Administrator, announced yesterday that today all indoor skating rinks in the city and state must close. Action was taken to curtail the use of ammonia and other articles used in the manufacture of ice used for pleasure purposes in these rinks. The nation's supply of ammonia, used in munition manufacture, is limited.

Proprietors of skating rinks expressed some surprise yesterday when they found that the war needs of the nation had put them out of business. The St. Nicholas Skating Rink was notified yesterday that it had not received the requested permit to continue the manufacture of artificial ice. The news quickly spread, and before many hours the proprietors of ten rinks had applied for permits and had been refused.

Mr. Odell said that the order applied to a larger number of places of amusement in this city than the general public supposed. Besides the big rinks, like the St. Nicholas, there are rinks in several theatres, in a number of cabarets, in several hotels and so on. All manufacture of ice for pleasure purposes must cease after today. Skating rinks are about the only form of industry which makes ice for pleasure purposes.

POLICE LIEUT. McCARTHY.

Successor of Enright as President of Lieutenants' Association, Dies.

Police Lieutenant William J. McCarthy, President of the Police Lieutenants' Association and the Lieutenants' Benevolent Association, died suddenly last night at his home, 172 Murray Street, Flushing, L. I., after an illness of several days, from pneumonia. He presided at the dinner of the police Lieutenants on last Saturday at the Waldorf-Astoria, where the Police Commissioner was the principal speaker. McCarthy succeeded Commissioner Enright in the Presidency of both organizations, as he had previously been Vice President.

He entered the Police Department Dec. 11, 1885, and rose steadily until he had gained the rank of Lieutenant and the post of Superintendent of Police Headquarters under the administration of Commissioner Waldo.

$110,000 EMBEZZLER DEAD.

W. S. Allen, Who Robbed Preachers' Aid Society, Was Fugitive 15 Years.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—The death at Santa Fé, N. M., of Willard S. Allen, indicted here fifteen years ago for the embezzlement of $110,000 from the Preachers' Aid Society, a corporation formed to aid sick, infirm, and aged members of the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was announced in a letter received here today.

Allen disappeared in 1903, and, although a country wide search was made, he was never apprehended. From Montreal he wrote to a minister here, laying bare the whole story of his peculations, and admitting that his troubles had resulted from stock gambling.

News of Allen's death was sent in a letter to Robert Cushman, a lawyer of this city, by a lawyer at Santa Fé, who asked that an effort be made to locate relatives.

Previous to his disappearance Allen had served as clerk of the East Boston District Court for twenty-seven years, and was Treasurer of the Preachers' Aid Society.

Allen, who was 77 years old, was a native of Connecticut.

General Pershing's Cousin Dies.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 28.—John C. Pershing, 45, first cousin of General John J. Pershing, died suddenly of heart disease at his home here tonight.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

TEMPLE ISRAEL OF HARLEM, 120th St. at Lenox Av. Dr. M. M. Harris, Sat., March 2d—"GOD AND MAN." Fri. Mar. 1st, 8:15 P. M.—Hon. Abram I. Elkus, "Experiences of an Ambassador."

SCHOOLS TO TAKE UP PATRIOTIC CAMPAIGN

New York Academy of Public Education Addressed by Professor McElroy and Arthur S. Somers.

The New York public school system was enlisted last night in a campaign to spread patriotism when the New York Academy of Public Education met at the College of the City of New York. The audience, composed of school superintendents, principals, college administrators, and educational experts, was addressed by Professor Robert McNutt McElroy of Princeton and Arthur S. Somers, President of the Board of Education.

"There are a certain few simple ideas which class a man as either a good American or not an American at all," said Professor McElroy. "The problem of patriotism is old, but is one of prime consideration in the education of the country. In our present condition and in our present state of organization it is inconceivable to arouse a real patriotism which is based on the benefit of this nation alone. The patriotism of the future is the patriotism of all the world. The real good of life is the good of all. Patriotism should be higher than a mere race feeling. We ask nothing for ourselves but only for one central idea which offers any chance to any people or any nation. The children of the future should be taught that patriotism in America is the spirit of fairness to all.

"The only revolution which is complete and successful is the one which will let the masses of humanity rule because they are the majority. Never in the history of the world has there been an extension of the suffrage that has not resulted in some good. This great war will not cost too dear if out of it we can see the majority's will overrule that of an autocratic or plutocratic minority.

"Polyglot America must have one idea common to all who dwell here. The campaign of patriotism must start with the exposition of the fundamentals of American life and the essentials of American citizenship. And this must be done not by a few specialists, but by every teacher to every child.

"We are not unified in our fictitious melting pot into a homogeneous nation. Civilization today depends on the unity of thought and unity of action of America.

"Education thus far has been a failure in this country. And there is nothing in the world that can make the world safe for an inefficient democracy. The great problem of the educators is to see that after the next crisis in our national existence arises we will think and act as a unified nation."

Mr. Somers followed Professor McElroy. He also said that the present educational system throughout the country was a dismal failure. "Our mission is cut out for us," he said. "The public school is the key to every home in the country, and it is your duty to send the doctrine of love of country and love of humanity to all."

ENSIGN WALKER WEED DIES.

Aviator's Death Due to Inhaling Flames, Following Accident.

The inhaling of flames caused the death on Wednesday of Ensign Walker Weed, who fell 100 feet Tuesday afternoon after the propeller of his hydroplane had broken in a flight at the aviation camp at Cape May, N. J.

Although severely burned and injured in the fall, Ensign Weed returned to the burning machine and extricated his companion, Lieutenant Charles D. Bennett, who had been caught in the wreckage. At the aviation hospital at Cape May it was found that his face and eyes had been seriously burned, but hopes were entained for his recovery until the symptoms due to breathing in the flame appeared Wednesday. He was able to recognize his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan H. Weed of Upper Montclair, N. J., when they reached the hospital Tuesday.

Ensign Weed and his brother, Lieutenant Newell P. Weed, volunteered the day after the United States entered the war. Lieutenant Weed is in the cavalry under General Pershing. Ensign Weed was assigned to the Naval Reserve Aviation Corps and was trained at Newport and later at the Boston School of Technology. He had three months of practical training in flying at Pensacola, Fla.

On Feb. 26, at the home of Glen Ridge, N. J., Miss Joan Masson, a daughter of Thomas L. Masson, the editor of Life. After a ten days' honeymoon they returned to Cape May, where Ensign Weed had been flying daily in preparation for departure to France.

The funeral services will be held at St. Luke's Episcopal Church in Montclair tomorrow.

HENRY L. EINSTEIN DEAD.

Woolen Manufacturer Was Once Owner of The New York Press.

Henry L. Einstein, retired woolen manufacturer and proprietor of The New York Press from 1895 until 1912, died yesterday morning after an illness of several months at his home, 44 West Fifty-third Street. The New York Press merged with The New York Sun on July 1, 1916. Mr. Einstein, who was born in this city March 17, 1849, had been an important figure in the woolen industry in this country for a third of a century. At the age of 20 he erected Woolen Mills, which were owned by his father, Lewis Einstein.

In 1877 he developed the Boundbrook Woolen Company, which he owned and operated until 1912, when he disposed of his interest to his brother, William Einstein. Before and during the erection of the Boundbrook mills he took special courses in chemistry in Germany, studying dyes and other matters relating to the manufacture of woolens. He also investigated appliances in Yorkshire, England. For a number of years he was the owner of extensive coal properties in Brookwood, Ala., which later became part of the Consolidated Coal and Iron Company.

Mr. Einstein was a contributor to many charitable organizations, and in memory of his only son, Lewis, who died several years ago, he donated the children's pavilion to Mt. Sinai Hospital. Mr. Einstein is survived by his wife. Edwin Einstein, his brother, was the Republican candidate for Mayor in 1892, and was Dock Commissioner in the administration of Mayor Strong. Other brothers are David L., Emanuel, and Charles Einstein. The funeral will be held privately on Sunday at Mr. Einstein's late home.

DONALD D. McBEAN DEAD.

Engineer Who Sued City for $1,000,000 for Infringement of Patent.

Donald Duncan McBean, engineer and inventor of the subaqueous sectional tunnel, which is built on land before it is sunk into a river bed and joined, died on Wednesday in his apartments in the Waldorf-Astoria, in his seventy-sixth year. In 1913 Mr. McBean sued the City of New York for $1,000,000, claiming that the patent rights in the construction of the Harlem River tunnel and the Lexington Avenue subway, with both of which he had been identified, had been infringed. Mr. McBean was born in Canada. He built the north thirteen miles of the new Croton Aqueduct, the Albany waterworks tunnel, and several other tunnels in various parts of the country. The body was sent yesterday to Morris, Ill., for interment.

Robert Carter, Cartoonist.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—Robert Carter, cartoonist of The Philadelphia Press, whose work was familiar to newspaper readers all over the country, died suddenly in a hospital to which he was taken last night, when he became ill from an arterial ailment. Mr. Carter was 44 years old.

Mr. Carter, whose best work was in a serious vein, had been employed by newspapers in New York, Chicago, Boston, and Philadelphia. His individuality in presenting his subjects gained him a national reputation. His latest cartoon appeared in The Philadelphia Press yesterday. Its title is "Please Pass Me Something" and represents a food slacker gorging himself at a table at which is also seated a little child, depicted as France, whose plate is empty. Near at hand are papers urging the pressing need for the conservation of food.

Mr. Carter, who was born in the West, was first on the old Chicago Inter Ocean. He came East twenty years ago.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BROWNE.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Browne, (nee Madeleine Lopez,) of 54 Woodruff Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., announce the birth of a son, Feb. 26, 1918.

GORDON.—Mr. and Mrs. Abram Gordon, (nee Ruth Becker,) of 1,581 President St., Brooklyn, announce the birth of a daughter on Thursday, Feb. 28, at their home.

Engaged.

SHAEFER—ENNIS.—Anna E. Ennis to George W. Shaefer.

Married.

COOK—LE HURAY.—Mr. and Mrs. George Hartley Huray announce the marriage of their daughter Elizabeth to Lieutenant Seabury Cook, U. S. N., on Thursday, Feb. 28th, at Calvary Church, Summit, N. J., by the Rev. Julian Dalamater Hamlin, brother-in-law of the bride.

HALLMAN—BOGERT.—Professor and Mrs. Marston T. Bogert of 422 West 154th St. announce the marriage of their daughter, Annette Hoogland Bogert, to Ensign Frank Benson Tallman, U. S. N. R. F., Wednesday, Feb. 27.

JACKSON—PURMAN.—Feb. 28, Wardellen Keller Purman to Lewis Jackson.

Newark.

UNDERWOOD—JAMES.—Feb. 26, Ruth Q. James to Kenneth C. Underwood.

Died.

ABEEL.—George, in his 79th year. Funeral services from his late residence, 5 East 124th St., at 8 P. M. Friday, March 1. Interment at convenience of family. Please omit flowers.

ASHMORE.—Jane Ashmore, sister of Mrs. Frances C. Sager, at 174 Crown St., Brooklyn, Feb. 28, 1918. Funeral private.

BARBER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 27, 1918, at Flushing, Long Island, [illegible] lams, widow of the late Charles G. Barber. Funeral private.

BENTOTE.—On Thursday, Feb. 28, 1918, Stanley Gifford Bentote of 54 Rogers Av., Brooklyn. Funeral services at his late residence, on Saturday, March 2, at 2 P. M.

BERNHARD.—Knickerbocker Lodge No. 642, F. and A. M. Brethren: It is with deep regret we announce the death of Brother Harry Bernhard. Funeral services will be held from his late residence, 417 55th St., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, March 1, 1918, at 2:30. Brethren are requested to attend.

M. E. MARTIN, Master.
C. H. DAHMER, Secretary.

BRAINERD.—Amelia D., on Feb. 28, 1918, wife of the late Le Roy Brainerd. Services at her late residence, 42 Main St., Orange, N. J., Sunday, at 4 P. M. Interment at Portland, Conn., Monday. Hartford and Middletown, Conn., papers please copy.

BROWN.—Jennie Marie, on Feb. 28. Funeral services at her late residence, 200 West 129th St., Saturday at 1 P. M.

BROWN.—Theresa J. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Frank E. Campbell's,) Saturday, 1 P. M.

BROWN.—On Feb. 27, Ada Metcalfe, wife of the late Aivah Guion Brown. Funeral private. Interment Bedford, N. Y. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

BURD.—After a long illness, Norma S. Burd, daughter of Thomas Wilbur and the late Emma de L. Burd. Funeral private.

BURNS.—On Feb. 27, 1918, at his residence, 22 Elmwood St., Woodhaven, L. I., John H. Burns. Service 8:30 P. M., Saturday. Interment from residence, Sunday at 1 P. M., Bay View Cemetery, Jersey City.

CAMPBELL.—Charles J., on Wednesday, Feb. 27, at 736 West 181st St., beloved husband of Eugenie Campbell. Funeral services at Holy Rood Church,

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Due serially Mar. 15, 1928-1937

LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR MASSACHUSETTS AND CONNECTICUT SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST FUNDS.

Having sold $85,000 of the above issue, we offer the remaining maturities at

PRICES TO YIELD 4.75%

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Bonds Formerly Held by British Investors

We are offering a limited amount of First Mortgage 5% Bonds of a strictly high grade character to yield close to 6%. The bonds do not represent a new issue, but have come on the market as a result of the operation of British Treasury regulations. They thus constitute one of those investment opportunities which the war occasionally makes possible.

Write for Circular No. 1207 Describing These Bonds.

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ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

High Grade Investment Securities

Knauth·Nachod & Kuhne
Equitable Building, New York

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Swing Unevenly and Close Irregular—Waiting on New War Measures.

The stock market enjoyed a fairly active session yesterday, but prices moved irregularly throughout the day and closed with slight losses the rule. There were few developments in the news to affect prices and transactions appeared largely of professional origin.

The close followed a fresh wave of selling, with the result that most issues ended the day at or near their lowest prices. Railroad issues were again in a better position to resist the downward movement than most of the industrials. Steel common, on the eve of selling ex-dividend, moved within a one-point range and closed slightly lower.

The general impression in brokerage circles is that securities are in a fundamentally strong position, from which it will not be an easy matter to lift them while the public's mind is so much occupied with interest rates and the scarcity of money. The approaching Government bond offering is a factor working against broadening activity, many traders questioning the theory that prices have already discounted an increase in the interest rate to 4½ per cent. There is a marked difference of opinion among bank executives over the merits of the Federal Reserve Board's opposition to the payment of higher interest on out-of-town bank accounts. On the one hand it is argued that the increased earning power of deposits entitles correspondents to from 2½ per cent. to 3 per cent. in place of the old rate of 2 per cent.; on the other, attention is called to the fact that disturbance of the basic interest rate must be reflected in readjustment of money rates all along the line, which will have an unfortunate bearing upon Governmental borrowing. Money on call loaned on the Stock Exchange yesterday at 5½ per cent. for most transactions, touching 6 per cent., but closing at the lower rate. Such time money as can be obtained is commanding 6 per cent.

An interesting measure of the extent to which the railroads suffered by congestion and severe storms in January was supplied by the earnings statement of the Pennsylvania system for that month. Inability to move the volume of tonnage offered resulted in a decrease of $4,825,000 in gross revenues, bringing the total down to $31,122,000. The other side of the picture shows an increase of $6,745,000 in operating costs, which totaled $37,063,000. The result was a deficit of almost $6,000,000 in railway operating income for the month, a difference of more than $11,000,000 as compared with the surplus reported in the first month of 1917.

Opposition to the Government's War Finance Corporation bill has largely disappeared with the changes for the better which have been made in the measure and the explanation of its purposes which have been frankly gone into by Secretary McAdoo in replying to criticism. Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co yesterday explained that there is no intention on the part of the Treasury Department to utilize the powers of the new corporation in any field where financing can be accomplished by resort to the usual investment channels, even though the borrowers may have to pay a higher rate of interest to finance themselves in the usual way. It is recognized that under existing conditions a large part of the essential financing is being provided for and cannot be taken care of in the present limited field of investment banking. Mr. Lamont feels that there will be offered to bankers all of the corporation financing which they can handle, bearing in mind the indisposition of the market to take large issues of anything but the most attractive offerings. The Administration's Railroad bill is chiefly criticised for its provision of only $500,000,000 for expenditures on improvements. Not only are present-day costs of equipment and construction work abnormally high, but existing needs are aggravated by deficiencies of maintenance and purchase that have accumulated in recent months. The needs of half a dozen of the principal systems would absorb the $500,000,000 which it is proposed to authorize. For this reason emphasis is laid on the need for making the amount available for use by the Director General at least $1,000,000,000.

LONDON TRADING IS SLOW.

Steady Sale of Treasury Bonds Fails to Affect Tone of Market.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The steady sale of Treasury bills and national war bonds restricted business in investment stocks on the Stock Exchange today, but the tone of the market was not affected.

Spanish bonds were firm, Australian mines strong and specialties and oil and tin stocks buoyant. The other sections were dull.

Money was in better supply and discount rates were quiet.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 57 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. loan 87 francs 75 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	6½	Renewals	5½
Low	5½	Last	6

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATLS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	6	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	6	Ninety days	6
Four months	6	Four months	6
Six months	6	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	4½@4¾
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	4¼@4½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	5 @5½

Commercial Paper.
Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days	5%
4 to 6 months	5%@6

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7530	$4.7530	$4.7530	....
Cables	4.70½	4.70⅞	4.76½	....
France—				
Demand	5.72½	5.72½	5.72½	+.00½
Cables	5.70½	5.70½	5.70½	....

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.7530	$4.76⅞
5.1826 Paris	5.72½	5.70½
China—		
Hongkong	71.25	71.50
Peking	110.25	110.50
Shanghai	103.25	103.50
19.30 Greece	10.40	10.45
40.20 Holland	45.00	45.50
32.44 India—		
Bombay	$4.50	$4.75
Calcutta	4.50	4.75
5.1826 Italy	8.78¾	8.77¼
49.85 Japan—		
Kobe	51.75	51.875
Yokohama	51.75	51.875
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.875	50.00
51.46 Russia	13.00	13.25
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	31.625	32.125
Copenhagen	30.125	30.625
Christiania	30.375	30.875
19.30 Spain	24.25	24.35
South America—		
34.42 Rio	26.01	26.11
42.04 Buenos Aires	43.94	44.04
5.1826 Switzerland	4.49	4.46¼

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71⅞	$4.69⅞	$4.71⅝	$4.69⅛

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing house exchanges, $635,975,612; balance, $64,765,095; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $3,831,297; Federal Reserve credit balance, $48,956,280.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $10.3125@$10.625 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 42¼d, unchanged; in New York, 85½c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 68c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, FEB. 28, 1917.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	637,984	439,689	390,673
Year to date	24,820,926	30,489,595	29,289,143

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
65	73	100	Adams Express	71	71	71	71	—4
13	14	100	Advance Rumely	13¼	13½	12¾	13¼	— ⅛
		100	Ajax Rubber x d	53½	53½	53½	53½	— ⅛
1⅞	2	200	Alaska Gold Mines	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
1⅞	2	7,300	Alaska Juneau	2	2	2	2	
25¾	26	1,800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	26	26¼	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
80	81	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	81½	81½	81½	81½	— ⅛
81½	82	2,100	Am. Beet Sugar	82¼	82¾	82	82	— ⅛
40½	40¾	5,500	Am. Can	40¾	40⅞	40¼	40⅝	— ⅛
93	97	100	Am. Can pf	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	— ⅛
78¼	78½	16,900	Am. Car & Fdry	76¾	78⅝	75⅞	78½	+2¼
107	117½	35	Am. Car & Fdry pf	107	107	107	107	
13¾	14	700	Am. H. & Leather	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
61½	62½	300	Am. H. & L. pf	61	62¾	61	62½	+ ⅛
32	32½	2,400	Am. Linseed	31⅝	32½	31⅝	32¼	+ ⅛
67¼	67⅝	3,800	Am. Locomotive	66½	67¼	66¼	67¼	+ ⅛
98	100	100	Am. Locomotive pf	99½	99½	99½	99½	— ¼
10½	12⅜	200	Am. Malting	10½	10½	10½	10½	
82	82½	6,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	82⅝	82⅞	81⅝	82	— ⅝
65¾	66½	400	Am. Steel F'dries	65¾	66½	65¾	66¼	+ ½
92¼	92½	22,300	Am. Sumatra Tob	91	92½	89	92¼	+ ⅝
93		100	Am. Sumatra T. pf	93	93	93	93	
107	107½	1,100	Am. Tel. & Tel	107¼	107⅝	107¼	107⅝	— ⅛
162	163	200	Am. Tobacco	163	163	163	163	—1
53½	54	500	Am. Woolen	54⅝	54⅝	53½	53½	— ⅞
63½	63⅝	5,300	Anaconda Copper	63¾	63⅞	62⅞	63⅜	
85	86½	200	Atch., Top. & S. F	85¾	86¼	85½	86¼	— ⅛
81½	82	500	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	81¾	81⅞	81⅝	81⅞	— ⅛
8¼	9	300	At., Birm. & At	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8½	
91	92	100	Atlantic Coast Line	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	+ ¼
112¾	114	1,800	At., Gulf & West I	112½	114	112½	113	—1
60½	62	100	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	61	61	61	61	
77⅞	77⅞	35,600	Baldwin Loco	77⅛	77⅞	77⅛	77⅞	+ ⅛
97	101	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	100	100	100	100	+3½
53¾	53⅞	2,800	Baltimore & Ohio	53⅜	53⅞	53⅛	53⅛	— ⅛
90	92	100	Barrett Co	91	91	91	91	—1½
1	1⅛	100	Batopilas Mining	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
80½	81	200	Bethlehem Steel	81	81⅛	81	81⅞	— ⅛
78	78½	51,000	Beth. Steel, class B	79⅝	80	78½	78⅝	—1⅞
101	101⅜	1,400	Beth. Steel 8 p.c. pf	101⅜	101⅜	101	101	— ⅛
24½	24⅝	100	Booth Fisheries	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ¾
39⅝	40	800	Bklyn Rapid Tran	39⅞	39⅞	39⅝	39⅝	
118¾	119½	200	Burns Brothers	119	119	118¾	118¾	— ⅛
107½		100	Burns Brothers pf	110	110	110	110	
98	99	200	Butte Coal & Zinc	98	98	98	98	— ⅛
19½	20¼	200	Butte & Superior	19¾	20¼	19¾	20¼	— ⅛
38½	39½	400	California Pack. x d	38⅜	38½	38⅜	38½	— ⅛
16⅝	17	100	California Petrol	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
147	148	1,100	Canadian Pacific	147	148¾	146⅞	148¾	+2
28	30	200	Central Foundry	28	28	28	28	— ⅛
41½	45	100	Cent. Foundry pf	43	43	43	43	— ⅛
70⅜	71⅛	10,300	Central Leather Co	70⅛	72	70⅜	71	— ½
107	109	17	Cent. & So. Am. Tel	108½	108½	108½	108½	
41¾	41⅞	200	Cerro de Pasco Cop	31¼	31½	31¼	31½	— ½
99	103	1,700	Chandler Motor	91	99	90	100½	+ ½
55¼	55½	2,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	55¼	56	55¼	55½	+ ¼
7½	7¾	100	Chi. Great Western	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
39⅞	40⅝	5,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	39	41	39	40¾	+1⅛
70½	72	5,300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	69½	72⅜	69¾	71	+ ⅛
93½	94	200	Chi. & Northwest	94½	94¾	94	94	— ⅛
20½	21	700	Chi. Rock Isl. &	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	— ⅛
64⅜	65½	200	C., R. I.&P.T p.c.pf	65	65	65	65	—1
16¾	16¾	1,300	Chile Copper	16⅜	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
43⅜	43½	200	Chino Copper	43¼	43⅜	45¼	43⅝	— ⅛
39	39½	600	Col. Fuel & Iron	39	39	38½	39	— ⅛
33¾	34	100	Colo. Gas. & Elec	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	
30¼	35	200	Comput. Tab Rec	31	31	31	31	+ ⅛
90	96	100	Consolidated Gas	90	90	90	90	
73	73	1,000	Continental Can	72	73⅝	72⅝	73⅛	+ ⅛
35½	35¾	25,200	Corn Products Ref	35¼	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	+ ⅛
95¼	96	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	95½	95½	95¼	95½	+ ⅛
63½	63⅝	10,500	Crucible Steel	63¼	63¾	63⅛	63⅜	— ⅛
31¾	32⅝	3,200	Cuba Cane Sugar	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32½	— ⅛
81¼	82	100	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	82	82	82	82	+ ⅛
145	155	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	145	145	145	145	—5
94½	96	200	Deere & Co. pf	94½	95	94½	95	—1
111	112	100	Delaware & Hudson	111	111	111	111	
38½	39	4,100	Distillers' Secur	39⅛	39⅝	38⅝	38¾	— ⅛
8½	8¾	100	Dome Mines	8½	8½	8½	8½	
28½	28⅝	700	Elk Horn Coal	27⅞	28¼	27⅞	28¼	+ ⅛
15	15⅜	1,200	Erie	15⅛	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
25½	26	300	Erie 1st pf	25¾	26¼	25¾	26¼	+ ⅛
35¾	36	100	Gaston, W. & W	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅛
185	185	100	General Chemical	180	180	180	180	
140	142	900	General Electric	142	142	141¼	141¼	—1
118	118½	7,500	General Motors	119½	120	117¾	118	—2
43	44½	900	Goodrich, B.F. Co	45	45	45	45	+ ¼
91	92	700	Great Northern pf	91	91½	91	91½	+ ½
27¾	28	1,000	G.N.ctfs.for O.P.x d	27¾	28¼	27½	27⅝	
38½	39	1,800	Haskell & Barker	38½	39	38	39	
45¾	46	1,100	Inspiration Copper	46¼	46¼	45½	45¾	— ⅛
8¾	8⅞	300	Interboro Consol	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	
29½	29½	10,400	Int. Agr. Marine	29⅞	30½	29⅜	29½	— ⅛
98⅝	99	30,700	Int. Mer. Marine pf	99¼	100½	98⅝	98¾	— ⅝
28⅝	29	3,500	Int. Nickel	29¼	29⅞	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅝
30½	30⅝	1,100	Int. Paper	30⅜	30⅝	30	30½	— ⅛
56	62	10	Int. Paper pf. sta	58	58	58	58	—1
48	51	300	Kan. City South. pf	49	50¼	49	50¼	— ⅛
44	46	300	Kelly Springfield Tire	45¾	45¾	44	44	—1
33⅝	33⅝	500	Kennecott Copper	33¼	33⅜	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
76½	78	600	Lackawanna Steel	76⅜	76⅝	76¼	76⅝	— ⅛
15½	16	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	15½	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
78	79	200	Mackay Cos.	78½	78½	78½	78½	— ⅛
62½	63½	100	Mackay Cos. pf	62½	62½	62½	62½	+ ⅛
28⅝	29	100	Maxwell Motors	28	28	28	28	— ⅛
96	99⅝	36,300	Mexican Petroleum	97	98¼	96	96	— ⅛
31¼	31½	300	Miami Copper	31½	31½	31½	31½	— ⅛
45	45¼	2,700	Mldvale Steel	45⅛	45⅝	44⅞	45	— ⅛
22¾	23	5,500	Mo. Pacific	22⅝	22⅞	22½	22¾	— ⅛
50	51	600	Mo. Pacific pf	50⅜	51¼	50⅜	51	— ⅛
15	15¼	300	Nat. Conduit & C	15	15	15	15	— ⅛
49¾	49¾	4,800	Nat. E. & S. ex d	50¼	50¼	49	49½	— ⅝
53	53⅜	100	Nat. Lead	54	54	54	54	+1½
100	100	100	Nat. Lead pf	100	100	100	100	—1
185	187	500	Nev. Con. Copper	187⅜	187⅜	185	185	
135	135	400	N. Y. Air Brake	135	135½	135	135	—1
71¾	71¾	3,500	N. Y. Central	71¾	72	71	71	— ⅝
28⅝	28⅞	1,600	N. Y., N. H. & H	28⅝	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
103¼	104	200	Norfolk & W. ex d	104	104	104	104	
85¼	86	1,600	Northern Pacific	85¼	86	85¼	86	+ ¼
30⅝	30⅝	6,300	Ohio Cities Gas	30¼	30¾	30¼	30¾	
5	5½	200	Ontario Mining	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	
63½	65	300	Owens Bottle M	62¾	63	62¾	62¾	+ ½
29	29½	1,300	Pacific Mail	29⅜	30⅜	29¼	29¼	— ½
94½	96	100	P-A. P. & T. pf	95	95	95	95	—1
44⅞	45¼	1,300	Penn. Railroad	45	45	45	45	
41	41½	500	Pierce-Arrow	40⅝	41⅝	40⅝	41⅝	— ⅝
58	58¼	12,900	Pittsburgh Coal	56⅜	58⅝	56⅛	58¼	+ ⅛
85	85½	100	Pittsburgh C. pf	83½	83½	83½	83½	+ ½
27	28	200	Pitts. & West Va	27⅜	28	27⅜	28	+ ⅛
60	62	600	Pressed Steel Car	60⅞	62	60⅞	61⅞	+ ⅛
53¾	54	1,600	Ry. Steel Spring	54¾	55¼	53¾	54	— ⅜
23¾	24	400	Ray Con. Copper	24	24	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
77⅜	78	11,700	Reading	77⅜	78¼	76⅞	77½	+ ⅛
36⅞	37½	200	Reading 2d pf	37	37	37	37	+1
77⅛	77⅜	3,400	Republ. I. & S.	77⅛	77⅝	77	77¼	— ⅛
97	98¼	550	Republ. I. & S. pf	98¼	98½	97½	97½	—1½
76	76½	2,000	R. D. tr. rcts	76⅜	77¼	76⅜	77	+ ⅜
11⅝	12	300	St. L.-San Fran	12¼	12½	12	12	
66	66	100	Savage Arms ex d	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	—1⅞
9⅝	10	200	Saxon Motor	10	10	10	10	— ½
17½	17¾	200	Seaboard	17⅜	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
35¼	35½	2,300	Sinclair Oil Refin	35¼	35¾	35¼	35¾	+ ⅛
80	90	100	S.-S. S. & I Co. pf	81	81	81	81	—7½
86	86¾	1,500	South. Pac. ex d	86¼	86⅝	86	86⅝	+ ⅛
24½	24¾	900	Southern Railway	24	24⅜	24	24¼	+ ⅛
58½	58¾	200	Studebaker Corp	58¼	58¾	58¼	58¾	+ ⅛
47½	47¾	26,200	Studebaker Co	47¼	47¾	46¾	47¼	— ⅛
42½	44	100	Stutz Motor	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	—1
36	36½	100	Superior Steel	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36½	— ⅛
16¾	16⅞	200	Tenn. Cop. & Chem	17	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
152¼	153	1,100	Texas Co	153⅜	153⅝	151¾	152½	— ⅛
17	18	100	Third Avenue	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	
53¾	54	4,300	Tobacco Products	54¼	54⅝	53⅝	54	— ⅛
67	72½	100	Union Bag & Paper	70	70	70	70	+5
122¾	123	4,800	Union Pacific	122¾	123⅜	122¾	122¾	+ ⅛
91¾	91¾	2,100	United Cigar Stores	91¾	91¾	91¼	91¼	— ⅛
13½	14	100	U. S. Cast. & F	14	14	14	14	—1½
43¼	44¼	100	U. S. C.I.P.&F. pf	44	44	44	44	— ⅛
122	122½	900	U. S. Indus. Alcohol	122	122⅞	121¾	122¼	+ ⅛
9	9	200	U. S. R. & I. Co	9	9	8½	8½	—3
57	57¼	3,800	U. S. Rubber	57¼	58½	57	57	— ¼
97¾	98	1,400	U. S. R. & M	98¾	98¾	97¾	98	
109⅜	110¼	1,400	U. S. Steel pf	110¼	110¾	109¾	109¾	— ⅛
81½	82	3,600	Utah Copper	82	82¼	81¼	82	— ⅛
42½	43	200	Wabash pf. A	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
22¼	22¾	200	Wabash pf. B	22¾	23	22¾	23	+ ⅛
16¾	16⅞	500	Western Md. 2d pf	17	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
28½	30½	200	Western Md. 2d pf	28½	29	28½	29	—2½
15¼	15⅜	100	Western Pacific	15½	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
53½	54½	72	Western Pacific pf	54¼	54½	54½	54½	
41⅜	42	1,000	Westingh. ⅓ & M	41¾	42¾	41¾	41¾	
9⅞	10	200	Wheel. & L. E	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ¼
43	43½	200	White Motors	43½	43½	43¾	43½	— ⅛
18¾	19	3,300	Willys-Overland	19	19½	18⅝	18⅞	
80½	81	500	Willys-Overland pf	81⅞	81⅞	81	81¼	+ ⅛
37¾	38½	200	Wisconsin Central	38	38	38	38	+ ½
118½	119½	200	Woolw. (F. W.) Co	118½	118½	118½	118½	—1
40¾	42	200	Worthington P	41	41	41	41	

STEEL MEN CONFER TODAY.

Leaders of Industry to Discuss Price Situation Here.

Leaders of the country's steel and iron industry are scheduled to meet at the Waldorf this morning for an important conference on prices. The current fixed quotations, established by President Wilson last September and reaffirmed on Jan. 1, run until about April 1, when the future policy of the Administration is to be decided. The General Committee on Steel and Steel Products of the American Iron and Steel Institute will be in charge of today's proceedings.

"The meeting will be of about the same general character as the meetings of the Steel Committee, which have been held from time to time," Elbert H. Gary, Chairman, said yesterday, "with the exception that I have invited fifteen or twenty additional men, representative of the iron and steel industry in the principal lines. The purpose of the meeting will be to take up the matter of relative prices of various products and to get the view of all concerned, so we will be able to go to Washington for general discussion and consideration of prices."

The committee, in addition to Judge Gary, consists of James A. Farrell, E. A. S. Clarke, J. A. Burden, H. G. Dalton, A. C. Dinkey, Eugene G. Grace, W. L. King, Charles M. Schwab, John A. Topping and A. F. Huston.

The French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand, increased	1,511,000
Silver in hand, increased	1,415,000
Notes in circulation, increased	822,020,000
Treasury deposits, increased	32,933,000
General deposits, decreased	26,873,000
Bills discounted, increased	59,361,000
Advances, decreased	42,193,000

Canada Steamship Earns $4,023,864

The Canada Steamship Lines, Limited, a consolidation of the leading Canadian companies, reports gross revenue amounting to $13,533,815 earned in 1917, a gain of $1,411,687 over 1916. Operating expenses increased $1,447,368, leaving net revenue of $4,023,864, against $4,059,544. The balance for dividends was equal to 10.70 per cent. on the common stock. The company reduced the debt by $1,300,000 and paid off the dividends in arrears on the preferred stock, the total of dividends disbursed being $2,470,166. The surplus account was increased by $500,000, to $2,374,754.

The British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve, decreased	£162,000
Circulation, increased	1,044,000
Bullion, increased	881,431
Other securities, decreased	2,799,000
Public deposits, increased	4,068,000
Other deposits, decreased	7,112,000
Notes reserve, decreased	187,000

Government securities unchanged.

Proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week, 18.24 per cent.; last week it was 18.02 per cent. Bank rate, 5 per cent.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$11,875,956	$107,778,497
Internal revenue:		
Corporation income	2,409,124	31,333,318
Individual income	9,002,084	24,952,250
Excess profits	1,284,853	14,026,820
Miscellaneous	56,129,844	447,158,836
Miscellaneous revenue	13,985,406	129,600,123
Total receipts	$94,685,750	$764,849,846
Exc. of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	580,077,626	3,038,069,105
Exc. of total disb. over total receipts	62,624,787	808,198,362
Expenditures	$54,763,376	3,900,915,951

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.
YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	59.86	59.40	59.62	—.13
25 industrials	79.04	77.93	78.38	—.34
50 stocks	69.45	68.66	69.00	—.23

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last	Net Ch'ge.
Feb. 28	69.45	68.66	69.00	— .23
Feb. 26	69.44	68.49	69.38	+ .78
Feb. 25	69.23	68.82	68.55	— .52
Feb. 23	69.58	68.78	69.07	— .18
Feb. 22	Holiday.			
Feb. 21	69.72	69.07	69.25	— .51
Feb. 20	70.48	69.52	69.76	— .50

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

Feb.	High.	Low.	Last.
*1918.	70.95 Feb. 19	67.19 Feb. 7	68.00
1917.	88.46 Feb. 21	77.24 Feb. 3	80.65
1916.	89.00 Feb. 10	84.16 Feb.

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VAST PREPARATIONS FOR MUNITION WORK

New York Airbrake Erects Four Huge Buildings for Government Contracts.

ORDERS TO RUN INTO 1920

Gross Sales in 1917 Amount to $10,157,037, a Decline of $13,894,066 —Net Profit $1,893,825.

The New York Air Brake Company's annual statement contained information yesterday which reflected the vast war preparations of the Government. In order to fill munition orders to a value in excess of $30,000,000, the company announced that four huge buildings had been constructed of steel and concrete, three of them being more than 1,000 feet in length. C. A. Starbuck, President, informed stockholders that the buildings were practically finished, and would be turning out munitions within the next thirty days.

The company's gross sales in 1917 amounted to $10,157,037, a decline of $13,894,066 from the total the year before. The sharp recession was indicated in the report to be the result of the completion of foreign shell orders early in the year, and the fact that the remaining months were devoted to preparations for United States Government work. The home Government's orders, the report said, were not received until November. The year's net profit was $1,893,825. As dividends amounted to $1,986,980, a deficit of about $93,000 would have been the product if the disbursements to shareowners had come from the 1917 earnings. The company took them from the profits in 1916 and also paid income and munition taxes of $1,090,350 from that year's income. The profit in 1916 was $9,414,962.

The surplus at the end of the year amounted to $6,480,829, a decline of $3,495,586. The balance sheet showed $100,000 reserved to cover the year's taxes. Among the liabilities was $2,567,250, representing money advanced by the Government on contracts. Cash in hand amounted to $2,027,956, compared with $4,858,319 a year before.

Mr. Starbuck said in his statement that current orders for air brakes were the largest the company ever had, and at prices higher than in 1916. In discussing business prospects yesterday he said that the air brake orders aggregated $6,000,000. The munition orders, in case of several, run into 1920, and when the Government's business is completed the buildings, except for a large gun shop, will revert to the company.

The report recounted that the dividend had been changed from 10 per cent. regular and 10 per cent. extra, the rate in 1917, to a straight quarterly disbursement of 5 per cent. The Directors believe, the statement said, that the orders on the books and others in prospect warranted the expectation that the dividend rate could be maintained.

BOND AVERAGES.

FEBRUARY, 1918.

FORTY BONDS

	Close.	Ch'ge.		Close.	Ch'ge.
Feb. 1	77.25	— .18	Feb. 15	77.01	— .07
Feb. 2	77.28	+ .03	Feb. 16	77.01	..
Feb. 4	Holiday.		Feb. 18	77.00	— .01
Feb. 5	77.31	+ .03	Feb. 19	77.03	+ .03
Feb. 6	77.29	— .02	Feb. 20	76.93	— .10
Feb. 7	77.15	— .14	Feb. 21	76.95	+ .02
Feb. 8	77.19	+ .04	Feb. 22	Holiday.	
Feb. 9	77.13	— .01	Feb. 23	76.89	— .06
Feb. 11	Holiday.		Feb. 25	76.90	+ .01
Feb. 12	Holiday.		Feb. 26	76.87	— .03
Feb. 13	77.08	— .10	Feb. 27	76.88	+ .01
Feb. 14	77.03	— .06	Feb. 28	76.82	— .06

RANGE FOR FEBRUARY.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1918	77.31	5	76.82	28	76.82
1917	88.09	1	87.00	10	87.17
1916	87.35	4	86.05	28	86.06
1915	83.97	4	82.37	25	82.45
1914	80.42	4	88.61	26	88.66
1913	92.10	1	90.53	25	90.82

YEAR'S RANGE.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
*1918	77.43	Jan. 31	76.64	Jan. 24	76.82
1917	89.48	Jan. 20	74.24	Dec. 29	76.80
1916	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 29	88.64
1915	87.62	Mar. 24	81.52	Jan. 2	86.07
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.81	Jan. 10	83.45	Dec. 18	86.84

*To date.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Per-iod.	Pay-able.	Hold. of Record.
Allouez Mining	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Chicago Telephone	$2	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 19
Con. G., E. L. & P.	2	Q	Mar. 1	Mar. 21
Freeport Gas pf.	1½	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 26
Interstate Elec. pf.	1¾	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 28
Int. Silver pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Lackawanna Steel	1½	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 15
Lehigh V. Coal S.	$2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Magma Copper	50c	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 8
Pierce-Arrow pf.	2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Stand. Gas & E. pf.	1¾	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 28
Stromberg Carbur.	75c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
West., C., K. & Co.	1¼	Q	Mar. 11	Mar. 1
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Mar. 11	Mar. 1
Wolverine Copper	$3	SA	Apr. 1	Mar. 9

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4	@4½	6.00	5.50
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'28	4½	@5	6.00	5.50
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½		6.50	6.00
Ches. & Ohio	1918-'27	4½		6.00	5.00
Chi. & Northwest.	1918-'23	4½		5.75	5.00
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1918-'27	4½	@5	7.00	6.00
Chi., St.L. & N.O.	1918-'24	5		6.00	5.40
C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5		6.40	6.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½		6.00	5.50
Erie Railroad	1918-'27	4½	@5	6.50	6.00
Illinois Central	1918-'26	4½	@5	5.90	5.40
Louis. & Nash.	1918-'23	5		5.90	5.30
Michigan Central	1918-'30	5		6.10	5.60
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1918-'23	5		7.00	6.00
Missouri Pacific	1918-'22	5		7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1918-'26	4½	@5	6.60	6.00
New York Central	1918-'32	4½	@5	6.25	5.75
Norfolk & West.	1918-'24	4½		6.60	5.40
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1918-'28	4½	@6	6.50	6.00
Penna. gen. freight	1918-'23	4	@4½	5.70	5.20
Seaboard Air Line	1918-'26	5	@6	7.00	6.00
Southern Pacific	1918-'24	4½		6.50	5.40
Southern Railway	1918-'24	4½	@5	6.50	5.50

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Transué and Williams Steel Forging Corporation reports gross sales amounting to $6,749,171 in the year ended Dec. 31, last, the first full year of operation. The management set aside $300,000 for Federal income and excess profits taxes, and the net profit available for dividends was $880,086, equal to $8.80 a share of stock. The corporation paid out dividends amounting to $4.75 a share.

Directors of the Virginia Railway and Power Company yesterday passed the semi-annual dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the common stock, which is ordinarily due for payment on April 20. The action was taken because of increased costs of maintenance and operation. The last payment was made in October, 1917.

Trustees of the Central Trust Company and of the Union Trust Company will hold meetings today to take action on the proposed merger of the two companies.

Holders of receiver's certificates of the Pittsburgh, Shawmut & Northern Railroad Company have formed a committee, consisting of Chellis A. Austin, Charles S. Sargent, Jr., Edward S. Tinker, and John L. Kemmerer, to protect their interests in respect to certificates which are due today. A notice of the committee's formation has been sent out, urging holders of certificates not to consent to the extension of their claims, if such a step is proposed. They are asked to deposit their holdings with the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company.

The Adams Express Company, which deferred action a few days ago on the dividend due at this time, sent a letter to share owners yesterday which said the postponement was caused by the increase of expenses and the fact that the Interstate Commerce Commission had not rendered a decision on the company's application for an advance of rates. The company's monthly reports have shown deficits from operations for some time.

The Administrative Committee of the American Bankers' Association passed a resolution yesterday approving the work of the Capital Issues Committee of the Federal Reserve Board. The committee recommended to members of the association that hearty support be extended the Capital Issues Committee in carrying out the purposes for which it was appointed.

ST. PAUL BOARD FAILS TO ACT ON DIVIDENDS

President Byram Refuses to Discuss Situation, but Tells of Improved Conditions.

Directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company held their regular monthly meeting yesterday, but adjourned after a session lasting more than an hour without taking any action regarding the regular semi-annual dividends on both the common and the preferred stock, which in the normal course of events would have been paid today, but on which action was indefinitely deferred at the regular meeting held Jan. 25 last, when it would ordinarily have been taken.

President H. E. Byram of the St. Paul specifically declined to encourage the drawing of any inferences whatever regarding the probable final decision regarding the dividend or the reasons which impelled the Directors to postpone that decision still further. "No action whatever was taken today," he said, "and that is all I can say about the matter."

The St. Paul was paying semi-annual dividends amounting to 7 per cent. per annum on the preferred stock and 5 per cent. on the common until June 25, 1917. The meeting on that date cut ½ per cent. off the common declaration, bringing it down to an annual rate of 4 per cent., with an actual payment of 4½ per cent. for the calendar year 1917. The normal dividend to be paid today therefore would have been 3½ per cent. on the preferred and 2 per cent. on the common stock.

While declining to discuss the dividend situation, President Byram talked freely of operating and business conditions in the St. Paul's territory. On the whole, he said, February had been a far better month than January. Business in general was good, they had a better demand for cars and a better supply of cars with which to fill orders. The improvement in the weather had helped matters wonderfully.

Regarding the corn crop, concerning which Mr. Byram in January had expressed anxiety, he said yesterday that the outlook was much more hopeful; that they were being supplied with cars from other sections in addition to their own resources with which to move the corn into storage centres where it could be dried properly. If the weather remained cold enough to preserve the corn without getting bad enough to hamper the movement, he said, he was hopeful of saving a very great percentage of the crop.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

FEBRUARY, 1918.

25 RAILROADS.

Date.	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Feb. 1	59.83	59.09	59.38	— .07
Feb. 2	59.47	59.21	59.40	+ .12
Feb. 4	Holiday			
Feb. 5	59.34	58.96	59.14	— .26
Feb. 6	58.99	58.77	58.87	— .27
Feb. 7	58.73	58.20	58.35	— .52
Feb. 8	58.67	58.33	58.40	+ .05
Feb. 9	58.49	58.36	58.43	+ .03
Feb. 11	Holiday			
Feb. 12	Holiday			
Feb. 13	58.34	58.11	58.13	— .30
Feb. 14	59.08	58.19	58.81	+ .68
Feb. 15	59.68	59.08	59.54	+ .73
Feb. 16	59.52	59.36	59.47	— .07
Feb. 18	60.07	59.42	59.87	+ .40
Feb. 19	60.19	59.78	59.80	+ .02
Feb. 20	59.86	59.50	59.66	— .23
Feb. 21	59.59	59.23	59.34	— .32
Feb. 22	Holiday			
Feb. 23	59.76	59.42	59.61	+ .27
Feb. 25	59.61	59.05	59.22	— .39
Feb. 26	59.70	59.26	59.66	+ .44
Feb. 27	60.15	59.62	59.74	+ .08
Feb. 28	59.86	59.40	59.62	— .12

25 INDUSTRIALS.

Feb. 1	79.13	77.51	77.77	— .71
Feb. 2	78.22	77.40	78.02	+ .25
Feb. 4	Holiday			
Feb. 5	78.34	76.92	77.82	— .20
Feb. 6	78.23	77.17	77.50	— .32
Feb. 7	77.51	76.18	76.88	— .98
Feb. 8	77.98	76.98	77.27	+ .69
Feb. 9	78.09	77.37	77.80	+ .53
Feb. 11	Holiday			
Feb. 12	Holiday			
Feb. 13	78.74	77.27	77.43	— .37
Feb. 14	77.80	76.83	77.48	+ .05
Feb. 15	78.83	77.60	78.48	+1.00
Feb. 16	78.80	78.13	78.61	+ .13
Feb. 18	80.41	78.61	80.05	+1.44
Feb. 19	81.71	80.07	80.64	+ .59
Feb. 20	81.10	79.35	79.86	— .78
Feb. 21	79.86	78.92	79.16	— .70
Feb. 22	Holiday			
Feb. 23	79.41	78.14	78.53	— .63
Feb. 25	78.86	77.60	77.89	— .61
Feb. 26	79.18	77.72	79.01	+1.12
Feb. 27	80.04	78.42	78.72	— .29
Feb. 28	79.04	77.93	78.38	— .34

COMBINED AVERAGE. (50 Stocks.)

Feb. 1	69.48	68.30	68.52	— .39
Feb. 2	68.84	68.30	68.71	+ .19
Feb. 4	Holiday.			
Feb. 5	68.84	67.94	68.48	— .23
Feb. 6	68.61	67.97	68.21	— .27
Feb. 7	68.10	67.19	67.46	— .75
Feb. 8	68.32	67.30	67.83	+ .37
Feb. 9	68.29	68.01	68.11	+ .28
Feb. 11	Holiday.			
Feb. 12	Holiday.			
Feb. 13	68.59	67.69	67.78	— .33
Feb. 14	68.44	67.51	68.14	+ .36
Feb. 15	69.23	68.34	69.01	+ .87
Feb. 16	69.18	68.76	69.04	+ .03
Feb. 18	70.24	69.01	69.96	+ .92
Feb. 19	70.95	69.92	70.24	+ .30
Feb. 20	70.48	69.52	69.76	— .50
Feb. 21	69.72	69.07	69.25	— .51
Feb. 22	Holiday.			
Feb. 23	69.58	68.78	69.07	— .18
Feb. 25	69.23	68.32	68.55	— .52
Feb. 26	69.44	68.49	69.33	+ .78
Feb. 27	70.59	69.02	69.23	— .10
Feb. 28	69.45	68.66	68.90	— .23

Range for February.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1918	60.15	27	78.11	13	59.62
1917	76.39	1	72.34	8	73.88
1916	78.73	11	76.00	28	76.45
1915	70.18	1	66.13	24	68.64
1914	84.68	4	79.70	26	80.73
1913	89.96	3	84.06	25	85.85
1912	90.31	28	88.74	1	90.12
1911	97.49	6	92.65	24	93.80

INDUSTRIALS.

1918	81.71	19	76.13	7	78.38
1917	91.27	6	82.14	3	87.42
1916	99.73	10	92.32	28	93.50
1915	56.11	11	51.85	24	53.20
1914	61.60	4	58.90	26	60.26
1913	64.64	3	56.97	25	60.94
1912	63.06	20	61.74	1	62.48
1911	67.71	3	65.09	24	66.31

COMBINED AVERAGE.

1918	70.95	19	67.19	7	69.00
1917	83.46	21	77.24	3	80.62
1916	89.05	11	84.51	28	85.02
1915	62.78	11	58.99	24	60.02
1914	73.14	4	69.33	26	70.49
1913	77.80	3	71.51	25	73.39
1912	76.61	20	72.54	1	74.25
1911	82.60	6	78.87	24	80.05

Year's Range.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
*1918	60.68	Jan. 3	56.94	Jan. 15	59.62
1917	81.22	Jan. 2	52.06	Dec. 26	59.81
1916	85.70	Nov. 8	74.83	Apr. 22	80.57
1915	82.84	Mar. 4	60.13	Feb. 24	82.23
1914	84.94	Jan. 23	60.35	July 30	68.04
1913	91.41	Jan. 9	75.92	June 10	79.79
1912	97.28	Oct. 4	88.39	Dec. 18	90.27
1911	99.61	Jan. 28	84.62	Sep. 23	91.37

INDUSTRIALS.

*1918	81.78	Feb. 19	71.31	Jan. 15	78.38
1917	99.74	Jan. 4	62.81	Dec. 20	71.96
1916	119.30	Nov. 20	86.60	July 13	95.88
1915	100.97	Oct. 22	51.85	Feb. 24	100.78
1914	85.45	July 30	53.80	July 30	53.86
1913	87.08	Jan. 9	50.27	June 10	56.34
1912	74.50	Sep. 30	61.74	Feb. 1	66.18
1911	69.76	June 5	54.75	Sep. 25	63.83

COMBINED.

*1918	70.95	Feb. 19	64.12	Jan. 15	69.00
1917	90.46	Jan. 4	57.47	Dec. 20	63.88
1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 9	65.09	June 10	68.06
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.20
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

*To date.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
American Oil	11	12	Iron Cap	19	19½
Bay State Gas	7	9	Jerome Verde	65	75
Begole	50	75	La Rose	32	35
Bingham Min.	9	10	Majestic	28	29
Black Hawk	97	98	Mex. Metallic	44	45
Bohemia	90	1	Mojave Tung.	4	6
Boston Ely	05	75	New Baltic	95	1¼
Bost. & Mont.	85	90	Nat. Z. & L.	27	28
Bunte & Lon.	11	14	New Corn	10½	10¾
Bost. & Ariz.	1	2	Nevada Doug.	95	1⅛
Calaveras	1	2	Nixon Nevada	1	1⅛
Crown Res.	18	25	Oneco	20	30
Con. Arizona	1⅞	2⅛	Onondaga	20	30
Cortez	10	15	Pioneer Con.	57	60
Champ. Cop.	7	8	Ray Hercules	4⅜	4¾
Chief Cons.	2⅛	2¼	Rilla	2	3
Eagle & B. B.	2	2¼	S. W. Miami, part paid	75	1
Earl-Eagle	3	4	S. W. Miami, full paid	85	1
Fortuna	5	6	Un. Verde Ext.	38	40
Gold Lake	1	5	Victoria Min.	1⅜	1½
Houghton	75	1	Yukon Gold	..	1½
Home Oil	82	85			
Humboldt	60	75			
Iron Blos.	45	55			

WAR FINANCE PLAN SAFE, LAMONT FINDS

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IMPRESSES NEED OF THRIFT

Member of House of J. P. Morgan & Co. Sees Opportunity for Nation to Emerge from War on Higher Plane.

Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co. discussed before the Bond Club yesterday at the regular monthly luncheon the War Finance Corporation bill, aiming to assure the dealers in securities and investment bankers present that the Government had no intention of doing all the financing of the war period. Mr. Lamont also took the opportunity to press home to his audience the importance of thrift at this time, if the people of the United States are to do their part in the war and stand shoulder to shoulder with their allies abroad in the work of saving necessities.

"There has been a great deal of criticism of the War Finance Corporation bill," said he, "but, on the whole, I believe that the measure is calculated to meet a situation which was very critical for the country. War industries required money on a large scale, and they had no way of getting it unless the Government came along in some such form as was provided in the bill that was drawn up. Not a few men told me that the plan, if carried out, would enable the corporation to seize all the finances in sight, including the public utility and industrial financing. I had confidence that that point of view was wrong, because I had talked with the people in Washington a good deal about it.

"I was much concerned about it to be sure I was right. No one need be afraid that he will be put out of business by this corporation. Every one will have all the financing he can do, and regular customers will call upon you before going to the corporation."

Mr. Lamont said one person could not tell another how to practice thrift.

"Thrift means living in a temperate way in all respects," he added. "If it is practiced on a large scale by this nation in the way it should be practiced it is likely that when the war is over the whole nation will be on a plane much higher than before. 'Over there' they are practicing thrift in almost every conceivable fashion. In England people of wealth and the highest standing have not hesitated to give up their big houses and live in little places in order to devote as much of their means as possible to the support of the war, and they do not at all look upon it as a sacrifice."

The speaker said his audience could perhaps practice thrift by running their offices on a more efficient basis than ever before, if means could be found, and also by taking more active interest in corporations with which they were connected.

"A factor showing we must save in goods and services," he continued, "is emphasized by the growth of our own trade. Our domestic trade was figured by Professor Anderson of Harvard as $61,000,000,000 in 1917. That is contrasted with the domestic trade of $30,000,000,000 in 1913. In other words, our domestic trade has more than doubled up between 1913 and 1917. You who have had so much to do with financing loans that the Allies have made here realize the pressure that has been in the need for capital, which is just another phrase for goods and services."

A. Oppenheim of A. B. Leach & Co., who has spent much time in Russia, told the club members that it seemed highly improbable that Japan would be able to do much to stem the German advance into the new republic. He pointed out that it is 6,000 miles from Vladivostok and 5,500 miles from Harbin to Petrograd. He thought that, whatever success Germany had in Russia, actual domination could not prevail. The revolution appeared to be doomed, said Mr. Oppenheim, and the sooner a stable Government, even a constitutional monarchy, was imposed, the better for Russia and the world.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	96	96½	7.30
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15, '20	95	95¾	7.25
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99¼	99⅝	6.50
City of Que.	5	Aug., 1920	94	97	6.60
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	95⅝	95⅝	8.00
Fr ch Gov. con.	5½	Apr., 1919	97⅛	97⅜	8.80
Govt. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	94	97	6.60
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	100	103	5.80
Russian Govt.	6½	July, 1919	42	44	..
Russian Govt.	5½	Dec., 1921	37	40	..
Do rubles	5½	Feb. 14, '26	85	88	..
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	94	97	6.60
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅝	100	5.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	100	100¼	4.70

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sep., 1918	99¼	99⅝	6.00
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sep., 1919	95½	96	7.80
Am. F. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	90	95	7.00
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1919	98⅛	99¼	7.00
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	97⅛	98	6.60
Ark. Val. Ry., L. & P.	6	July, 1919	96	99	7.00
B. & O. R.	5	July, 1918	99⅛	99¼	5.50
B. & O. R.	5	July, 1919	98⅛	98⅜	6.10
Beth. S. Corp.	5	Feb. 15, '19	98	98⅜	7.00
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	94¾	95¾	..
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	92½	93	6.00
C. & W. Ind.	6	Sept., 1918	98⅝	99	7.75
Can. North.	6	Sept. 2, '18	98⅝	99½	7.00
Can. Pac. R.	6	Mar. 2, '24	98¼	98⅝	6.20
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	98	98⅜	5.90
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1919	95¾	96¼	6.75
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1920	97⅜	98	7.10
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1921	96¼	96¾	7.20
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	..	99⅜	5.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	99¼	99¾	..
Fed. Sug. R.		Jan., 1920	95	97	6.85
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	Dec., 1919	99⅞	100¼	5.80
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	July, 1920	100¾	100¾	5.85
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	98¼	98¾	6.65
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	98	100	6.00
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	98	99¼	6.05
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	96¾	97⅛	6.25
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1918	99¼	99¾	..
Int. Harvest.		Feb. 15, '18	99⅞	100¼	4.15
Kan. C. Ry.	5½	July, 1918	97¾	98¼	10.00
K.C. Ter. Ry.	4½	Nov. 15, '18	98¼	98¾	5.30
K.C. Ter. Ry.	4½	July 2, '21	93	94	6.50
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	99	100	6.00
Mich. C. R. R.	5	May, 1918	99¾	99¾	5.75
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1919	..	90	..
Morgan & W.	6	Dec., 1918	98½	100¼	4.50
N. Y. C. R. R.	5	Sept., 1919	98¾	97⅛	7.80
Okla. G. & E.	6	June, 1919	95	98	6.875
N. Y., N. H. & H.	5	Apr. 15, '18	94	95	..
Penn. Co.	4½	Jun. 15, '21	96¼	96¾	6.50
P. S. C. N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	95	97	5.70
Phil. Elec. Co.	6	Feb., 1920	97¾	98¼	6.85
Rem. A. Un. Met. C.	6	Feb. 1, '19	89	91	..
Southern Ry.	5	Mar. 2, '19	96¾	97⅛	7.80
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	99⅝	100¼	4.25
Utah Sec Cor.		Sep. 15, '22	84	87	..
W. U. & M.	6	Feb., 1919	99	99⅜	7.50
Win. R. Arms.	7	Mar., 1919	99	100¼	7.50
W. V. T. & E.	6	May, 1919	94	98¼	6.75
Win. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15, '18	..	100	6.00

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Justice	.01
Alta	.03	Mexican	.05
Andes	.18	Ophir	.09
Best & Belcher	.10	Overman	.01
Caledonia	.05	Potosi	.05
Challar	.04	Savage	.01
Confidence	.02	Seg. Belcher	.01
Con. Virginia	.11	Sierra Nevada	.08
Gould & Surrey	.01	Union Con.	.05
Hale & Norcross	.01	Mexican dollars	67½
Jacket	.07		

TONOPAH.

Belm

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Equitable Trust Stock
Famous Players Lasky Stock
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Guaranty Trust Stock
Penn. Coal & Coke Stock
Remington Typewriter Stocks
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GUARANTY TRUST CO.
COLUMBIA TRUST CO.
MOLINE PLOW 1st PFD.
BORDENS MILK COM. & PFD.
AMERICAN LIGHT & TRACTION COM.
SAFETY CAR HEATING & LIGHTING
John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York.

COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS
C. W. Pope & Co.
25 Broad St., New York City
Phone Broad 7110

$35,000,000
REPUBLIC OF CUBA
5% Gold Bonds of 1904.
Coupons due March 1, 1918, of the above Bonds will be paid on presentation at our office on and after that date.
SPEYER & CO.
New York, February 28, 1918.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	97¼	98
2s, coupon, 1930	97¼	98
2s, coupon, '35, reg	97	97¾
3s, registered, 1918	99	100
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100
3s, registered, 1946	84	88
3s, coupon, 1946	84	88
3s, conversion, 1947	84	88
4s, registered, 1925	104¾	105¾
4s, coupon, 1925	104¾	
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	97	97½
3s, Panama, '61, reg	84	87
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	87

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Wednesday. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	96	96¼	95¾
4½s June, 1965	96	96¼	95¾
4½s Mar., 1963	96	96½	95¾
4½s Nov., 1957	96¼	96½	96
4½s May, 1957	96¼	96½	96
4½s Mar., 1960-30	90	91	90
4½s April, 1968	90¼	90¾	90
4½s Mar., 1964	90¼	90¾	90
4½s May, 1962	90¼	90¾	90
4½s Sept., 1960	90¼	90¾	90
4s May, 1959	86¾	87¼	86¾
4s Nov., 1958	86¾	87½	86¾
4s May, 1957	86¾	87¼	86¾
4s Nov., 1956	85½	86¼	85½
4s Nov., 1955	85½	86¼	85½
4s Nov., 1936	89	..	89
4s May, 1916	98¼	..	98¼
4s Nov., 1918	99	..	99
3½s Nov., 1954	77	79	77

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Wednesday. Bid.
3½s May, 1954	77	79	77
3½s Nov., 1955	..	80	..
4½s 1924-1931	4.90	4.60	4.90
4½s 1921-1923	4.90	4.60	4.90
4½s April, 1920	4.90	4.60	4.90
4½s 1918-1919	4.90	..	4.90
4½s 1924-1932	4.90	4.60	4.90
4½s 1918-1923	4.90	4.60	4.90
3½s 1918	5.00	..	5.00
3½s 1940-1933	4.90	4.75	4.90
3½s 1930-1939	4.90	4.70	4.90
3½s 1922-1929	4.90	4.70	4.90
3½s 1919-1921	4.90	4.70	4.90
3s 1940-1933	5.00	4.70	5.00
3s 1926-1930	5.00	4.70	5.00
3s 1918-1925	5.00	4.70	5.00

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power 1st	15	16
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	72	75
Am. Gas & Electric	90	92
Am. Gas & Electric pf.	40	41
Am. Light & Traction	208	210
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	95	97
Am. Power & Light	47	50
Am. Power & Light pf.	75	76
Am. Public Utilities	25	30
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	58	62
Am. Water W. & Elec.	4½	5½
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	58	61
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	11	14
Carolina Power & Light	30	32
Carolina Pow. & Lt. pf.	88	90
Cities Service	201	204
Cities Service pf.	75	75½
Colorado Power	26	28
Colorado Power pf.	95	100
Columbus Electric pf.	71	77
Com. Power, Ry. & Lt.	22	24
Com. Pow., Ry. & L. pf.	49	52
Cons. Power pf.	82	86
Consumers' Power pf.	82	87
Dayton Power & L. pf.	79	82
Eastern Texas Electric	55	60
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	74	79
El Paso Electric	91	96
El Paso Electric pf.	86	91
Electric B. & S. pf.	91	94
Electric Properties	81	..
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	84	89
Federal Light & Trac.	5	10
Federal Lt. & Trac. pf.	27	33
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	18	..
Galveston-Hous. El. pf.	60	68
Gas & Elec. Securities	280	300
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	93	98
Idaho Power 7% pf.	98	100
Int.-M. Ry. L. & P. pf.	94	98
Interstate Electric	32	41
Interstate Elec. pf.	90	95
Miss. River Power	13	17
Miss. River Power pf.	38	42
Northern Ohio Electric	..	28
Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	..	65
North. Ont. L. & Pow.	11	15
North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	52	56
Northern States Power	59	62
North. States Pow. pf.	87	89
Northern Tex. Electric	55	60
Northern Tex. Elec. pf.	70	74
Ozark Power & Water	35	45
Pacific Gas & Electric	36¾	39¾
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	81¾	82½
Puget S. T., L. & P.	10	14
Puget S. T., L. & P. pf.	36	41
Ry. & L. Secur. pf.	80	85
Republic Ry. & Light	22½	24
Republic Ry. & L. pf.	57	59
Southern Cal. Edison	79	83
Southern Cal. Edison pf.	98	100
Standard Gas & Elec.	6	8
Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	24	28
Tampa Electric	100	..
Tenn. Ry., L. & P.	2	3
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	9	10
Texas Power & L. pf.	86	91
Tri-City Ry. & L. pf.	83	87
United Light & Rys.	27	30
United L. & Rys. pf.	61½	63
Wash. I. W. L. & P. pf.	81½	84
Western Power	11	13
Western Power pf.	47	50
Yadkin Riv. Power pf.	98	100

Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.
Alabama Water 6s, '29	96¼	..
Appalach. Pow. 5s, '32	70	75
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	..	88
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	67	75
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97½	100
Comm. Power 5s, 1953	85	90
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	85	90
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	85	90
El Paso Elec. col. 5s	87	93
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	72	75
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	80	85
Int.-M. Ry., L. & P. 6s	95½	99¾
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '38	80	87
Middle W. U. 6s, '25	..	99
Miss. Ry. Pow. 1st 5s	69½	71
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	76	84
Nor. States Pow. 6s, '26	91	94
Nor. States Pow. 5s, '41	87	87½
Nor. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	80	87
Roanoke W. W. 5s, '19	96¼	96¾
So. Cal. Edison 5s, '39	85	90
Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	85	92
Un. L. & R. 1st 5s, '32	76	80
Un. L. & R. deb. 6s, '29	85	95
United Util. cv. 6s, '43	90	95
Utah Securities 6s	83	86
Wash. I. W. L. & P. 6s	94½	98
Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	90	93

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
15 Atl. C. L.	88	88	88
10 Arund.S.&G.	35	35	35
60 Con. Power	39½	39	39½
90 Con. Coal	104	103¾	104
200 Cosden	¾	¾	¾
50 Do pf.	3¾	3¾	3¾
50 Davison	35	35	35
336 Elkhorn	28½	28	28⅝
10 Fid. & Dep.	113	113	113
50 Houston Oil	46	45¾	45⅞
20 Do pf.	67	67	67

Bonds.

$5,000 Balt. City 4s	94	94	94
10,000 Con. Coal 6s	102	102	102
7,500 Con.P.Ss,not.	93	93	93
3,000 Cosd. 6s, A.	81	81	81
2,000 Do, B.	83	82¼	82¾

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
95 Adventure	1¼	1¼	1¼
51 Ahmeek	80	80	80
50 Alaska	1¾	1¾	1¾
5 Allouez	53	53	53
95 Cal. & Ariz.	70¼	70	70
2 Chino	44	44	44
35 Copper Range	46	45	45¼
30 Davis-Daly	5½	5½	5½
100 East Butte	9½	9½	9½
20 Hancock	8¾	8¾	8¾
50 Hedley	12	12	12
25 Island Creek	61	60½	60⅝
10 Do pf.	82	82	82
31 Isle Royale	23½	23	23
20 Kerr Lake	5½	5½	5½
5 La Salle	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
120 Mass Cons.	6	6	6
50 Mohawk	63	62½	63
150 New Riv. pf.	76½	76½	76½
20 North Butte	15½	15½	13½
755 North Lake	30c.	25c.	28c.
100 Ojibway	9c.	9c.	9c.
50 Old Dominion	41½	41	41
600 Pond Creek	20	19½	20
15 Quincy	75	75	75
200 Santa Fe	99c.	99c.	99c.
10 Shannon	5¾	5¾	5¾
5 St. Mary's	54	54	54
10 Superior	4½	4½	4½
150 Sup. & Bost.	3	3	3
10 Trinity	3¾	3¾	3¾
400 Tuolumne	1	1	1
130 U. S. Smelt.	46½	46½	46½
57 Do pf.	45¾	45	45¾
25 Utah Apex	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
30 Utah Con.	11	10¾	10⅝
50 Utah Metals	2¼	2¼	2¼
5 Winona	1¾	1¾	1¾
45 Wolverine	33½	33	33½

Railroads.

11 Bost. & Alb.	126	125	126
248 Boston Elev.	45	45	45
41 Boston & M.	23½	22⅞	22⅞
5 C. & M. Class 4	80	80	80
30 New Haven	28¾	28¼	28¾

Miscellaneous.

10 Am. Ag. Ch.	87	87	87
25 Am. P. Ser. pf.	12¾	12¼	12¾
4 *Am. Sug. pf.	109	108¼	109
175 Am. T. & T.	107¾	107¼	107⅝
29 Am. Wool. pf.	94	93⅝	93⅝
10 A. G. & W. I.	113¾	113¾	113¾
280 Boston & Me.	24¾	24½	24⅝
255 Cuban Cem.	15	14½	14½
135 East Boston	5⅞	5	5
28 Edison Elec.	150	149½	150
10 McEl. 1st pf.	93½	93½	93½
3 Merg'thaler.	119½	119	119
66 N. E. Tel.	97	96	96
50 Reece Fold.	3	3	3
89 Swift	128½	128	128
134 United Fruit.	127½	126⅜	127
2,745 United Shoe.	44½	43½	44½
10 Do pf.	26	26	26
550 Ventura Oil.	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
10 Western Un.	90¼	90¼	90¼

Bonds.

$2,000 Al. Gold 6s	20	20	20
2,000 Mas. Gas 4½s	85	85	85
2,000 M.R.Pow. 5s	70½	70½	70½
1,000 U. S. Sm. 6s	97	97	97
3,000 Un. Fruit 4½s	94¼	94¼	94¼
$3,000 Vent. Oil 5s	90	88½	89½
5,000 Liberty 3½s	97.70	97.54	97.56
3,700 Do conv. 4s	97.00	96.54	97.00
11,000 Do 2d 4s	96.80	96.24	96.24

*Ex dividend.

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
75 Am. Ship	90¾	90½	90⅝
10 City & Con. pf.	16½	16½	16½
200 C. Rys., Ser. 2	12	12	12
13 Com. Edison	108	107¼	108
50 Illinois Brick	54	53½	54
175 Lindsay Lt.	21¼	21¼	21¼
10 M. Ward pf.	104¾	104¼	104½
10 Midwest pf.	59	59	59
5 Qua. Oats pf.	99½	99½	99½
55 Sears-Roe	153	153	153
26 Stew.-War.	56	55	55
118 Swift & Co.	129	128	128
1,710 Union Carb.	72⅝	71¾	72⅛
15 U. S. Steel	96¼	96¼	96¼
10 Wilson	54¾	54¾	54¾
11 Do pf.	98	97⅝	97⅝

Bonds.

$3,000 Pub. Serv. 5s	80	80	80
500 Swift 5s	94¾	94¾	94¾
$5,400 Lib. 2d 4s	97.00	96.20	97.00

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
100 Buff. & Susq.	39	39	39
255 Elec. Storage	40¾	40¼	40¾
2 Ins. of N. A.	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
250 L. Sup. Corp.	16	16	16
393 Lehigh Nav.	63⅝	63	63
24 Lehigh Val.	58	58	58
35 Penn. Salt.	90	90	90
295 Phila. Elec.	25¼	25	25¼
654 P. R. T.	26¼	26	26
1,000 Tono. Belm't	3¼	3¼	3¼
34 Union Trac.	41	40	41
222 U. Gas Imp.	69	68½	68⅝
20 W. J. & S. S.	42	42	42
100 Wm. Cramp.	80	80	80

Bonds.

$3,000 Lehigh Nav. gen. 4½s	96¼	96¼	96¼
1,000 Do con. 4½s	93½	93½	93½
2,000 Lib. 4s	96.60	96.10	96.10
4,000 Pa. & Md. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾
$23,100 Phila. Elec. Co. 1st 5s	96	94½	94½
1,000 Read. gen. 4s	84½	84½	84½
1,000 Welsbach 5s	91½	91½	91½

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Wednesday. Bid.
Aetna pf.	50½	63	50¾
American Brass	240	240	240
Atlas Powder	172	174	172
Do pf.	94½	96	94½
Babcock & Wilcox	110	111	111
Bliss	360	420	360
Do pf.	..	78	..
Can. Found's F.	140	160	140
Colt's Arms	267	268	267
Du Pont	264	267	264
Hercules	248	250	248
Do pf.	112	114	112
Niles-Bem't-Pond	127	130	127
Scovill Mfg.	490	500	490
Winchester Arms	700	850	700

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

So far as the standard list was concerned, the market movement on the Consolidated Exchange was of a mixed character. Specialties were featured in the dealings. Commission house dealings in odd lots continued on a broad scale. Corn Products, Sumatra Tobacco, and American Car and Foundry were prominent among the specialties that advanced during the day.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
50 Allis-Chalm.	26	25¾	25¾
500 Am. B. Sug.	82	81¾	81¾
350 Am. Can	40¾	40¼	40⅜
900 Am. C. & F.	70	70¾	73½
40 Am. H. & L.	14	13½	14
50 Am. Linseed	32¾	32	32¾
150 Am. Loco	67	66	67
540 Am. S. & R.	82¾	81¾	82½
970 Am. Su. Tob.	93⅝	89	92⅜
520 Anac. Cop	85⅜	83	85⅜
10 A., T. & S. F.	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
100 A., G. & W. I.	114	113	113
4,700 Bald. Loco.	79	77	77¾
50 Balt. & Ohio	53½	53¼	53¼
4,580 Beth. St'l B.	80	78¼	78⅝
50 B'klyn R. T.	39⅞	39⅝	39⅞
50 Cal. Petrol.	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
10 Can. Pacific	146¾	146¾	146¾
550 Cent. Leather	71¾	70½	71
260 Ches. & Ohio	56	55¼	56
260 C., M. & St. P.	40¾	39½	40¼
10 C., R. I. & P.	20½	20½	20½
10 Chino Copper	43	43	43
100 Col. F. & I.	39	38⅝	39
1,290 Corn Prod.	35⅝	33¾	35
1,270 Crucible St'l	65	63⅜	63⅝
200 Cuba Cane Su.	32⅜	32⅜	32¾
200 Dist. Secur.	39½	38⅝	38⅝
100 Erie	15	15	15
350 Gen. Motors	119⅜	118	118
20 Gt. Nor. Ore	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜
40 Inspir. Cop.	45⅝	45½	45⅝
200 Int. Mer. M.	30¼	29¼	29⅜
1,550 Do pf.	100⅝	98½	98½
50 Int. Nickel	29⅝	29¼	29⅜
2,080 Mex. Petrol.	98	96	96
1,200 Miami Cop.	31¾	31⅜	31⅝
350 Midvale Steel	45	44¾	44¾
50 Mo. Pacific	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
90 Nat. Enam.	50½	49¾	49⅝
50 N. Y. Cent.	72	71	71
10 Nofth. Pac.	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
170 Ohio C. Gas.	40¼	39¾	39¾
200 Pac. Mail	30½	29¾	29⅝
100 Penn. Coal	58½	58⅝	57⅞
20 Ry. St'l Spgs.	54¼	54¼	54¼
10 Ray Copper	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
1,950 Reading	78½	77	77½
350 Rep. I. & S.	77½	77	77
10 Sinclair Oil	35½	35½	35½
10 So. Railway	24½	24	24
1,520 Studebaker	47⅝	46¼	47⅛
350 Tob. Prod.	54⅜	53½	54
950 Union Pac.	122¾	122½	122⅝
100 Un. Cig. St.	91⅝	91⅜	91⅝
100 U. S. Ind. A.	122	121	122
100 U. S. Rubber	58	57	57⅞
23,050 U. S. Steel	96½	95½	96⅛
540 Utah Copper	82¼	81½	82¼
471 Willys-Over.	19	18⅝	19

BONDS.

$1,850 Liberty 3½s	97.92	97.90	97.92
1,950 Do 1st 4s	97.22	97.20	97.22
5,500 Do 2d 4s	96.90	96.32	96.32

MINING STOCKS.

1,100 Atlanta	.11½	.11	.11½
1,400 Gt. Bend	.10	.09	.10
500 Red. Flor.	.07	.07	.07
1,200 Res. Eula.	.10	.10	.10
100 Ton. Belm.	3.25	3.25	3.25
100 Ton. Ext.	1.32½	1.32½	1.32½

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,000 ‡Aetna Explo.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
300 Br.-Am. Tob., registered.	16	15⅞	15⅞
200 Do coupon.	17	17	17
700 Charcoal Iron	8⅝	8½	8⅝
605 Do pf.	7	6⅞	*7
3,000 Chev. Motor.	122	115	117
600 ‡Cuprite Sul.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,100 Curtiss Aero.	36¾	36⅛	36⅜
1,200 ‡Elec. Gun.	¼	¼	¼
100 Em'son Phon.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
455 ‡Hurlb't Mot.	20	*19½	20
500 ‡Int. Trading	½	¼	½
6,200 Anglo-Am.	13	12¾	12⅞
8,200 Do rights.	2½	2⅜	2⅜
3,500 ‡Atlanta	11½	11	11½
900 ‡Aurora S. M.	⅞	⅞	⅞
500 ‡Austin Am.	¾	¾	¾
3,800 Big L. Cop.	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
15000 ‡Bost. & M.	87	68	87
1,400 ‡Brad. Cop.	⅞	⅞	⅞
5,300 Butte Det.	⅞	⅞	⅞
500 Butte-N. Y.	⅛	⅛	⅛
4,200 ‡Cal. & Jer.	1⅛	1	1
100 Can. Copper.	2	2	2
5,500 ‡Cashboy	11	9½	10
50 ‡Coco River.	1¾	1¾	1¾
500 Con. Ariz. Sm.	2	1½	2
2,000 Cons. Copper	6	5⅝	5⅝
400 ‡Con.-Home.	22	22	22
150 ‡Copper Val.	*1	⅞	*1
700 Cresson. C. G.	5½	5	5½
20,000 ‡Emma Cons.	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,500 ‡Eureka C. M.	1	1	1
1,000 ‡Fortuna C.	38	38	38
875 ‡Gibson Cop.	2	2	2
2,500 ‡Great Bend	10	8	10
300 ‡Green Mons.	1¼	1¼	1¼
325 Hecla Min.	4½	4½	4½
14,000 Howe Sound.	4¼	4⅛	4¼
12,000 ‡Int. Mines.	20	15	12
1,100 ‡Jer.-Pres. C.	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
300 ‡Jerome Y. (a pros.)	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,100 ‡Jim Butler	64	62	63
1,000 ‡Jumbo Ext.	16	16	16
2,300 ‡Lone St. C.	5	4½	5
5,000 Lampazos S.	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
20 Miami Cop.	31¾	31⅜	31⅝
350 Midvale Steel	45	44¾	44¾
50 Mo. Pacific	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
90 Nat. Enam.	50½	49¾	49⅝
50 N. Y. Cent.	72	71	71
10 Nofth. Pac.	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
170 Ohio C. Gas.	40¼	39¾	39¾
200 Pac. Mail	30½	29¾	29⅝
100 Penn. Coal	58½	58⅝	57⅞
20 Ry. St'l Spgs.	54¼	54¼	54¼
10 Ray Copper	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
1,950 Reading	78½	77	77½
350 Rep. I. & S.	77½	77	77
10 Sinclair Oil	35½	35½	35½
10 So. Railway	24½	24	24
1,520 Studebaker	47⅝	46¼	47⅛
350 Tob. Prod.	54⅜	53½	54
950 Union Pac.	122¾	122½	122⅝
100 Un. Cig. St.	91⅝	91⅜	91⅝
100 U. S. Ind. A.	122	121	122
100 U. S. Rubber	58	57	57⅞
23,050 U. S. Steel	96½	95½	96⅛
540 Utah Copper	82¼	81½	82¼
471 Willys-Over.	19	18⅝	19

BONDS.

$75,000 ‡Am. T. & T. 1-yr. 6s, w. i.	99	98½	99
1,000 ‡Beth. St. 5s	..	..	..
2-yr. notes	97⅞	97¼	97⅜
10,000 ‡Can. Gov. 5s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
1,000 ‡Gen. El. 6s 2-yr. nts.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
10,000 ‡Gen. El. 6s notes, '20	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
$10,000 ‡Phila. Elec. 6s, w. i.	98	97⅝	97⅝
15,000 ‡Rus. Govt. 5½s	43	42	43
21,000 ‡South. Ry. 5% notes.	97¼	97¼	97⅛
10,000 ‡W'house El. 1-yr. 6s, w. i.	98⅜	98⅝	98⅝

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Wed'sday. Bid.	Wed'sday. Ask.
Am.-Brit. Mfg.	3	7	3	7
Do pf.	15	20	15	20
Am. Tin & T.	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Am. W. P.	2½	3	2½	3
Atlantic Fruit	11	12	11	12
Carwen Steel.	8	9	8	9
Chal. Motors.	5	6	5	6
Do pf.	30	45	38	40
Corp of Fla.	7½	8	7½	8
Cramp Ship.	83	87	84	87
Curtiss A. pf.	60	70	60	72
Fire. Texas.	40	42	40	42
Grant M. Car	2	4	2	4
Havana Tob.	1⅝	1

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

THE PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.
Treasury Department.
Pittsburgh, Pa., March 1, 1918.
Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of VANDALIA RAILROAD COMPANY to a total sum of $146,470.00 will be purchased April 1, 1918, at the Agency of the Company, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York City, under the following provision of the mortgage:
"Sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds will be received at the Agency of said Railroad Company in the City of New York, up to the close of business on the business day prior to the day of making such purchase, and bonds offered at the price which, exclusive of accrued interest thereon, shall be the lowest percentage of the principal thereof, will be accepted and paid for at not exceeding par and accrued interest. Should bonds of different holders be offered at the same price, the number of such bonds purchased shall be on a pro rata basis, as nearly as practicable, in proportion to the whole number of bonds offered at the same price."
Proposals to sell bonds to the Sinking Fund must be in the hands of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York, before twelve o'clock Noon on Saturday, March 30, 1918, and bonds accepted must be delivered on April 1st, or security furnished on that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS & CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.
Grand Central Terminal, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1917.
The undersigned, Sinking Fund Commissioners under the C., I., St. L. & C. First Consolidated Sixty Per Cent. Mortgage, hereby certify that we have drawn bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund Account Nov. 1, 1917, in accordance with the provisions of the said mortgage, and that the bonds bearing numbers, as follows, viz., 643, 661, 706, 962, 1034 and 1211, have been drawn for such purpose; that interest on the said bonds will cease on the 1st day of May, 1918, and that the bonds will be taken up on and after that day at 105 per cent. at the office of the Treasurer, Room 2111, Grand Central Terminal, New York, N. Y.
A. H. SMITH,
W. A. WILDHACK,
W. P. BLISS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD & LIGHTING CORPORATION
Five Per Cent. Fifty-Year First Lien and Collateral Trust Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.
Pursuant to the provisions of Article Sixth of the Mortgage and Deed of Trust executed by the Manila Electric Railroad & Lighting Corporation to the undersigned as Trustee, dated September 1, 1916, offers are hereby invited for surrender of above named bonds to the amount of $59,048.67 in the Sinking Fund. Offers will be opened by the undersigned, Trustee, at its office on next Friday, March 8th, 1918. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all offers.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice President.
Dated March 1st, 1918.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the undersigned, Ellis Island, N. Y. H., until 2:30 P. M., March 15, 1918, and then opened for the construction of a section of Sea Wall at the U. S. Immigration Station, Ellis Island. For specification apply to FREDERIC C. HOWE, Commissioner of Immigration.

THE BANK OF COMMERCE, NATIONAL Association, located at Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the Association are hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
W. C. CAINE, Cashier.

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK, LOCATED at Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
W. C. SAUNDERS, Cashier.
37 Wall St., Feb. 28, 1918.

We beg to announce that Mr. Alfred Rau has this day withdrawn from our firm.
HENRY F. GOLDSCHMIDT & CO.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

E.I.DU PONT DE NEMOURS & COMPANY
Wilmington, Delaware.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 1007 Market Street, Wilmington, Delaware, on Monday, the 11th day of March, 1918, at 12:00 o'clock noon, for the following purposes, namely:
1. To elect a Board of Directors.
2. To receive and act upon reports of Directors and of officers.
3. To consider a proposed amendment to the Company's by-laws providing for the continuance of a bonus plan for the Company's employees, including those employed also by Subsidiary Companies.
4. To consider the re-affirmance, ratification and approval by the stockholders of the Company's present bonus plan as amended October 25, 1916, subject to alteration or amendment from time to time in the discretion of the Directors.
5. To consider the affirmance, ratification and approval by the stockholders of the awards, and of each of them, made under said plan for the years of 1916 and 1916, and the purchases of securities for such awards.
6. To transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors.
February 14th, 1918.
ALEXIS I. du PONT, Secretary.

THE CELLULOID COMPANY.
Newark, N. J., March 1st, 1918.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Celluloid Company will be held at the principal office of the Company in the State of New Jersey, No. 290 Ferry Street, Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1918, between the hours of twelve o'clock noon and one o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing eleven Directors to serve for the ensuing year and two inspectors for the next annual election, and for the transaction of any business authorized to be transacted by the stockholders, as provided by the by-laws.
The transfer books will be closed from the evening of March 5th to the morning of March 27th.
CARLETON MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

AUSTIN, NICHOLS & CO., INC.
ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.
The annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, No. 100 Hudson Street, New York City, on Friday, March 1, 1918, at 11 o'clock A. M.
HARRY AUSTIN, President.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the KITTANNING SALES CO. will be held at No. 841 Broadway, New York City, on Saturday, March 9th, 1918, at 10 A. M., for the election of officers and directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
E. H. CRANWELL, President.

DIVIDENDS

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.
25 Broad St., New York, February 15, 1918.
The regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) will be paid April 1, 1918, to Preferred Stockholders of Record at 3 P. M., March 18th, 1918.
LANCASTER MORGAN, Treasurer.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE co-partnership composed of THOMAS I. COHEN and ISAAC BLOCH, doing business under the firm name of COHEN & BLOCH at 780 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
All accounts receivable are to be paid to Mr. Thomas I. Cohen and all accounts and bills payable will be paid by him.
Dated New York, February 28, 1918.
THOMAS I. COHEN.
ISAAC BLOCH.

March 1, 1918.
The partnership of Starbuck, Van Sant & Legg has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
Mr. Harry L. P. Van Sant and Mr. Samuel B. Legg, having formed a new partnership will continue to specialize in New Jersey Securities under the firm name of Van Sant & Legg, 25 Broad Street, N. Y.

Please take notice that the firm of E. J. Henkle & Co. of 38-40 West 33d St. has been dissolved by mutual consent, that Nathan Aronowitz has withdrawn therefrom and will not be liable for any indebtedness incurred after this date.
E. J. Henkle will continue the business on his own account after this date.
NATHAN ARONOWITZ.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

We beg to announce that Mr. Beauveau Borie, Jr., has been admitted to full membership in our firm.
W. H. NEWBOLD'S SON & CO.,
511 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its office, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, March 26, 1918, for Contract 194, for making, testing, and cleaning borings around the shafts of the City tunnel of the Catskill aqueduct in the City of New York, all as set forth in the specifications.
At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawing can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.
CHARLES STRAUSS, President,
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

THE COTTON MARKET

Steady Trade Buying Keeps Prices Moving Upward—Net Gain 11 to 25 Points.

Steady trade buying, both for export and domestic consumption, kept cotton prices moving upward most of the session yesterday on the local market. The easier technical position of the market was reflected in a partial reaction later in the day, but on the whole the tone continued strong, and final prices showed an advance of from 11 to 22 points over Wednesday's close. March and May were notably strong, reaching 31.77c and 31.39c, respectively, in the former case largely because of the very small floating supply of contracts available. The present movement is carrying prices back toward the high levels of January, and has practically written off the losses following the fuel holidays.

A considerable number of manufacturers, both in New England and the South, having delayed for some time to protect themselves by hedges against sales of goods for forward delivery, are now, it is reported, giving up hope of picking soft spots and are taking what they can get on the present market. At the same time, the Liverpool demand persists with reports of considerable improvement in the prospects for space in ocean cargo carriers. Some further sales out of the local stocks, with heavy premiums for spot delivery, were also reported yesterday. As a result, prices after opening from 14 higher to 2 lower than Wednesday's close, went forward until they ranged from 29 to 34 points higher.

At this level prices proved sufficiently attractive to bring new offerings from the South, and, with some realizing, there ensued reactions of 10 to 20 points toward the close.

The British Cotton Control Board reports 685,983 bales of American cotton in the Liverpool area on Thursday, Feb. 2, with an average weekly consumption, under present restrictions, of 47,800 bales by British spinners. This coincides fairly well with private advices saying that British consumers are provided for up to June. Exports yesterday were 9,875 bales, or 2,766,531 for the present season. Southern spot markets were unchanged to 50 points higher yesterday.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed.
Mar.	31.45	31.77	31.44	31.64@31.65	31.43
April	....	....	....	31.48 bid	31.37
May	31.20	31.39	31.06	31.18@31.20	31.06
June	....	....	....	31.10 bid	30.93
July	30.70	30.97	30.58	30.80@30.84	30.65
Aug.	....	....	....	30.59 bid	30.43
Sept.	....	....	....	30.12 bid	29.90
Oct.	29.61	29.93	29.57	29.82@29.83	29.63
Dec.	29.40	29.70	29.39	29.61@29.62	29.40

The local market for spot cotton was steady and 20 points higher at 32.65c for middling upland; sales, 900 bales.
Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 32c; New Orleans, 31.88c; Savannah, 31¼c; Augusta, 32.38c; Memphis, 32c; Houston, 32.10c; Little Rock, 31.50c; Dallas, 31.63c.
Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Thursday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	19,829	10,602	7,764
Exports	9,875	18,591	958
Season's exports	2,766,531	2,651,771	4,067,629
Port stocks	1,498,523	1,560,034	1,299,243
Interior receipts	21,448	16,437	8,027
Inter. shipments	15,341	16,206	8,007
N. Y. arrivals	3,740	7,246	2,100
N. Y. stocks	142,287	152,027	150,365

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton dull, 15 points higher; middling 23.74d; good middling 14 points higher at 23.11d. Sales 1,000, all American. Imports 19,000, all American. Futures opened quiet but steady, 7 to 14 points higher. Closed firm, at net advance of 27 to 31 points. March, 24.15d; April, 23.97d; May, 23.80d; June, 23.66d; July, 23.50d. Manchester: Yarns more demand; cloths firm.

FEBRUARY TRANSACTIONS.

Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the month of February aggregated 11,316,152 shares, a decrease of 2,188,622 shares as compared with the previous month, and of 2,310,014 as compared with the corresponding month last year. The largest full day's total was 985,050 shares on the 19th, and the smallest 394,747 shares on the 14th. For the Saturday half holiday the maximum total was 348,600 shares on the 16th and the smallest 212,450 on the 9th.

The following table gives the total transactions in stocks for February and since Jan. 1 of this year, as compared with corresponding periods in each year back to 1889:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

February.		Jan. 1 to Feb. 28.	
1918	11,316,152	1918	24,320,928
1917	13,626,116	1917	30,049,906
1916	12,204,911	1916	28,145,172
1915	4,380,591	1915	9,456,308
1914	6,232,878	1914	16,338,629
1913	6,641,440	1913	15,375,040
1912	7,091,192	1912	18,000,057
1911	10,171,008	1911	20,554,779
1910	15,994,602	1910	40,111,146
1909	12,343,755	1909	29,616,847
1908	9,917,723	1908	26,533,381
1907	16,483,152	1907	39,497,949
1906	21,687,579	1906	40,235,447
1905	25,364,446	1905	46,129,984
1904	8,571,484	1904	20,807,223
1903	10,927,401	1903	23,935,790
1902	12,950,090	1902	27,714,090
1901	21,881,389	1901	52,088,992
1900	10,207,910	1900	20,071,370
1899	15,954,886	1899	40,128,490
1898	8,978,587	1898	24,193,201
1897	7,817,595	1897	6,118,048
1896	5,194,421	1896	9,594,443
1895	3,025,629	1895	6,262,709
1894	3,171,496	1894	7,756,580
1893	10,817,742	1893	21,375,083
1892	11,482,001	1892	21,265,227
1891	3,228,411	1891	8,724,180
1890	5,200,905	1890	11,575,040
1889	8,593,574	1889	15,756,757

The dealings in railroad and miscellaneous bonds amounted to a par value of $23,100,000, in Government bonds to $61,281,500, in State bonds to $6,000, and in city bonds to $321,000, a total in all classes of bonds of $84,708,000, a decrease of $22,556,500, as compared with the previous month, but an increase of $6,435,500, as compared with the corresponding month last year. The largest full day's total was $6,383,500 on the 21st, and the smallest $3,500,500, on the 20th. For the Saturday half-holiday the maximum total was $2,836,500, on the 9th, and the minimum $2,382,000, on the 23d.

The following table gives the bond dealings for February and from Jan. 1 of this year, as compared with previous years:

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

February.		Jan. 1 to Feb. 28.	
1918	$84,708,500	1918	$191,978,500
1917	78,273,000	1917	203,971,000
1916	82,382,000	1916	195,808,500
1915	43,688,500	1915	100,284,500
1914	69,418,000	1914	158,780,000
1913	47,751,000	1913	102,285,500
1912	43,824,000	1912	104,976,000
1911	72,283,000	1911	162,938,000
1910	63,793,000	1910	151,082,500
1909	110,772,000	1909	248,635,500
1908	73,937,500	1908	146,692,500
1907	31,041,500	1907	85,207,500
1906	59,854,500	1906	165,181,100
1905	112,922,050	1905	251,511,050
1904	55,894,200	1904	115,920,200
1903	65,627,700	1903	132,455,200
1902	84,192,500	1902	178,223,000
1901	103,651,300	1901	198,502,750
1900	44,718,100	1900	92,502,000
1899	91,513,720	1899	236,208,460
1898	96,295,210	1898	190,204,316
1897	41,165,520	1897	81,426,890
1896	47,080,050	1896	86,495,250
1895	31,474,100	1895	47,883,200
1894	24,168,600	1894	53,297,300
1893	48,508,200	1893	97,547,700
1892	77,030,150	1892	146,840,410
1891	37,602,200	1891	70,732,560
1890	32,847,100	1890	77,880,300
1889	47,299,000	1889	89,080,524

Tobacco Products Earns $1,491,709.

The Tobacco Products Corporation earned in 1917 a balance of $1,491,709 available for common stock dividends, equivalent to about $9.50 a share, against $5.42 the year before. The preliminary figures issued yesterday made no account of war taxes which have not yet been estimated. The American Sumatra Tobacco Company's gross earnings in the six months ended Jan. 31 were $1,077,556, and the net for the period amounted to $848,089, equal to $11.45 a share of common stock after allowing for the preferred stock dividend.

BIG BANKS TO MAINTAIN OLD RATE ON BALANCES

National Institutions Here Oppose Recent Movement as Likely to Upset Conditions Generally.

With a few exceptions, all of the leading New York City national banks are determined to adhere to the old established policy of paying 2 per cent. interest on balances. They are strongly opposed to the recent movement of increasing the rate, and contend that such practice is objectionable and is likely to upset banking conditions generally throughout the country in the event that it becomes more widespread. The statement of Governor Harding of the Federal Reserve Board has had a good reception, and it is believed in many influential quarters that it will be effective in preventing other banks from following the leadership of one prominent local institution which recently advised its correspondents that until further notice it would pay 2½ per cent. per annum instead of 2 per cent.

William Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank, in conversation with a reporter of THE TIMES yesterday expressed himself as being firmly of the opinion that the banks of New York City should not at this time make any advance in the rates paid on balances, for any reason whatever. He pointed out that the rate paid on a bank balance was a fundamental rate for money, having a direct relation to Government borrowings, and that every effort must be made to adhere to the minimum rate on balances for the sake of sound banking and Governmental borrowings.

Mr. Woodward thoroughly approved of the attitude and statement of the Federal Reserve Board, and congratulated it upon it. He said he was confident Governor Harding's statement would have a very marked influence for good.

Bankers generally are vitally interested in the subject of interest rates, and they fear that the moment New York banks raise them, institutions all over the country will follow suit, with the result that there will be built up a pyramid of interest rates with a peak so high as to be dangerous to the general financial situation and affect adversely the borrowing operations of the Government.

There has been considerable criticism of some of the trust companies which recently announced their intention to pay higher interest rates. This move has been followed by some out-of-town institutions which have made corresponding increases.

Word was received yesterday from St. Louis that Clearing House banks in that city had agreed not to raise their established 2 per cent. rate. There is some talk of co-operative action by the New York City national banks, but there appears some doubt as to whether it will be possible for them to get together and adopt a uniform rate.

EARNINGS

Railroad.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Dec. gross	$750,284	$705,315	$626,250
Net	132,301	229,878	201,279
12 mos.' gross	9,161,898	8,200,275	6,977,091
Net	2,679,893	2,855,070	2,284,949

Public Utilities.

ALABAMA POWER CO.—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
Jan. gross	$205,322	$138,328	$46,994
Net after taxes	129,919	110,744	19,173
12 mos.' gross	2,148,052	1,596,059	583,893
Net aft. taxes	1,319,796	988,673	331,121

THE AURORA, ELGIN & CHICAGO R. R. CO.—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Dec. gross	186,094	176,571	9,523
Net aft. taxes	44,625	53,318	*8,693
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,302	10,966	*8,664
12 mos.' gross	2,181,871	2,006,362	125,509
Net aft. taxes	606,100	675,475	*69,375
Sur. aft. chgs.	98,278	172,584	*74,306

NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION AND LIGHT CO.—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
Jan. gross	642,301	490,380	151,921
Net aft. taxes	171,443	207,638	*36,195
Sur. aft. chgs.	76,778	123,530	*46,752

*Decrease.

MASSACHUSETTS GAS CO.—Combined net earnings available for dividends of subsidiary companies for January were $328,811, a decrease of $13,276, compared with the corresponding month a year ago.

AMERICAN SUMATRA TOBACCO for the six months ended January 31—

Gross profit on tobacco sold since July 31, 1917	$1,077,556
Deductions:	
Net profit for six months	848,089
Balance at July 31, 1917	1,416,513
Total balance	$2,265,602
Common dividend paid Nov. 1, 1917	102,208
Common dividend paid Jan. 1, 1918	102,208
Pref. div'd payable March 1, 1918	68,722
Surplus	$1,975,428

B. F. GOODRICH COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Net sales	$87,155,072	$70,990,782	$55,416,866
Mfg. exp. &c.	72,276,398	60,611,333	42,825,968
Balance	14,878,674	10,379,449	12,590,898
Total inc.	15,220,277	10,614,910	13,058,648
Net profit	10,544,677	9,568,764	12,277,558
Pref div'ds.	1,848,000	1,911,000	1,960,000
Com. div'ds.	4,400,000	2,400,000	
Surplus	6,296,677	7,257,764	10,317,558
Prev. sur.	14,919,888	10,588,589	3,177,910
Total surp.	21,216,565	15,841,353	13,495,468
Deductions	1,039,187	921,465	2,917,878
P. & L. sur.	20,177,378	14,919,888	10,588,589

*Comprises $900,000 preferred stock redeemed, $100,000 additional appropriation for pension fund, and $39,187 reduction of treasury stock purchased, from cost to par.

IMPERIAL TOBACCO CO. (of Great Britain and Ireland) for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Net trad. prof.	£3,538,589	£3,912,685	*£374,140
Taxes &c.	.....	£52,850	*£52,850
Pension res.	50,000	50,000	.....
General res.	1,000,000	1,000,000	.....
Balance	2,488,589	2,810,835	178,204
Pref. divs.	852,208	852,208	.....
Ord. divs.	1,253,980	1,253,252	728
Custom. bonus.	133,846	129,074	4,274
Surplus	348,093	75,801	173,292
Prev. surplus.	22,023	148,771	*121,748
Total	271,026	210,572	51,454

*Decrease. †Net trading profit after deduction, including depreciation, income, and excess profits taxes, &c.

NEW YORK DOCK CO.—

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Jan. gross	$242,409	$317,912	$254,716
Net	196,807	140,705	123,036
Sur. aft. chgs. & taxes	106,386	64,901	44,694

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, month of January, 1918—

	1918.	Increase.
Average miles operated	5,284.16	747.88
Revenues:		
Freight	$11,686,792	*$2,809,297
Passenger	5,511,492	795,332
Mail	264,780	*51,000
Express	631,233	123,711
All other transportation	362,622	*8,904
Incidental	960,387	156,748
Joint facility—Cr.	32,587	9,992
Joint facility—Dr.	11,787	*9,405
Railway operating rev.	19,407,108	*1,774,013
Expenses:		
Mt. of way & struct.	3,461,406	610,788
Mt. of equipment	5,455,336	1,151,311
Traffic	291,068	49,021
Transportation	11,226,980	3,011,110
Miscellaneous operat.	395,873	87,608
General	616,835	29,347
Transp. for invest.—Cr.	11,355	1,619
Railway operating exp.	21,435,255	4,937,966
Net rev. from rwy. op.	†1,968,147	$6,711,582
Railway tax accruals	960,930	9,774
Uncollectible rwy. rev.	1,711	214
Rwy. operat. income	†2,030,788	$6,721,571
Other income	1,803,061	*23,705
Gross income	†1,127,727	$6,362,043
Fixed charges	2,493,962	100,138
Net income	†3,621,389	$6,462,183

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, month of January, 1918—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
Average miles operated	1,754.64	.....	*.03
Revenues:			
Freight	2,628,894	*1,067,530	
Passenger	942,455	*87,617	
Mail	113,223	*53,706	
Express	180,153	17,791	
All other transportation	177,858	*27,793	
Incidental	156,509	34,809	
Joint facility—Cr.	3,450	*795	
Joint facility—Dr.	8,625	*3,435	
Rwy. operating rev.	4,156,899	*$1,181,386	
Expenses:			
Mt. of way & struct.	957,469	246,807	
Mt. of equipment	1,310,430	198,682	
Traffic	90,089	9,013	
Transportation	2,891,968	109,084	
Miscellaneous operat.	46,128	1,217	
General	170,557	16,994	
Transp. for invest.—Cr.	531	*1,774	
Rwy. operating exp.	5,466,062	583,924	
Net rev. from rwy. op.	†1,309,162	$1,765,010	
Railway tax accruals	845,138	*$1,903	
Uncollectible rwy. rev.	28	2	
Rwy. operating income	†1,654,380	$1,733,104	
Other income	984,076	1,786	
Gross income	†800,254	$1,816,840	
Fixed charges	1,099,063	*366,009	
Net income	†1,730,317	$1,450,231	

PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM—East and West—for the month of January—

	Lines East.	Lines West.	1918.	1917.
Total operating revenue	21,977,354	*1,992,090		
Total operat. expenses, (includ. railway tax accruals, &c.)	25,146,295	5,445,664		
Rwy. operating income	†3,168,940	†7,437,755		
Lines West:				
Total operating rev.		9,144,963	*2,336,707	
Total operat. expenses, (includ. railway tax accruals, &c.)		11,916,870	1,298,853	
Rwy. operating income		†2,771,907	†3,635,560	
Lines East and West:				
Total operating rev.			31,122,317	†4,828,707
Total operat. expenses, (includ. railway tax accruals, &c.)			37,063,165	6,744,518
Rwy. operating income			†5,940,847	†11,073,316

*Decrease. †Deficit. ‡Increased deficit.

SOUTH PENN OIL CO. for year ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Net earnings	6,107,723	4,745,089	5,814,150
Dividends	4,000,000	4,000,000	1,750,000
Sur. for year	2,107,722	745,089	3,654,150

STANDARD OIL CO. of California for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Net earnings	18,049,680	17,605,304	9,529,946
Dividends	9,316,248	6,831,915	4,968,666
Balance	9,333,432	10,773,389	$ 561,280
Prev. surplus	30,782,824	44,852,263	40,290,983
Total surplus	40,115,706	55,625,652	44,852,263
Stock div's	24,843,328	24,843,328	
Surplus	15,272,378	30,782,324	44,852,263

Net profits shown above are after deduction of depreciation amounting to $5,897,328 and Federal taxes, estimated at $5,830,116.

TRANSUE & WILLIAMS STEEL FORGING CORP. for the year ended Dec. 31—

Gross sales	6,749,771
Operating profit	1,181,385
Other income	58,731
Total income	1,240,086
Federal taxes	360,000
Net profits for dividends	880,086
YUKON GOLD CO., year ended Dec. 31—	

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Op. profits	$1,684,247	$2,002,359	$2,099,374
Total income	1,738,289	2,101,701	2,121,031
Net op. inc.	1,373,145	1,097,511	1,084,956
Net profit	60,523	*1,097,511	*1,084,956
Dividends	1,050,000	1,050,000	1,050,000
Total deficit	1,116,523	*947,511	*934,956

*Surplus.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The revised method of moving wheat direct from the farms to mills and country elevators has brought about a rather confused state of mind in the wheat trade regarding the probable amount of wheat left on the farms this season. In consequence the trade is awaiting with much interest the statement by the Government on Farm Reserves, due March 8, as these figures will be taken as a guide as to the amount of wheat left in the country for consumption and for export.

RYE.—The market was again very strong, with prices in the West 7c to 9c higher. The local market was strong and nominal with No. 2 Western quoted at $2.75 cost, insurance, and freight New York.

CORN.

The corn market was again dull and featureless as far as futures were concerned, and the chief subject of discussion was the increase in business until a surplus stock is accumulated, and this is believed to be very remote. Some attempts are being made in Chicago to create a low grade contract, which will permit of the delivery of No. 4 corn containing 15 per cent. moisture and No. 5 corn containing 15.5 per cent. In the local cash market little dried No. 2 was quoted at $2.11¼; No. 3 yellow, $1.91¼; No. 3 white, $2.26¼ cost and freight New York prompt shipment, subject to embargo; Argentine, $2.23 free on board cars.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Prev. Year.
March	.....	.....	1.27¾	1.27¾	.....
May	1.27	1.26¾	1.26¾	1.26¾	1.02¼

OATS.

A slightly easier tone prevailed in the oats market, and futures closed ⅝c to ¾c net lower in the West. The decline was due largely to the technical position of the market, although the embargo against shipments to the East is having some influence on Western prices. The Eastern cash situation continues very strong, and the inability to make shipments to the Eastern markets has created a fictitious position which, it is believed, will be changed the moment the barriers are removed. In the local cash market natural was quoted at $1.05 to $1.06 and clipped white $1.07 to $1.09, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Prev. Year.
March	89½	88⅝	88⅝	89¼	.....
May	88⅛	87½	87⅞	88	57⅜

PROVISIONS.

A sharp break in the market for live hogs caused an early decline in the provision list, with scattered liquidation and a slow demand. There was a partial recovery in lard on reports that the recent Government contracts had been placed at quite substantial figures. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 47,000; estimated for Friday, 40,000; Kansas City received 6,000 and Omaha 18,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Prev. Year.
Lard—					
May	25.35	25.70	25.80	25.87	18.45
July	26.10	25.90	26.00	26.05	18.40
Ribs—					
May	25.05	24.90	24.97	25.15	17.05
July	25.47	25.30	25.40	25.55	17.09
Pork—					
May	47.80	47.57	47.57	48.02	31.95

COTTONSEED OIL.

Trading in the cottonseed oil market consisted of a sale of 300 barrels of May at 20.80c. This price was unchanged from the previous close, and after the demand was filled the market developed an easier tone, closing irregular, with prices 20 points higher to 30 points net lower. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	19.75@.....	19.70
March	..	..	19.75@20.00	19.80
April	..	..	20.00@20.20	19.80
May	20.80	20.00	20.00@20.25	20.30
June	..	..	20.00@20.80	20.30
July	..	..	20.00@20.50	20.30

COFFEE.

The coffee market was quiet yesterday and fluctuations were irregular within a range of 4 or 5 points. The opening was 1 point lower to 2 points higher with the close net 2 points lower to 2 points higher. The local spot market was firm at 10¾c for Rio 7s and 10¾c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Prev. Close.	Close.
March	8.23	8.23	$.23@8.27	8.21
April	.....	.....	8.32@8.33	8.31
May	8.42	8.40	8.42@8.43	8.42
June	.....	.....	8.47@8.48	8.47
July	8.54	8.50	8.52@8.53	8.51
August	.....	.....	8.52@8.53	8.57
September	8.55	8.60	8.62@8.63	8.63
October	.....	.....	8.06@8.67	8.67
November	.....	.....	8.70@8.71	8.71
December	8.77	8.73	8.74@8.76	8.75
January	.....	.....	8.81@8.83	8.83

SUGAR.

Receipts of sugars at United States Atlantic ports for the week were 48,627 tons, against 46,552 tons last week and 62,578 tons last year. Meltings were 50,000 tons, against 50,000 tons a week ago and 46,000 one year ago. Total stocks, 21,819 tons, against 23,192 tons last week and 209,067 tons a year ago. Meltings are been satisfactory and if continued in present volume should, it is believed, go a long way toward bringing normal conditions in the trade. While the distribution is now going along slowly everything points to a steady improvement. The raw sugar market was quiet at the fixed price of 4.96c basis for Cubas, without transactions.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,062 packages. Supplies are still exceeding the demand, and the market has an easy tone on nearly all grades of fresh creamery. Much of the trading yesterday was in the secondary grades, say from 47@48c. Renovated quiet and in buyers' favor. Ladles and packing stock still extremely dull and weak. Creamery, higher than extras, a pound, 49½@50c; extras, (92 score,) 48¾@49c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 47½@48¾c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 46½@47c; thirds, 44@45c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 50¼@51c; extras, 49½@50c; firsts, 47½@49c; seconds, 45@47c; creamery, held, as to quality, 44@47c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 48½@49c; good to prime

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash, better grade suits, coats, waists, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Velours, Kerseys, Duvet de Laine; highest prices, cash. Madison Square 8305.

BUNTING Wanted.—Cotton, 100,000 yards, red, white and blue; bulldog or invincible brand preferred. Stuyvesant 2770.

BURELLAS Wanted.—Open for large quantity of Andrew Silvertone burella or similar; also heavy weight jerseys in all shades. Miltex, 22 West 32d. Madison Square 1080.

BURELLAS Wanted.—Open for burellas 09057, all colors, or other numbers. Gramercy 4264.

BURELLA Wanted. — Thos. S. Shaw style 647, all colors. Phone Farragut 3885.

BURELLAS, Serges, Poplins wanted, all shades, for cash. Vanderbilt 4181.

BURELLA Wanted.—All shades. Farragut 4963.

COATINGS Wanted.—Kerseys, velours, heavyweights. Louis Cohen, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 5636.

COATINGS Wanted.—Heavyweight American velours; all grades; highest price. Farragut 2357.

COATINGS Wanted.—¾ and 6-4 for spot cash. Blitz, 404 4th Av. 2639 Madison Sq.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring coats and suits; call 8 to 10 A. M. all week. 4th floor, (rear elevator,) 151 West 26th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders; snappy styles; better kind. Fourth floor, 12 West 31st St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobs for cash. A. Packales & Sons, 43 West 27th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders. Call mornings. Room 404, 38 West 33d.

COTTON PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Bought for cash; hours 3 to 5 P. M. 4th floor, 69 Worth St.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Linings and sateens especially; will pay cash. Canal 1766.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Pussy willow and soisette. Central Binding Co., 136 West 27th.

CRYSTAL CLOTH Wanted.—Any shade, any quantity, for cash; also silvertone. Greeley 4321.

DELHI Wanted—In gray, pekin, and rose; will exchange buff tan for any of the above colors. Mad. Sq. 2715.

DELHI Wanted.—Tan, Peking, gabardine. I. Novick, 5143 Farragut.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders silk gingham dresses, better kind; show samples after 10, all week. Wolfert, 1,133 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on ladies' and cotton dresses. Eleventh floor, 72 Madison Av., after 3 P. M.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will look at cotton dresses Friday between 11 and 1. Room 304, 339 5th Av.

GEORGINES Wanted. — Open for quantity; can use damaged goods. R 68 Times.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—Open to buy any quantity of 32-inch gingham for spot cash. M. Kabat & Son, 307 Canal St., New York City.

GINGHAMS Wanted for cash; plaid or striped. Simpson Bros., 39 West 32d.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—All weights and colors. Jonas Finger, 141 West 28th.

OVERCOATS, SUITS AND MACKINAWS Wanted.—The Charles Williams Stores will look at Winter lines of overcoats, suits and mackinaws at their New York office, 49 East 21st St., on Monday and Tuesday, 9 to 12 A. M.

POM POM Wanted.—American, all shades; highest cash paid. Shapiro & Davis, 33 West 35th.

POPLINS Wanted.—Will pay cash for American poplins; clay, peacock, and drey. Tel. Farragut 2710.

POPLINS Wanted.—707, tan, copen, gray, cabarellas, pekin, rose, tan and gray. Chelsea 9423.

POPLINS, BROADCLOTH, VELOURS Wanted.—Fall colors, cash. Gramercy 5625, 29 West 21st.

POPLINS Wanted.—American, all colors, for cash. 2180 Madison Square.

POPLINS Wanted.—Pekin and gray; spot cash. Stuyvesant 3204.

POPLINS wanted in all colors. D. Bussel, 40 West 22d St.

SATIN Wanted. — Changeable. Madison Square 5465.

SERGES Wanted.—Hamilton's 4040, in all shades; also Whitman's 433-733. L. Finkelstein & Sons, 696 Broadway.

SERGES Wanted.—Botany 809, black, navy, Garfield's, poplin, 8158, 767. Gramercy 845.

SERGES Wanted.—7120 Amoskeag, navy. Rashkind & Soloff, 244 5th Av.

SERGE Wanted.—Will buy 11433, 7301, 0936; spot cash. 7816 Madison Square.

SERGE Wanted.—6234 black, 0360 all colors. Madison Square 7425.

SILK AND WOOL CASHMERE Wanted.—Tan and gray Duvetyn, Forstmann & Huffmann. Lichtenstein Millinery Co., 584 5th Av.

SILKS Wanted.—Striped tub silk; quantity no object; spot cash. Mutual Waist Co., 162 5th Av.

SILK Wanted.—Two tone Trico Schoolhouse, all shades. Madison Square 4152.

SILVERTONE VELOUR Wanted.—Will pay best market price; Spring shades; quantity. Telephone 2137 Greeley.

SILVERTONE AND VELOUR DU NORD wanted for cash. H. D. Bross, 134 W. 29th.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Jobber placing large stock orders on wash skirts. Call with samples. 110 West 26th, 1st floor.

TAFFETA Wanted.—We are open to buy a large quantity of black and striped taffeta and messaline for spot cash. Blumenthal & Bros., 14 West 24th St.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Up to 92½c. Rashkind & Soloff, 244 Fifth Av.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Forstmann & Hoffmann, all colors. Hurowitz & Erdrich, 32 East 31st. Telephone Madison Square 6685.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Garfields and botany, all colors. Farragut 5739.

VELOURS Wanted.—Rose in 0360 or similar qualities; will pay cash. Henlein & Greentree, 1,333 Broadway. Use 36th St. entrance.

VELOURS Wanted.—F. & H. plain and 8285 cashmere, all shades; will pay cash. Phone 6265 Madison Square.

VELOURS Wanted.—American 0359, all colors, for cash. 2180 Madison Square.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—Black, 28 to 27 inches, twill-back. Farragut 5540.

VOILES Wanted—In white; can use very large quantity; price must be below 14c.; also open to buy about 10,000 pieces in gray. Exporters' Dry Goods Exchange, 21 Pearl St. Broad 1439.

WAISTS Wanted.—Jobber wants 500 dozen waists for immediate delivery, Georgette and crepe de chine, $30 per dozen, terms 8-10. Madison Square 4359.

WOOL CHECKS Wanted.—Also velour checks; kindly call with samples. L. Finkelstein & Sons, 696 Broadway.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—All weights and colors. Murray Hill 3799.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

ASTRAKHANS AND BABY LAMBS.—Quantities. R 66 Times.

BURELLA.—American 0957. Chelsea 9596.

BUTTONS.—Have 300 gross of metal buttons, suitable for scout suits; will sell cheap; also 70 dozen boys' scout suits. First Mfg., 152 West 21st St.

CHECKS.—Large and small, for children's coats, to close out cheap. Chelsea 7194.

CLOAKINGS.—Newhouse 114 Oxfords; also 6-4 18-ounce brown. 2523 Gramercy.

CLOTH.—Wilson and Lawrence, 083-4, 5 pieces, $1.01½. Farragut 2394.

COATINGS.—Three-quarter McKenney's and others; also mackinaws. Syrkin, Stuyvesant 4007.

COATS.—We wish to announce our complete 1918 Fall line of silk plush, cotton plush, and velour coats is ready for inspection. Ben Shapiro, 27 West 20th St. Chelsea 9770.

COATS, SUITS.—Best on market, approved by people who know; prices right; styles to date. Shapiro & Davis, 29 West 35th St.

COATS.—3,000 infants', children's, and juniors', on racks, for immediate delivery. Rosh & Mayers, 17 West 28th St.

COATS.—Fall line, 1318, for jobbing trade, ready for inspection. I. Zelikow & Son, 19-21 West 24th St.

COATS.—200 last year's Spring coats, 100 silk plush coats, to be closed out at a sacrifice. Gilbert & Rosenblatt, 11 East 31st St.

COATS, SUITS.—Snappy Spring styles, extraordinary coats, $7.75. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—2,000 Spring coats at reasonable prices. A. L. Schulman, 27 West 20th St.

COATS.—Dandy values in velour and poplin coats; also stylish "stouts"; delivery at once. Plotkin Bros., 110 West 25th.

COATS.—Poplins, velours, serges, all colors, for immediate delivery, $4.50 up. H. Gelfond, 122 West 27th St.

COATS.—Wonderful values in better-grade coats, in stock, popular priced. I. Novick & Co., 45 West 27th.

COATS.—Poplin, velour, burella, and serges in high shades. J. Korostoff & Son, 36 West 20th St.

COATS. — Sale purposes; velours, kerseys, broadcloths, plushes; fur trimmed. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS.—Several hundred poplin and burella coats; desirable shades. Freed Cloak Co., 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Close out sample lines latest Spring models. Smith Co., 30 West 32d.

COATS.—Big job Spring coats; close out cheap. Kaplan & Weinstein, 150 W. 22d.

COATS.—Stouts and automobile coats; immediate delivery. J. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

COATS for immediate delivery; $6.75 up. T. Weinberg & Son, 38 West 26th.

COATS. — Flappers for hard-to-fit girls. Julius Goldstein, 153 West 23d.

COTTON GOODS, sateens, and taffetas, blacks and colors, also fancies, below market. The Greenwald Co., 1,261 Broadway. Mad. Sq. 8852.

COTTON polka-dot and foulards, suitable for dresses; immediate delivery. Greenwald Co., 1,261 Broadway. Phone Mad. Sq. 8832.

CREPE DE CHINES, Georgettes, and Satins, —All colors; immediate delivery. J. L. Sachs, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 3445-3446.

DELHI.—Will exchange copen, clay, peacock, or tan for gray. I. Arbus & Sons, Farragut 2334.

DRESSES,—100 dozen girls', 6 to 14, white lawn, organdy dresses, lace and embroidery trimmed; values up to $15 dozen; will sell out $7.50 dozen. S. & W. Bauman, 118th St. and 3d Av.

DRESSES.—We have a nice line ladies' silk dresses; all assorted colors and sizes; sell reasonable. L. Rosen Co., 18 West 17th St.

DRESSES.—Desirable jobs, including road samples at reductions. King & Applebaum, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Close out all-wool jersey, all-wool serge, and silk dresses. I. Rand & Co., 37 West 28th St.

DRESSES.—Georgettes, crepes, taffetas; immediate delivery, $6.75 up. Ruby, 116 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Job dress georgette and taffeta at a price. S. Simon Co., 137 West 27th.

DRESSES (gingham) for immediate delivery, $2.75 up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES. — Serges, silks; assorted styles; close $6.75 up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES. — Uptown showroom, Blate Brothers & Love, 32 East 31st St.

FOULARD.—Silk and cotton, 35-inch, in colors, 80c. Rosenberg, Madison Square 6036.

HANDKERCHIEFS.—500 dozen khaki, to close out cheap. Abeles & Adler, 175 B'way.

HOSIERY.—2, 2½, 3 pound wool, and army rejects, for immediate delivery. Murray Hosiery Co., 467 Broadway.

MACKINAWS.—American Woolen Co. mackinaws and overcoatings. M. Well, 404 4th Av. Madison Square 4620.

PANAMAS, SERGES.—B. & W. checks; immediate delivery. Wellington Woolen Co., 1,133 Broadway.

PANAMAS.—All wool, tan, copen, gray. Phone Farr. 902.

POPLINS.—Americans or Stevens, all high shades; $2.55 net cash. 6565 Mad. Sq.

POPLINS to sell; tan, gray, and Pekin. Madison Square 3477.

PANAMAS.—227, 228, 230. Israel Cummings & Brother, 28 West 25th St. Farragut 5390.

PANAMA-PACIFIC tan and copen to close out cheap. 5376 Chelsea.

POIRET TWILL.—4976, black, $2.50; 4978, black, $2.67½. George Wood, 105 Madison Av.

POPLINS.—Susquehanna, silk and wool, black. Altholz, 30 West 26th. Farragut 9654.

POPLINS. — American poplin and velours, 7301, serge, all wool plaid velours and mixtures. Farragut 5886.

SERGES.—Juilliard's navies, 4059, 54221, 54289, Gera, high colors, 10525, navies 10453, tan, coverts, and other grades of French serges. Madison Square 1755.

SERGES.—Will sell cheap 6002, 6122, 6301 tan, 5500, P. G. L. 1210, 3605. Warren Woolen Co., 41 West 25th St. Farragut 2180.

SERGES.—104, 99, 528, 9056, 6120, 7120, 11433, 54289, WFX, SBGL, CSG, and 1210. Chas. Globus, 330 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 488.

SERGES.—7120, 11433, 519, 1210, 87, C. F. L. 54289. Israel Cummings & Brother, 28 West 25th St. Farragut 5390.

SERGES AND POPLINS.—U. S. 235, navy, and black and Whitman's 767 gray and tan. Madison Square 1540.

SERGES, gabardines, Poiret twill, navy and copen, taffetas. Top floor, 32 West 20th.

SERGES.—S. B. G. L. and cotton serges, all colors; below market. Levin, 149 West 36th.

SERGES.—54289, 7120, W. F. X., net cash; cheap; also washable satins. Farr. 3194.

SERGE DRESSES.—Better made, to close out. Orchard 6713.

SERGES.—U. S. 235, 838. C. Goldman Co., Farragut 5730.

SERGE.—Will sell 6120, 7120, 764, all navy, 60 days. 7816 Madison Square.

SERGE. — Botany 11433, $2 net. Farragut 3840.

SILKS, Taffetas, Georgettes, wash satins, Duchess, poplins, radium taffetas, crepes, meteors, fancy linings, peau de cygnes; all grades and colors; imm. del. our specialty. Marks Co., 264 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 0360.

SILK SKIRTS.—Striped and plain taffeta, $2.25 up. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

SKIRTS.—Discarded samples, assorted styles, to close; woolens, Ford, 149 West 36th.

SUITS.—$6.90 to $22.50, all shades; also silk and satin suits; immediate delivery. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th St.

SUITS, COATS.—Spring styles, to close out. Mfg. Clearing House, 1,170 Broadway.

SUITS for immediate delivery; $6.75 up. T. Weinberg & Son, 38 West 26th.

TAFFETAS.—Colored, Georgettes, satins, crepe chines, washable satins; immediate delivery. H. Letzter Co., 1 East 28th St. Madison Square 3313-3314.

TAFFETAS, wash satins, 36-inch, 40-inch, for immediate delivery. Sigmund Heyman, 257 4th Av. Telephone Gramercy 1240.

TAFFETA D. G.—Dery navy and black; also silk and cotton poplins; 40-inch width. Farragut 4072.

TAFFETAS.—100 pieces navy chiffon taffetas, Stehli's quality 3221. Madison Square 2540.

TRICOTINES, Poiret twills, gabardines, velours, broadcloths, serges, and silvertones; F. & H., Garfield's, Read, and Botany goods; cash only. Edgar Franken, 130 East 25th St.

TRICOTINE 4768, Garfield, all shades, $3 net; American poplin 6709½, navy and black, $1.70 net; U. S. serge 838, navy, $2.30 net. 2138 Madison Square.

TRICOTINES.—Botany, 5889, all shades; serges, all kinds; also poplins, blacks and pay you. S. & F. Auto Body Co., 318 West Sq. 640.

TRICOTINE.—Botany 5889, 23, 167, 683, Bottany velour 5816, all colors. Telephone Mad. Square 3960.

TRICOTINES.—Garfields and botany, all colors. Charles Goldman Co., Farragut 5759.

VELOURS.—0360, American, poplin; ¾ meltons and Thibets. Gramercy 4409.

VELOUR. — Juilliard's, quality 2054, all Spring shades. Gramercy 6518.

VELOURS.—American 0360; all shades; any quantity. Phone Spring 6393.

VELOURS.—American; all shades 0360. Farragut 3463.

VOILE.—Thirty cases of 50 pieces each, 39-40-inch, single single voile, fully mercerized and clean; one of the best domestic makes. Twelfth floor, 36 East 31st St.

WOOL CHECKS and Plaids, also Velourettes, at reduced prices. Phone Gramercy 3262.

YARNS.—Woolen knitting yarns, khaki, gray, blue, and heather; ask us to quote prices; immediate delivery. Grant-S. Kelley, 354 4th Av. Tel. 6525 Madison Square.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

YARNS.—Hand knitting, for sweaters and socks; immediate delivery. Mishell, 1,170 Broadway.

Contracts Offered.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors on gingham dresses; bring your own samples. 44 West 28th St., 2d floor.

Help Wanted.

BOOKKEEPER and Stenographer, Controlling Accounts.—We want a competent, experienced woman in our office; Christian firm; in answering state salary expected, references, &c.; good position for right party. O 281 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; one acquainted with fur trade preferred. B. Harris, 25 West 20th St.

BOOKKEEPER and TYPIST.—Experienced; best references, for fur trade. Liebman Bros., 359 7th Av.

BUYER of ladies' and misses' coats for jobbing house; one acquainted with sub-contractors; give details of previous experience; communications held in strict confidence. Z 336 Times Annex.

CORRESPONDENT Wanted.—A man, exemption free, who understands the export business; must be good correspondent; one with some knowledge of steel business preferred; excellent references as to character and ability required; salary, $40 per week to start; splendid chance for advancement, if ability is shown. O 388 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Bright young lady, preferably with department store experience, to assist in busy office of a high-class store catering to a refined clientele in the Riverside Drive section; qualifications should contain the rudiments of bookkeeping and office details; salary moderate to start, but nevertheless commensurate with ability; this is an exceptional opportunity to connect with an up-to-date house for a young lady possessing grit and energy. Address, with full particulars, references, and expectations, R 65 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, Typist. — Young man wanted; state age, experience, and salary expected. R 67 Times.

SALESMAN.—Wanted one that has acquaintance with sporting goods stores; experience necessary; commission or salary; to sell clothing for sportsmen. Apply Greensfeld & Cohen, 44 West 28th, 5th floor.

SALESMAN.—Young man in dry goods store; one with some experience as stockkeeper and inside salesman; salary or commission. Address, stating age, experience, and references, O 378 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable of taking rapid dictation; (Underwood;) splendid opportunity for advancement. Call H. A. James & Co., 131 East 23d, 10-12 A. M.

YOUNG LADY, bright and quick, to keep stock books in gown department of high-class store; applicants should preferably know the principles of simple bookkeeping; this is an exceptional opportunity for young woman to connect with a refined store, offering quick advancement to the right person. Address with references, stating salary desired, R 62 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18 to 20, to take charge of alteration waiting room in a ladies' ready-to-wear shop. Apply M. S. Scheinman, 26 Division St.

YOUNG MAN wanted to pack drugs for retail trade; must have previous experience. 215-217 Mercer St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday.....5⅝@6 p. c. for the best names
Wednesday.....5⅝@6 " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Trimmed Hats Helping Business.

The increased use of trimming that is seen on many of the Spring hats this year is said to be stimulating the sale of all kinds of headgear. Not only have trimmed hats themselves done well so far, but untrimmed ones have had an inning also. Naturally, the sale of trimmings has been increased. Lisere and five-end Milan chapeaux have been very good of late in untrimmed hats, while in the trimmings ostrich and flowers are showing up very strongly. Field flowers are active sellers, and flat ones also have done well. For dress hats, burnt ostrich pom poms are being used extensively. They are seen on either side of the crown, making a fan effect, or on all four sides of the crown, covering it entirely. Robin's egg blue, brown, tan, navy and blue are the best-selling colors in pom poms.

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Suit Orders Ahead of Last Year.

Several of the largest manufacturers of coats and suits in this city report that their suit orders this year are ahead of the volume of business done in the same period a year ago. "Coats have been good, but suits have been better," said one authority. "Retailers all over the country seem to feel that this Spring is to be a suit season. Consequently, they have in a great many cases bought heavily, and those of our customers from whom I have already heard report that they are selling the new garments very rapidly. I believe that the suit business will be good for both manufacturer and retailer for another two months, and that it will prove to be one of the best seasons in suits on record."

***

Hem-Knit Self-Top Socks Liked.

The new hem-knit self-top socks for men, which have been introduced extensively for the first time this year, are said to be proving very popular. Buyers who some time ago placed small trial orders more to please their manufacturing connections than because they believed in the innovation have now come back to market to reorder, and are telling all sorts of stories of how quickly the original lots were sold. The goods are most satisfactory in the better grades. Russian calf, gray and Palm Beach color, which is a grey light yellow, are said to be the most actively sought shades. Black and white, however, are as usual the most generally taken.

***

Jewelry Sales Are Good.

Reports from manufacturers of medium-priced jewelry indicate that business is very good at the moment, so good, in fact, that orders are being held back in some cases by the delay in getting sufficient gems to set the pieces called for. The lapidaries, in turn, are having their troubles in supplying the demand for their product. Because of the trend toward better merchandise, business in the cheaper lines of jewelry, while still good, is said not to be quite so active as when work was less plentiful and wages were not so high as at present. The call for high-priced gold and platinum jewelry is active, with special orders cutting no small figure in this business.

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No Job Lots This Year.

While business in the cloak and suit trade for Spring has been unusually active, there are said to be quite a few retailers who are showing a disposition to hold off until the last minute the placing of their full requirements. "I think that some of these merchants," said a prominent manufacturer yesterday, "are a trifle overcautious. Merchandise is not plentiful these days, and, if they are not careful, they will find themselves facing the season with very little stocks to offer their customers. With piece goods at their present prices, manufacturers are not going to cut up their surplus stuff promiscuously this year at the end of the season to get under the market. Buyers who are waiting to get job lots, I am very much inclined to believe, have got some wait ahead of them."

***

Gray Goods Sales Active.

There was no dearth of buying activity in the local gray goods market yesterday. March business was done on 38½-inch 64-60s at 14½ cents, with April-June lots of the same goods disposed of at 14¼. In certain quarters nothing less than 14½ cents would be taken for any delivery this side of July. Sixteen cents was again paid for 39-inch 68-72s, reports having it that this price covered shipments through the half year. May-June business on 38½-inch 60-52s was done at 13¼ cents, with 13½ asked by some sellers for nearbys. Sheetings continued active and very strong, with spot and nearby 40-inch 2.85s quoted all the way from 23½ to 25 cents, according to the holder. Printcloths closed this way:

39-inch, 80-80s..18½@38½-inch, 64-60s..14½c
39-inch, 72-76s..17½@38½-inch, 64-56s..14½c
39-inch, 68-72s...16c | 38½-inch, 60-52s..13½c
39-inch, 56-44s...12c | 38½-inch, 60-48s..*13c
38½-inch, 64-64s..14¾c | 27-inch, 64-60s..11c
*Asked.

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Silverware Has Done Well.

While a good part of the usual business in silverware that is done during the Easter wedding season will be missing this year, because the exigencies of the war have thrown lovers' plans askew, silversmiths in this city tell of sales that show little falling off from those of a year ago. What the result will be later, when the retailers would ordinarily be filling in stocks broken by the Easter season's demand, is a question, but it has been suggested that the void which might naturally be expected will be filled by consumers' demands for gift silver for weddings that under other circumstances would be held off until June. With the price of bar silver more or less settled for the moment, the situation at least is said to have comforting factors in that it will not be necessary to keep changing price tags up and down.

***

Glassware Trade More Active.

During the last few weeks, it is said that a number of glassware buyers have come to the local market, and that they have been placing some very good business. Though the New York stores make it a policy to buy their supplies in these lines more or less on a hand-to-mouth basis, the rest of the trade throughout the country stocks up pretty heavily at this season of the year with enough merchandise to carry them pretty well through the Spring and part of the Summer. These buyers have been very active. Household glassware, both plain and fancy, has been well taken, and there is a good demand for cut glass. Blank shapes are also sought, and it is said that usually the best quality is wanted. Few manufacturers will take any further business at present prices for delivery after April 1. Orders for packers' glassware and plain tumblers have been so heavy that most factories are pretty well sold out for the rest of the year.

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To Commandeer Platinum Stocks.

Announcement of the Government's intention to commandeer stocks of platinum was made yesterday in a telegram sent to dealers in and refiners of that metal by L. L. Summers for the War Industries Board, which said: "The undersigned have been commanded by the Secretary of War to seize all of the platinum now held by you or under your control. Properly certified copies of the commandeering order will be mailed to you immediately. You will hold all platinum subject to this order." This action is thought to be due to the collapse of Russia and the fact that the great bulk of the platinum used here comes from that country. Nothing has been said, apparently, about the price the Government will pay for the metal, but the last market quotation on medium platinum was $111 an ounce. Platinum containing 10 per cent. of iridium for hardening purposes was held at $118 an ounce, while iridium, which is said to be missing from this market, was nominally quoted at $200 an ounce.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—Thirty-two new corporations, with an aggregate capital stock of $1,297,500, were chartered today. They include:

Wagenschuetz Hardware, North Tonawanda, $20,000; L. A. Wilke, F. F. and C. Wagenschuetz, North Tonawanda.

Koreno Theatre Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; F. Koren, R. and M. A. Acierno, 1,862 86th St., Brooklyn.

Acton Auto Supply Co., Manhattan, $10,000; B. Young, A. Hollander, E. Morris, 2,448 Broadway.

New York Mutual Film Corp., Manhattan, $50,000; S. M. Field, J. R. Freuler, J. G. Turnbull, 708 Ocean Av., Brooklyn.

Eldor Realty Corp., Manhattan, $90,000; T. J. O'Callaghan, W. B. Hall, R. S. Harris, 240 Riverside Drive.

New Jersey Mechanical Rubber Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; M. J. O'Connell, C. Watson, A. E. Burkhart, 293 Lenox Av.

Smith Bros. Milk and Cream Co., Manhattan, $75,000; M. and L. and J. Smith, 238 East Broadway.

Gumpel & Son, 42d St. Store, Manhattan, clothing and haberdashery, $20,000; J. E. Sperling, M. and J. Gumpel, 215 West 96th St.

Kley, Manhattan, drugs, chemicals, and glues, $12,000; F. Jarrigeon, E. Kley, P. R. Debracke, 6 West 66th St.

Importers and Traders Real Estate Corp., Manhattan, $225,000; N. L. Alexander, H. P. Freece, G. W. Vause, 15 Broad St.

Globe Fur Dressing and Dyeing Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; L. Prenda, P. Tihany, J. Rudberg, 123 Pulaski St., Brooklyn.

Henna Manufacturing Carburetor Co., Rochester, $100,000; G. J. Bauer, Ji J. McInerney, G. Henner, Rochester.

Federal Valley Realty Co., Manhattan, $10,000; W. F. Murray, J. A. Mackey, W. G. McGrath, 68 William St.

J. E. Fidler Co., Manhattan, laundry and dry cleaning machinery, $20,000; R. B. Campbell, C. F. and J. E. Fidler, 120 West 32d St.

Feinberg & Rosenblatt, Manhattan, men's clothing, $15,000; A. and L. Feinberg, L. Rosenblatt, 1,319 East New York Av., Brooklyn.

North Star Park Corp., Manhattan, motion pictures; $20,000; W. P. Payne, H. Schaaf, F. Wiedemann, 220 5th Av.

Cooks Falls Dye Works, Manhattan, $30,000; A. and H. and W. Hine, 511 8th St., Brooklyn.

Henry Pols, Manhattan, meat business, $20,000; L. Jakobson, L. Freudenberg, F. Wells, 105 Kenilworth Place, Brooklyn.

Alfreda Knopf, Manhattan, printing, publishing, and bookselling, $100,000; A. A. Knopf, A. Hansen, N. M. Herzberg, 220 St. Nicholas Av.

F. Jacobus Transportation Co., Hempstead, $100,000; R. G. Waller, F. and G. Jacobus, 24 Av., and 10th St., Brooklyn.

Northern Garage, Saranac Lake, $30,000; W. Shackett, H. R. and L. H. Ruser, Saranac Lake.

Flatbush Delicatessen Co., Brooklyn, $6,500; F. Loeb, S. Redbord, M. Tepper, 100 Havemeyer St., Brooklyn.

Joseph Gaynor, Manhattan, musical instruments, $20,000; W. Scheller, G. V. Sheridan, J. Gaynor, 491 8th St., Brooklyn.

Boldstein Fruit and Produce Co., New Rochelle, $5,000; T., M., and M. Goldstein, New Rochelle.

Santo Domingo Electric Light and Power Corp., Manhattan, stocks and bonds, $300,000; A. A. Oldrini, J. A. Losada, Z. M. Dleman, 50 Broad St.

Hays Waist Co., Manhattan, $10,000; O., P., and P. Englander, 111 Broadway.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Dolgeville Felt Shoe Co., Dolgeville, $40,000 to $400,000.

The Ess Gee Co. of China, Manhattan, $10,000 to $50,000.

G. Rochel, Manhattan, $20,000 to $75,000.

Westchester Macaroni Co., Mount Vernon, $10,000 to $40,000.

Pacific Development Corp., Manhattan, $5,000,000 to $10,000,000.

Gagen & Butler, Manhattan, $15,000 to $50,000.

Walters Rubber Co. of New York, Brooklyn, $5,000 to $200,000.

M. Jaffe & Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $50,000.

Huntington & Fink Co., West Seneca, $150,000 to $200,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Money Const. Co., Manhattan, to Charles Money.

The Clark Novelty Co., Rochester, to Clark-Cadie-Harmon Corp.

MERGER.

Caroline Telephone Co., Caroline; Canaseraga Telephone Co., Canaseraga.

Dunkirk Home Telephone Co., Dunkirk; the Hanover Telephone Co.

Chautauqua County, Niagara County Home Telephone Co., Buffalo, with the Federal Telephone and Telegraph Co., Buffalo.

REVOCATION.

National India Rubber Co., Rhode Island.

DISSOLUTIONS.

The Manson Co., Rochester.

The Love Mill Corp., Manhattan.

Alfred E. Norton Co., Manhattan.

The Mundale Creamery Co., Walton.

Nepanuck Realty Co., Bronx.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Feb. 28.—Charters filed:

Commercial Finance Corp. of Detroit, real estate, $5,250,000; Robert M. Churchmann, J. Monroe Roney, George Windship, John L. Heckerd; all of Detroit.

Myers-Willis Motor and Aeroplane Corp., $5,000,000; Carl A. Willat, J. Joseph Murray, Ernest Shipman, all of New York.

The Burnrite Coal Briquette Co., $1,500,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong of Wilmington.

Liberty Pyrites Corp., mining business; $1,025,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong of Wilmington.

Sherman Gasoline Corp., $1,000,000; C. L. Rimmlinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong of Wilmington.

The Economic Carburetor Co., $500,000; M. V. Press, Irving Bressaller, Brooklyn; M. C. Lynch, Jersey City, N. J.

Purisol Products Corp., medicines and druggists' supplies, $500,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong of Wilmington.

Success-Bound Film Corp., $100,000, Frank B. Colgne, Herman Ross, A. M. Halloran of Wilmington.

Eaton Manufacturing Co., to make Eaton transmission variable speed gearing devices, $1,000,000; William F. O'Keefe, George G. Steigler, J. H. Dodell of Wilmington.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL.

Stanley & MacGibbons Co., New York, from $250,000 to $825,000.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Feb. 28.—Charters filed:

Charles H. Hedden Co., contracting engineers, Newark, $100,000; Charles R. Hedden, Charles L., Doe, Glen Ridge; Walter J. Dozier, Montclair; John W. Wathey, Newark.

Marine Fisheries of Florida, North Wildwood, $125,000; Charles A. Aspenberg, North Wildewood; John Harris, William Harris, Camden.

Brooklyn Dancing Academy, East Orange, $25,000; Harry H. Picking, Charles O. Geyer, L. Matthews, East Orange.

North American Silk Works, Paterson, $10,000; Louis Platt, Helen Platt, Nathan Platt, Paterson.

FURS IN GREAT DEMAND.

A Smaller Catch and Increased Use Have Reduced Supplies.

Never before in the history of the fur trade has there been so active and so general a demand for all kinds of skins as has prevailed throughout this season, according to the current report of the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation. The extreme cold weather, resulting in a short catch of American skins, and the difficulties attending the importation of foreign furs, have affected the market more favorably than even the most optimistic had anticipated early in the Fall.

Besides reducing the catch throughout the country, the cold weather has stimulated consumption to such an extent that the available supply of skins in the hands of dealers and manufacturers is now far less than in many years past. Because of this, the report says, the forthcoming April sale promises to establish a new high level of prices. Beaver, red fox, lynx, muskrat, wolf, squirrel, kolinsky, nutria, and the better grades of skunk are already selling above the prices paid at the January sale, while figures equal to those obtained at that sale are being paid for badger, ermine, fisher, cross fox, gray fox, blue fox, white fox, marten, mink, wildcat, wolverine, raccoon, otter, leopard, Australian opossum, and mole.

The report further states that the great popularity of furs at the present time is due in no small degree to the artistic genius of the New York manufacturers both of fur garments and costumes, who, since the outbreak of the European war, have more than ever created appealing effects in fur and fur-trimmed garments. In thus maintaining New York as the fashion centre the manufacturers have been greatly assisted through the tremendous strides made by the New York dyers in evolving new and novel color effects for many varieties of furs. Manufacturers as well as retailers are now prominently displaying their lines of Spring and Summer furs, the report concludes, for which there has been a continued demand from buyers now in town.

PETROLEUM EARNINGS RISE.

Standard Oil of California and South Penn Company Issue Reports.

The Standard Oil Company of California earned a net profit of $18,649,630 last year, a gain of $1,044,326 over the total in 1916. The annual statement issued yesterday showed that this result was obtained after setting aside $5,830,-116 to meet the Federal war taxes and $5,879,326 for depreciation. The company paid out in cash dividends $9,316,248 and also a stock dividend of $24,843,328, the latter item reducing the surplus from $40,115,706 to $15,272,378.

The South Penn Oil Company, another of the former Standard Oil group, earned a net income of $6,107,723, compared with $4,745,089 the year before. During the year the stock was increased from $12,500,000 to $20,000,000. The company paid $4,000,000 in dividends, leaving a balance for surplus of $2,107,722.

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The Consumers' Side of It.

Any movement looking to the elimination of the so-called sample evil in retail stores either by refusing to give samples or by charging for them, is not going to prove very popular with consumers. It is asserted by some store men that, when a sample is given, the clerk automatically closes his selling talk. Consumers say that is true, and that requesting a sample is often the only way they can escape having something forced on them that they don't want, short of rudely walking off while the salesman is still talking. Then again, it is maintained, it very often happens that samples are really needed, particularly when a woman wants to match a garment which she had to leave home for some reason. Very few women, it is said, have enough good "eyes for color" to produce satisfactory results without samples under those circumstances, and just as few women would be willing to pay for them.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALLENTOWN, Penn. — Farr Bros.; J. L. Farr, shoes; York.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Blumberg Bros. Co.; M. M. Blumberg, ladies', children's coats; 43 Leonard.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; Mr. Kienschenbaum, ladies', children's Fall coats; B. R. Reid, silks, dress goods; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; J. McKeown, men's, boys' clothing; 404 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; S. Trautman, millinery, hats, trimmings, auto scarfs; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE, Md.—F. Willenburg, tailors' trimmings; Breslin.

BALTIMORE, Md.—M. Witz & Co.; M. Witz, pants, overalls, shirts; Breslin.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Baltimore Bargain House; B. R. Reid, dress goods, silks; 364 4th Av.; Broztell.

BALTIMORE—J. Gutman & Co.; A. J. Willer, linens, domestics; 200 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—B. Freedman & Son; M. J. Freedman, woolens, trimmings; Aberdeen.

BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; Miss K. Lugrin, toys; Miss B. Armstrong, silk waists; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—Chandler & Co.; Miss O'Callahan, suits; Miss Magnim, dresses;

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Heights and Harlem Realty in Trade — Shipbuilder Buys $130,000 Apartment House.

Important Harlem properties and a Washington Heights building site figured in a $140,000 exchange transaction yesterday. The Henry Morgenthau Company sold to the Harvey Realty Company, representing D. W. O'Neill and Robert F. Archibald, the vacant plot at the southwest corner of Haven Avenue and 181st Street, with a frontage of 87.6 feet on the street, 112 feet on the avenue, and southerly and westerly lines measuring 100 and 125 feet, respectively.

In exchange the buyer gave the two five-story flats with stores at the northwest corner of Eighth Avenue and 127th Street, 50 by 83.6. The Haven Avenue plot was held at $80,000 and the Eighth Avenue parcel at $60,000. Byrne & Baumann were the brokers in the deal.

This transaction completes the sale by the Henry Morgenthau Company of all its vacant holdings in the Fort Washington section. Originally the same interests controlled all the land from Broadway, between 177th and 181st Streets, over to Riverside Drive. This section was developed by them and sold off in small parcels to builders, who erected high-class apartments. In this whole section there are now only four vacant corners.

Shipbuilder Still Buying.

Charles E. Gremmels, shipbuilder, who has been buying real estate holdings extensively in various parts of the city within recent months, added to his holdings by acquiring from William J. Sloane the apartment house known as the Belmore.

It is a six-story elevator structure at 449 to 453 West 123d Street, covering a plot 75 by 100.11, and faces Morningside Park. The seller held it at $130,000.

Add to Fifty-eighth Street Holdings.

The Three-States Realty Company, understood to represent Frank J. Gould, purchased from Raphael M. Reay the four-story house at 224 West Fifty-eighth Street, on a lot 20 by 100.5. The buyer owns two similar properties at 218 and 220, separated from this parcel by a 20-foot building, owned by William J. Sloane.

Takes Title to Tenth Avenue Corner.

Amos C. Dean, credit manager of Swift Co., took title yesterday to the July plot at the northeast corner of Tenth Avenue and Thirteenth Street, measuring 206.3 by 100 irregular. W. W. Astor was the grantor. He took back a mortgage of $200,000, due as per bond.

Swift & Co. are now at 32 Tenth Avenue, at the corner of Thirteenth Street. Details regarding the present transaction were not available yesterday.

Investors Buy Tenements.

The Lawyers Mortgage Company sold to an investing client of C. Loracci the tenement 224 East 114th Street; also to an investor 32 Lewis Street, a six-story tenement.

Private Dwelling Sold.

Slawson & Hobbs sold for the estate of Robert M. Dawbarn 105 West Seventy-fourth Street, a four-story dwelling, on a lot 20 by 55 by 102.2, to a client for investment.

Bronx Sales.

Cahn & Pittman have sold for the 37 West Nineteenth Street Realty Company four two-family frame dwellings, known as 306-312 Locust Avenue, to a client.

An investing client of Max Elau purchased from Frederick Brown, operator, the six-story Bronxland apartment house at the northeast corner of Morris Avenue and 158th Street, on a plot 51 by 101, held at $65,000. Mr. Brown acquired the property last year from the Clinton Avenue Realty Company in an exchange deal.

Angelo Frumento sold for Giuseppe Cataldo the two-story building, with store, at 661 Crescent Avenue, on a plot 50 by 64.

Brooklyn.

Arthur H. Strong, builder, sold to Albert Adams of Manhattan the Colonial dwelling occupying a plot 46 by 100 feet on the northeast corner of Nineteenth Street and Glenwood Road, Flatbush.

Shampan & Shampan have filed plans and work will be started immediately for a public garage to be erected on the northwest corner of Coney Island Avenue and Montgomery Street for the Realty Circle on a plot 114 by 104.

John E. Andrews sold to the Marble Hill Development Company a plot 60 by 120 on the west side of Second Street, 250 feet south of Caton Avenue, and a plot 30 by 125, west side of Second Street, 370 feet south of Caton Avenue. The former plot will be improved with a large building and the small lot with a residence. The city assessed the property at $4,500. A. N. Gitterman negotiated the sale.

Queens Borough Sales.

W. E. Paynter, who purchased the property 100 by 160 feet on the southwest corner of State and Twentieth Streets, Flushing, for $13,500 in a recent foreclosure sale, has sold the property to M. E. Davis.

The Startz Realty Company sold to the Hencken Company a plot 100 by 100 feet on the southwest corner of Poe Place and Polk Avenue, Woodside.

The Enterprise Brewery, Inc., sold to N. Hovell a plot 247 by 314 feet on the northwest side of Vermont Avenue, adjacent to the Evergreens Cemetery.

The Star Realty Company, Irving Auerbach, President, sold to Daniel H. Jackson, operator in Jamaica, two plots comprising ten lots fronting 80 feet on Walbridge Street and a depth of 100 feet, abutting another plot on Sheldon Place, 40 by 100, the two forming an L, around the southwest corner of Walbridge Street and Sheldon Place. The other parcel, 80 by 167, is on Walbridge Street, 100 feet south of Grant Place. Philip Jeselson was the broker.

New Jersey.

Robert B. Stoutenburgh sold for Leopold, Jacob and Benjamin Meyer to Clarence A. Goldsmith the property located at Thomas Street and Avenue D, Newark, N. J. The property has been in the possession of the Meyer estate for the last fifty years.

Milk Company in Warehouse Lease.

The leasing activity which has recently been prominent on the lower west side, in the wholesale grocery district, is further evidenced by the leasing of the six-story building, 510-521 Canal Street, northeast corner of Greenwich, to the Borden's Condensed Milk Company. The lease is for a long term of years and represents a total expenditure in rent of almost $200,000. The building will be used by the new tenant as a warehouse and shipping depot. William A. White & Sons were the brokers in the lease.

Commercial Leases.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co., have leased for the Vanderbilt Avenue Realty Corporation, Dr. Charles V. Paterno, President, the store at 395 Madison Avenue in the building 270 Park Avenue. The tenant will occupy the premises for the sale of Chinese porcelains.

Samuel H. Martin leased the store and basement at 1,087 Broadway to the King Tire Company.

Edward N. Curtis & Co., leased for Mrs. Marion S. I. Martin to a client for a term of years the five-story apartment house on the northwest corner of 141st Street and Seventh Avenue, 62 by 75. Also for R. Jacobs the five-story apartment house on the northeast corner of 129th Street and Seventh Avenue, 25 by 100, for five years.

The Cross & Brown Company leased the store, basement and sub-basement at 93 Reade Street to Miraslasky & Asher, also in conjunction with Thomas J. O'Reilly the entire building at 109 to 111 West Twenty-fourth Street to the Kimberly & Clark Company, for a term of years.

Hearing of Mayor's Committee

The second public hearing of the Mayor's Committee on Taxation and Investigation of Mortgage Loans is scheduled for tonight at 7:30 P. M. at the Hotel Majestic. A delegation from the various organizations affiliated with the United Real Estate Owners Association will be present and participate in the discussion. Representatives of other real estate interests, including the leading institutions and the brokers, will also attend.

Plans Drive Residence.

Charles A. Plank, architect, will draw plans for a four and a half story residence at the south corner of Riverside Drive and 120th Street for Mrs. William Fitzgerald. The plot owned by Mrs. Fitzgerald at this point measures 161 by 200 feet, and is just south of Grant's Tomb.

Army Hospital in the Bronx.

Plans were filed yesterday for the erection of twenty frame hospital buildings of various sizes on Gunhill Road, Bainbridge Avenue, 211th Street and Putnam Hospital, in the Bronx, for the use of the United States Army. The owners are given as Columbia University and Woodlawn Cemetery. The cost has been placed at $150,000 by the architect, Robert M. Ewing.

Queens Borough Plants Available for Government Work.

The replies to the questionnaire recently sent out by the Industrial Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens to manufacturers have been tabulated and show that, in addition to the 76 plants in Queens that are now producing Government supplies, there are nearly 100 other manufacturing establishments which have large available floor space and are ready to take on Government contract work at once.

The total floor space included in the manufacturing plants which have indicated their willingness to do Government work amounts to approximately 2,250,000 square feet, of which 50 per cent. on an average is available for Government work. These plants now have 5,000 employes, and could employ over 7,500 men and women.

Recent Buyers.

Charles D. Wetmore of the firm of Warren & Wetmore is the buyer of the dwelling 8 West Fifty-third Street.

The Styme Realty Corporation is the buyer of the five-story loft building 507 to 513 West Fiftieth Street.

The Elemco Realty Company is the buyer of 592 Water Street.

The Aries Corporation is the purchaser of 870 West 180th Street.

The S. & L. Building Company is the buyer of 72 East 119th Street.

Realty Notes.

The March meeting of the West Side Association, an organization of 700 residents of this section of Manhattan, will be held in the Colonial Ansonia on Monday night. Several committees which have in hand matters that affect the west side are to report, and the guest of the evening will be Frank L. Dowling, President of the Borough of Manhattan.

On this date unpaid 1917 real estate taxes and 1916 water rents became payable to Collector of Assessments and Arrears.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Joseph P. Day.

Rivington St, 148, n e corner of Suffolk St, 25x100, six-story tenement and stores; Israel Unterberg et al. against Max Jacobs et al.; Cardozo & D., attorneys; due, $21,307.54; taxes, &c., $75; prior mortgage, $55,500; to the plaintiff for $68,728.

Fox St, 915, w s, 220 ft s of 163d St, 40x100.1x irreg.x100, five-story flat; N. F. Weir against Street Properties, Inc., et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $30,478.81; taxes, &c., $618.41; to Nathan W. Herbst, a party in interest, for $80,500.

Fox St, 901, e s, 250 ft n of 163d St, 40x 110.7x100.11, five-story flat; Goshen Savings Bank against same; Action 1; same attorneys; due, $30,060.18; taxes, &c., $618.41; to Nathan W. Herbst for $80,500.

Fox St, 907, w s, s of 163d St, 40x110.6x irregular, 5-story flat; same against same; Action 2; same attorneys; due, $31,800.84; taxes, &c., $618.41; to Nathan W. Herbst for $30,500.

3d Av, w s, 209 ft n of 174th St, 54x—, 1-story brick building; City Real Estate Co. against H. A. Rosendorf et al.; Action 3; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $8,479.83; taxes, &c., $530; to the plaintiff for $7,500.

By Samuel Marx.

Fulton St, 48, s s, 18 ft e of Cliff St, 26x 61.2x25.10x60, five-story loft and store building; John J. Riker et al. against Van Schaick Estates et al.; Samuel Riker, Jr., attorney; due, $25,068.27; taxes, &c., $340.10; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

145th St, 468 West, s s, 95.4 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17.4x99.11, three-story dwelling; Lincoln Trust Co. trustee, against L. J. C. Wahlin et al.; Borgenicht & G., attorneys; due, $14,584.41; taxes, &c., $335.25; to the plaintiff for $7,800.

11th St, 331 West, n s, 153.2 ft e of Washington St, 17.6x75, four-story tenement; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against George Solomon et al.; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; due, $8,913.44; taxes, &c., $316.60; to the plaintiff for $8,900.

3d Av, w s, 100 ft n of 174th St, 54.1x 116.10, vacant; City Real Estate Co. against Hugo B. Rosendorf et al.; Action 1; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $4,962.51; taxes, &c., $530; to the plaintiff for $7,500.

3d Av, w s, 155 ft n of 174th St, 54x—, vacant; same against same, (Action 2); same attorney; due, $5,033.72; taxes, &c., $530; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Park Av, 4,087, w s, 140 ft n of 187th St, 40x100, four-story flat; H. C. Steinhoff et al. against Jacob Becker et al.; J. V. Irvin, attorney; due, $4,022.58; taxes, &c., $921.57; prior mortgage, $17,000; to the plaintiff for $22,254.

3d Av, w s, 263 ft n of 174th St, 53x108.7x 53x—, vacant; W. P. Willis, executor, &c., against Hugo D. Rosendorf et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $8,432.28; taxes, &c., $530; to the plaintiff for $7,500.

225th St, East, n s, 305 ft w of Barnes Av, 100x114; Peter Duncan against Samuel Harvey et al.; Lee, Brinckerhoff & Co.; due, $5,005.96; taxes, &c., $614.16; to the plaintiff for $1,000.

Poplar St, s s, n e s of Bronxdale Av, 97.11x 70.10x114.6, gore; M. H. Cash against E. A. Clancy et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $3,424.28; taxes, &c., $1,040; to the plaintiff for $2,300.

By Joseph & Co.

Newbold Av, s s, 200 ft w of Castle Hill Av, 50x108; L. H. Orgler against Frank Boyle et al.; C. S. Heidenreich, attorney; due, $3,805.58; taxes, &c., $891.91; to the plaintiff for $3,950.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Gun Hill Road, Bainbridge Ave., 211th St. and Putnam, one, for 20 one-story hospital buildings, sizes not given; Columbia University, Morningside Heights and Woodlawn Cemetery, 2334 St. and Jerome Ave., owners; U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., lessee; Robert M. Ewing, architect; total cost $150,000.

Riverside Drive, w s, 329.5 ft n of 158th St, for six-story tenement, 100.11 ft by irregular; Arthur W. Hay, 830 W. 179th St., owner; Fred F. French Co., 299 Madison Av, architects; cost $210,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

William St., 82 and Beaver, 53, to a four-story restaurant, offices, &c.; estate of J. G. McCullough, 15 Broad St., owner; H. I. Cobb, 527 5th Ave., architect; cost $16,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, FEB. 28.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan

119TH ST, 72 East, s s, 115 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.10; Land Estates, Inc., to S. & L. Bldg. Corpn, 1312 Clinton Av, Bronx, mtg. $17,000, Feb. 26; attorneys, N. Y. Title & Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway. $100

119TH ST, 230-2 W, s s, 103 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 37x100; 530-534 West 179th St. Realty Corpn. to Howard C. Hipple, 510 Park Av, mtg. $68,000, Feb. 27; attorneys, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

NICHOLS PL, s e s, 235.1 ft s w of Prescott Av, runs s w and w on curves 130.4 ft by s e 189.3 ft to n w s of Prescott Av, by n 87 ft to beg. on curves 128.1 ft, by n 202 ft to beginning; Blanche L. Rosedale to Minosuke Yamaguchi, 40 Post Av.; mtg. $5,500, all liens, Feb. 27; attorneys, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

16TH ST, 427 W, n s, 325 ft w of 9th Av, 25x92 ft; Public Service Realty & Mortgage Co. to Emma Ziegel, 746 St. Nicholas Av, Bronx, Feb. 26; attorney, Samuel Hellinger, 309 Broadway $100

2D AV, e s, 40.5 ft n of 55th St, 20x68 ft; Frederick J. Butenschoen to Alice M., his wife, 1,415 Av. R, Brooklyn, Feb. 27; attorney, James A. Blanchard, 2 Rector St. $1

2D AV, 1,007, w s, 40.5 ft s of 58th St, 20x 100; Frederick J. Butenschon to Alice M., his wife, 1,415 Avenue H, Brooklyn, Feb. 27; attorney, J. A. Blanchard, 2 Rector St. $1

2D AV, e s, 60.5 ft s of 55th St, 20x94; Frederick J. Butenschon to Alice M., his wife, 1,415 Avenue H, Brooklyn, Feb. 27; attorney, James A. Blanchard, 2 Rector St. $1

120TH ST, 111 East, n s, 205 ft e of Park Av, 20x100.11, foreclosure Feb. 20, 1918; Winter Russell, referee, to Mutual Life Ins. Co.; address Law Dept., 59 Cedar St. $6,000

ORCHARD ST, 196, e s, 68.10 ft s of Houston St, 24.10x87.10, foreclosure Feb. 27; Harry A. Goldel, referee, to Emma Ziegel, 746 St. Nicholas Av., Feb. 26; attorneys, Elsman, L. C. & L., 35 Broadway. $100

97TH ST, 209 East, n s, 164.6 ft e of 3d Av, 24.6x100.11, foreclosure Feb. 13, 1918; Jonah J. Goldstein, referee, to Henry N. Tiff, trustee, 309 West 76th St; attorneys, Daly, H. & M., 15 William St. $10,000

8TH AV, 2,301, w s, 76.11 ft s of 124th St, 24x70, foreclosure Feb. 21, 1918; Sidney Bernstein, referee, to Jennie G. Buckley, 500 West End Av, et al., trustees, Feb. 25; attorney, B. J. Tinney, 77 East 124th St. $2,100

92D ST, 313 East, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8, foreclosure, Feb. 21, 1918; Myron Sulzberger, referee, to Mechanics' Bank, 215 Montague St, Brooklyn, Feb. 27; Edw. T. Howell, 215 Montague St., B'klyn. ..$9,230

DIVISION ST, n s, 160 ft e of Clinton St, 94.0x24xirreg.; Frank L. Lisiecki et al. to Frank F., John J., and Annie M. Lisiecki, executors, at 960 Macon St; attorney, G. J. Schneller, Elmhurst, L. I. $1

106TH ST, 311-313 East, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.11; 100th St, 311 East, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Raphael R. Murphy to Ferd. E. M. Bullowa, 127 East 73d St, and another, executors and trustees, &c., and s., c. a. s.; all liens; attorneys, Bullowa & B., 32 Broadway. $50

LEXINGTON AV, 181-7, e s, 20 ft n 31st St, 78x8.5x irreg. (foreclosure Jan. 30, 1918;) Geo. J. Gillespie, ref, to W. Forbes Morgan, Jr., trustee, 71 Broadway, Feb. 28; attorneys, Whalen, W. & F., 27 William St. $75,000

AV A, n e corner 85th St, 25.8x71.11; Gesina Meinken to Geo. Ehret, 1,197 Park Av, int. $30,000, all liens, Feb. 28; attorney, Edward H. Burghard, 111 Broadway. $1

91ST ST, 118 West, s s, 239 ft w of Columbus Av, 18x100.8; Mary D. Hitchcock to Helen R. Gilmore, 118 West 91st St, int. $12,500, July 19, 1917; address Mrs. J. W. Gilmore, 118 West 91st St. $1

75TH ST, 242 East, s s, 100 ft w 2d Av, 25x 102.2, (foreclos. Dec. 5, 1917;) Fred'k C. Hunter, ref, to Jno. M. Bowers, 45 East 68th St, Feb. 28; attorneys, Bowers & Gerard, 46 Cedar St. $5,000

8D AV, 1,816, s w corner 101st St, (98 East,) 25x98; Minnie Rottenberg to Led Realty Co., 198 East 101st St, int. $25,000, all liens, Feb. 25; attorney, Marcus E. Joffe, 111 Broadway $1

121ST ST, 231 West, n s, 400 ft w of 7th Av, 25x100.11, foreclosure Feb. 8, 1918; Walter B. Safford to the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, 25 East 22d St, Feb. 26; attorney, C. V. Palliser, 238 Broadway. $15,000

99TH ST, 260 West, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.11; Susan E. Flower, (Blum,) to E. R. A. Realty Co., 135 Broadway, mtg $24,000, Feb. 21; attorneys, Burger & Burger, 233 Broadway. $100

107TH AV, n e corner of 110th St, 206.3x100x irregular; W. Astor to Amos C. Dean, East Orange, N. J., b. and s., Dec. 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

104TH ST, 150 East, n s, 120 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x100.11; Marjorie G. Singer to Young Women's Christian Association, 600 Lexington Av, b. and s., Feb. 27; attorneys, Appleton, P. & H., 60 Wall St. ..$1

68TH ST, 341 West, n s, 100 ft of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.5; Granby Corporation to William M. Goss, Waterbury, Conn., mtg $15,000, all liens, Feb. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $1,100

58TH ST, 224 West, s s, 440 ft e of 8th Av, 20x100.5; Raphael M. Reay to Three States Realty Co., 149 Broadway, mtg $40,000, Feb. 28; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

Bronx.

BEACH AV, n w corner of Gleason Av, 100x 225; Lizzie B. Hickox to Hy. Stevens, 2,856 8th Av, Feb. 15; attorney, Frank Lang, 2,019 Powell Av. $1

BOSTON ROAD, 1,005, w s, 37.5x120x1x 154.9; Lina Kuntze to Michelina Albert, 532 Minneford Av, City Island, mtg $28,000, Jan. 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

BROOK AV, 1,460, e s, 25x100.6; Theo. Nolting to Charles Chatzinoff and another, 1,691 Washington Av, mtg $9,000, Feb. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

COLLEGE AV, 1,216, e s, 35x100; L. A. Building Co., Inc., to Patrick O'Neill, 3,070 Bainbridge Av, mtg. $22,000, Feb. 28; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

CRESCENT AV, 601, n w s, runs w 47.9x a 50x e 6.10 to avenue x n e 64.8; Giuseppe Cataldo to Asaunta Bartoli, 1,782 Westchester Av, mtg $8,700, Feb. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

FORT SCHUYLER ROAD, w s, 132.8 ft s of Appleton Av, 25x99.10; A. Mitchell Leslie, referee, to Carne Kats, 392 Bushwick Av, Brooklyn, Jan. 25; attorney, D. Zirinsky, 392 Bushwick Av. $50

FREEMAN ST, 809-811, n s, 60x90; Magdalena Slemon to Munderich Realty Co., Inc., 3,210 3d Av, mtg. $49,100, Feb. 8; attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,219 3d Av. $100

SAME PROPERTY; Munderich Realty Co., Inc., to William F. A. Kurz, 1,901 Grant Av, mtg. $42,022; Feb. 28; attorney, same. ..$100

JENNINGS ST, n s, 50 ft w of Vyse Av, 50x 75; Bridget Taggert to Frank Bianchard, 362 Riverside Drive, mtg $33,000, Feb. 15; attorneys, Holden & Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y. $1

KINGSBRIDGE AV, w s, 425 ft n, of land of Church of Mediator, runs w 200 ft, n 118.11x 200 n 58; Elizabeth A. Brown to Mary C. McCourt, 3,127 Kingsbride Av, Feb. 25; attorney, F. W. Pollock, 309 Broadway. ..$100

LAND under water, Hudson River, beginning at s e of land of N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. distant 50 ft s from n s of Lot 6, on map of land of M. E. Putnam at Spuyten Duyvil, runs w 707.5x n e 186.1x s e 70.5x s 187.2, Jessie Hudspeth to N. Y. Terminal Realty and Terminal Co., Dec. 4, 1917; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Joseph G. Shannon, exr., to Same, Feb. 23; same attorney. ..$3,500

LOT 24, map of New Village Jerome; Frank Gass to Peter Serrilli, 738 East 214th St, mtg $1,000, Feb. 16; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2215 Westchester Av. $1

LOTS 190 and 191, map of 211 lots, Downing estate; Christianna L. Wacker to Anna Haindl, 575 West End Av, mtg $6,000, Feb. 28; attorney, J. A. Steinmetz, 1,005 East 180th St. $100

OGDEN AV, 1,046, e s, 17.0x76.4; August Kellermann to P. Thad. Volkman, 110 East 84th St, mtg $4,500, Feb. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SETON AV, w s, 325 ft s of Randall Av, 20x 100; Mt. Vernon Trust Co. to Wm. Grimshaw, 971 West 207th St, mtg $3,200, Feb. 26, attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 55 Broadway $4,000

STEBBINS AV, e s, 263.9 ft s of 165th St, 50x80; Patrick O'Neill to L. A. Building Co., Inc., 149 Broadway, mtg $8,432.28; taxes, &c., $530; to the plaintiff for $7,500.

225th St, East, n s, 305 ft w of Barnes Av, 100x114; Peter Duncan against Samuel Harvey et al.; Lee, Brinckerhoff & Co.; due, $5,005.96; taxes, &c., $614.16; to the plaintiff for $1,000.

Poplar St, s s, n e s of Bronxdale Av, 97.11x 70.10x114.6, gore; M. H. Cash against E. A. Clancy et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $3,424.28; taxes, &c., $1,040; to the plaintiff for $2,300.

By Joseph & Co.

Newbold Av, s s, 200 ft w of Castle Hill Av, 50x108; L. H. Orgler against Frank Boyle et al.; C. S. Heidenreich, attorney; due, $3,805.58; taxes, &c., $891.91; to the plaintiff for $3,950.

SETON AV, w s, 325 ft s Randall Av, 25x 100; Wm. Grimshaw to Mount Vernon Trust Co., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Feb. 26, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney N. Y. Title & Mtg. Co., 135 Broadway $3,300

81ST LANE Av, e s, 265.9 ft s of 162d St, 50x90; L. Bldg. Co., Inc., to Stephan Parker, 1,497 Putnam Av, Brooklyn, Feb. 28, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $4,000

WEST FARMS ROAD, n e s, at land conveyed by Cooper to Sherwood, July 3, 1866, runs n w 59.3x n e 80.8x n e 38x s w 87; Thomas C. Arnow and another to Robert E. Walker, 2,537 Poplar St, Feb. 27, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Maps & R., 370 East 149th St. $10,000

140TH ST, 423 East, n s, 17x100; Lina Kuntze to Title Guar. & Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Feb. 28, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway $2,000

SAME PROPERTY, same to Michelina Albert, 532 Minneford Av, prior mtg $2,000, Feb. 28, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway $3,000

141ST ST, s s, 40.8 ft w of Brook Av, runs s w 55x n 30x e 61.3; Benjamin F. Greenhal to Charles F. Minor, 2 West 125th St, and another, executor and trustee, Feb. 28, 5 instalments; attorneys, Davies & A., 34 Nassau St. $2,500

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

AV A, 1,425, mtg $12,000; City Real Estate Co. to New York Investors Corp., 176 Broadway; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $11,000

FORSYTH ST, 20-22, mtg $1,065; Joseph C. Levi, guardian, to Philip C. Sanguinetti, 863 Hunts Point Road; attorney, J. C. Levi, 37 Liberty St. $1,000

5TH AV, w s, corner 56th St, two mtgs, $10,000 and $15,000; City Real Estate Co. to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & D., 40 Wall St; two assignments $25,000

SAME PROPERTY; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to same; attorneys, same. ..$20,000

6 H AV, 291, leasehold, mtg $6,500; William Granick to Jacob Bernstein, 115 2d Av; attorney, A. J. Halprin, 41 Park Row. $1

SAME PROPERTY; Jacob Bernstein to Louis Horowitz, 180 Edgecombe Av; attorney, same. $1

8TH AV, 2,126, mtg $15,000; Bankers Trust Co., trustee, to Eldred A. Carley, 112 West 72d St.; attorneys, White & Case, 14 Wall St. $14,000

31ST ST, 220 East; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to James A. Trowbridge, Noroton, Conn.; address, 176 Broadway. $7,000

52D ST, 241 West; H. J. Rosenbaum to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $10,000

80TH ST, 223 East, mtg $12,000; 68th St, 308 West, mtg $9,000; E. H. Hedden, admr, Amalia S. del Pino, to Rose del P. Hedden, 449 Park Av; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $1

91ST ST, 419 East; Adrian F. N. M. Le Roy, administrator to Gertrude C. Winthrop, Chipping, Campden, Gloucestershire, England; attorneys, Coudert Brothers, 2 Rector St. $4,300

115TH ST, 59-61 West, mtg $15,000; Morris H. Shiman to Isaac Shiman, 64 Superior St, Cleveland, Ohio; attorneys, H. and A. Cohen, 172 Worth St. $1

121ST ST, 307 West; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to New York Investors Corp., 176 Broadway $700

121ST ST, 242 West, mtg $5,000; 20th St, 244 West, mtg $4,000; E. H. Hedden, admr, to Maria del P. Egan, 441 Park Av; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; two assignments, each $1

142D ST, 311-319 West, mtg $14,000; 143d St, 405 West, mtg $12,000; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to New York Investors' Corp., 176 Broadway; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; two assignments $24,000

145TH ST, 529 West; Celia Grabenheimer, individually and as guardian, to Nathan Grabenheimer, 2,643 Broadway. $2,500

Bronx.

BRIGGS AV, 2,655; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Jas. Hall, 59 East 75th St; attorneys, Cary & C., 59 Wall St. $3,500

DECATUR AV, s w corner 195th St, N. Y. Investors' Corp. to Title Guar. & T. Co., 176 Broadway; attorney, Title Guar. & T. Co., 176 Broadway $35,000

LOT 84A, same map; same to same; attorney same; an interest of. $150

LOTS 163 to 165, same map; same to same; attorney same; an interest of. $250

LOT 54A, map of Godwin Estate; New York Title and Mortgage Co. to Frank Anderson, 82 Pierrepont St, Brooklyn; attorneys; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway; an interest of $150

NELSON AV, 1,664; N. Y. Trust Co. to City Mtg. Co., 15 Wall St; attorney, N. Y. Title & Mtg. Co., 135 Broadway. $1

SAME PROPERTY; City Mtg. Co. to N. Y. Title Mtg. Co., 135 Broadway; attorney, same $50,000

SAME PROPERTY; N. Y. Title & Mtg. Co. to Emma C. Mastin, 111 West 10th St; attorney, same. ..... an int. of $45,000

JEROME AV, 2,415-7 & Bailey, 1,787 E. Tremont Av; Title Guarantee & Trust Co. to Eleanor A. Queripel, 429 West 140th St; attorney, Lawyers' Title & T. Co. 100

WEBSTER AV, s w corner 197th St, 100x30; N. Y. Title & Mtg. Co. to Columbia Trust Co., 60 Broadway $100

3D AV, n w corner Teasdale Place; Title Guar. & T. Co. to Hugo Egger, 338 West 87th; attorney, Title Guar. & T. Co., 176 Broadway $18,000

141ST ST, 401-23 West; Nepaug Realty Co. to John Geiger, 401 East 145th St; attorneys, Hirlelnan & V., 391 East 149th St. $1

170TH ST, 105 West; Albert E. Wesslau to Louise J. Wesslau, 780 Riverside Drive; attorneys, Davis & D., 49 Chambers St. $1

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,425, corner store and store adjoining on south and basement; Rose Jones et al. to Martin T. Collins, 560 West 163d St, 5 years, from March 1, 1918, 5 years, rental $2,100; attorney, Isidor Grayhead, 34 Pine St. $1,800

5TH AV, 661, first loft or second floor and part of third floor, rear, &c; Maison Maurice, Inc., to Jerome Hirsch, from Feb. 25, 1918, to 10 years; rental $2,000 at $25,000, 10 per cent. of sales up to $250,000, but not to exceed in any one year more than $25,000; address, Jerome Hirsch, 530 West 144th St. $25,000

22D ST, 527-31 West, all; Charles R. Christy to the American Tobacco Co., 5 years, from April 30, 1918; attorney, C. F. Neily, 111 5th Av. $8,750

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

57TH AV, 1,067; Chas. P. H. Gilbert against Ten Sixty Seven Fifth Av Co., Inc., owner and contractor, (renewal) $24,550

40TH ST, 232 West; Jack Kockow against Wm. W. Astor, owner; Giuseppi Cerami, contractor $135

53D ST, 439-441 East; Otto Strack against Ward Baking Co., owner; Jacob Fradus, contractor $900

57TH ST, 112 East; Theodore Fohs against Johanna Kremmer and Annie Lynch, owners and contractors $183.35

SAME PROPERTY; Peter Brown against same $544.85

SAME PROPERTY; Hugh Greene against same $544.85

114TH ST, 108-110 East; Louis Somkin against Abraham Platt, owner and contractor $76.45

Bronx.

BARNES AV, 3911-17; Emilio Magaldi against Frank Boyle, owner; Lloyd Johnson, contractor $47.72

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 370, and 97th St, 12 West; Consolidated Chandelier Co. against 370 Central Park West, Inc., et al.; Jan. 24, 1918 ..... $70.50

PEARL ST, 235½; Ernest Klein against James J. Moore et al.; Oct. 9, 1917. ..... $75

SAME PROPERTY; Isadore Fried against same; Oct. 9, 1917. ..... $470

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

MANHATTAN AV, e s, 32.11 ft s of 112th St, 34x100; Albert Saxe et al. against Equitable Trust Co. of N. Y. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Engelhard, Pollak, Pitcher & Stern.

8TH AV, s e corner of 16th St, 25x93.6; Peter Doelger Brewing Co., Inc., against Robert G. Furey et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. C. Hoenninger.

16TH ST, 419 West; Joseph F. Kennelly against Mary A. Crowley et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, S. Hellinger, Simon.

50TH ST, 6 West; Isabella Gracen against Sixth Leasehold, Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Carrington & Pierce.

59TH ST, 310 East; Samuel L. Ayres against Pembroke Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Dulon & Roe.

129TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. against Simon Hermann et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. B. Cardozo.

Bronx.

SUMMIT AV, w s, 761.5 ft s of 165th St, 50x 87.5; Thomas F. Brennan against McDermott & Mulgan et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, G. H. Hyde.

TIEBOUT AV, e s, 83.2 ft n of 189th St, 20x 100; Katherine Otto against Johanna O'Hara et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. W. Winkler.

160TH ST, n s, 48.7 ft e of Railroad Av, 18.6 x51; Anna Susanna Benner against Siebrand H. Mowenhous et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Clocke, Koch & Reidy.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Section 3082, R. S., U. S., and paragraph 847, Tariff Act of Oct. 3, 1913, I have seized and hold four cartons containing paradise, ghours, and numidi feathers, and two packages containing raw ghours, raw paradise, numidi, and aigrette plumage. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 11, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated, February 19, 1918.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

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BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED seven-room apartment to sublet; strictly modern; unequaled view of Hudson and Drive; will sell furnishings at sacrifice; leaving city. J 112 Times.

CENTRAL PARK SOUTH, 100.—Sublet two room and kitchenette apartment, exquisitely furnished; overlooking Central Park; building just completed; restaurant; thoroughly reliable party only. Mason.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 502.—Two rooms and bath furnished, apartment hotel; all service; very neat apartment. Apply Housekeeper.

CLAREMONT AV., 160.—Furnished apartment; three rooms, kitchenette, bath; opposite Grant's Tomb; near subway. Apt. 6-C.

FOUR SUNNY ROOMS.—Near subway; furnished complete; $50. Phone St. Nicholas 2938. Cook.

HOTEL JOSEPH, 205 West 101st St., near Broadway. — Beautifully furnished large, warm, sunny six, seven, and eight rooms; beautiful closets, extra large kitchen, electric lights, linen, maid service, all night elevator, telephone, and bellboy service; immediate possession. Phone 9575 Riverside.

MACDOUGAL ST., 137. — Furnished apartment for rent now-Oct. 1; 5 rooms and bath; $80. Reber.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 258.—Furnished apartment to sublet, 6 rooms, 2 baths; beautifully decorated; living room and two bedrooms; on Riverside, in 90s; modern improvements; new furniture. Phone 701 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790.—Completely furnished apartment, 8 rooms, to sublet for two months; immediate possession; very reasonable rental.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790.—Handsomely furnished four-room apartment to sublet for 3 months. Call 5400 Audubon, Apt. 2K, before noon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 125, (84th.)—Ten and eleven light, well-furnished rooms. Call or address W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

SIX-ROOM apartment to sublet at Gotham Hotel. Inquire at hotel.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—Two separate 3 or 4 room, furnished or unfurnished apartments, same building; responsible people; references. 432 Knickerbocker Bldg.

WELL furnished six rooms, outside, facing Central Park, West 104th St., March 15-Sept. 15, $90. 6342 Riverside.

WEST END AV., 1057.—High-class apartment, luxuriously furnished, seven rooms, 3 baths; rental $300 per month. Phone 8185 Academy for appointment.

WEST END AV.—Mother and daughter will share beautiful West End Av. apartment. Riverside 8332.

Bronx.

187TH, (Valentine Av.,) Fordham.—Four rooms, bath, March, April, $35 month. H 76 Times.

Atlantic City.

To rent, by month or season, 6-room furnished apartment, Pennsylvania Av. South. Particulars, Circle 250.

Unfurnished—East Side.

10TH, 22 EAST.—Four rooms and bath, unfurnished; electric light, steam; seen any time between 9 and 5.

49TH, 21 EAST.—Two rooms, bath, suitable for business, studio, or residence. Spiegel.

57TH, 128 EAST.—Very desirable two room, kitchenette, bath. $70. Plaza 6143.

78TH ST., 42 EAST.—New elevator apartment, 2 or 3 large, light rooms, with bath. Agent on premises.

Unfurnished—West Side.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $90. Phone Chelsea 3106.

57TH, 200 WEST, (opposite Carnegie Hall.)—New building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartment, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,800 to $4,500; studio living rooms, 25x30. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th. Telephone Murray Hill 8500.

NO. 53 WEST 72D ST.
APARTMENT OF 7 ROOMS AND BATH.
Passenger and serv. elevator. Moderate rental.
Apply L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
148 West 72d St.

84TH, 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath; $55; immediate possession.

90S, WEST.—Handsome elevator apartment, 6 rooms, $90. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

94TH, 2 WEST.—Very desirable apartment 8 rooms, 2 baths, unobstructed light, quiet neighborhood. Apartment 5W. Telephone Riverside 8680.

106TH ST., 65 WEST. (Central Park.)—Six, seven room light apartments, $38 up.

118TH, (near Drive.)—Two rooms and bath; furnished or unfurnished; rent $600-$960. R. A. McEntee Co., 544 West 113th.

161ST, 522-528 WEST.—Elegant, large, light 4 and 5 room apartments; steam heat; hot water; electric light; telephone service and all modern improvements; rent very reasonable. Apply agent on premises.

WEST END AV, 393, (Corner 79th.)—Seven unusually large, light rooms; convenient subway. Rooss.

3-4-5 ROOMS AND BATH, $600-$960.
408 Edgecombe Av., near 155th St.
New 14-story fireproof apartment house.

Brooklyn.

Nine-room apartment and garage in a new two-family cottage, all latest improvements, 1,540 46th St., Borough Park, Brooklyn. For particulars call Spring 4078.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Wanted, furnished apartment, west side, between 59th and 90th; ground floor; must have living room, one large or two small bedrooms, kitchen, bath; family two adults, infant; limit $100 monthly; possession March 15th. H 128 Times.

LIST YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT.—Large demand; select clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 836.

Three-room airy, elegantly furnished apartment for 2 gentlemen wanted. H 137 Times.

Unfurnished.

Apartment wanted sublease; must be suitable for dentist's office. Call Audubon 9515.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

16TH, 206 EAST.—Single room, private house, telephone; references required.

17TH, 112 EAST.—Large front room; business woman preferred. Call evenings or phone Stuyvesant 3616. Mrs. Van Patten. References.

80TH, 124 EAST.—Very attractive, large front room, bath; telephone; gentlemen; select.

81ST, 114 EAST.—Large, small, newly furnished; private bath, telephone, electricity; gentlemen.

84TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room; electricity, all conveniences, $4; another $2.50; (gentleman.)

43D, 16 EAST.—Large comfortably furnished room, private bath; also small room; references.

61ST, 27 EAST.—Large, light rooms; steam heat and electricity. 2328 Plaza.

66TH, 46 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms, running water; references exchanged.

GRAMERCY PARK, (145 East 21st.)—Furnished rooms; steam heat, electricity; board optional; references.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Attractive suite of rooms, all conveniences; also front parlor; running water; references. Gramercy 1978.

West Side.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Large, light room, also small, together, separately; electricity. Schuyler 6721.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small front parlor; overlooking park; north light studio; references.

48TH ST., 339 WEST.—Owner's home, have large, comfortably furnished room; all conveniences; no other roomers or boarders.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Five large rooms; electricity, steam heat; quiet, exclusive.

48TH; 32-34 WEST—Sunny room adjoining bath; also second floor; quiet home.

49TH, 47 WEST.—Comfortable room, electricity, private bath; suite, private bath; single room.

50TH, 226 WEST.—Cheerful front rooms, all conveniences; gentlemen preferred; subway; reasonable. Williams.

52D, 47 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; single, double; continuous hot water.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

54TH, 40 WEST.—Large room, private bath; electricity, gas, telephone; $10.

57TH ST., 350 WEST.—Sublet apartment; 1 room, bath and kitchenette, furnished; $35 per month. Apt. 8-D.

55TH, (1,730 Broadway.) — Desirable room, one, two gentlemen. Apt. 6 G. Circle 2131.

59TH, 50 WEST, 40 WEST.
High-class suites, 2 rooms and bath.

64TH, 149 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large room, private bathroom; select, quiet house.

64TH ST., 8 WEST.—Two sunny connecting rooms. Rogers.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Rooms; hot and cold running water; references. Columbus 8826.

69TH, (2,020 Broadway.)—Attractive room in exclusive elevator apartment; charming environment. Wilde.

70TH, 222 WEST.—Large, sunshiny room for gentleman, private family; references. Columbus 8731.

70TH, 14 WEST.—Exclusive suite, private bath; modern conveniences; will divide; references.

70TH, 218 WEST.—Cosy, sunny room; private French family; reference.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Room for gentleman. Collins, Apt. 2D.

71ST, 10 WEST. — Magnificently furnished large front room; exclusive bachelor home; owner's residence.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Well-furnished single room, bath adjacent; exclusive house; steam, electricity.

72D, 58 WEST.—Attractive rooms; electricity, shower, elevator; reasonable. Debernyz, Columbus 3558.

72D, 242 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; private bath, steam, electricity; breakfast; reference.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful, airy front room; running water; near bath; electric light.

73D, 140 WEST.—LARGE, VERY LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED TWO OR THREE ROOM PARLOR FLOOR SUITE WITH KITCHENETTE; PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY; ELECTRICITY; WEEKLY, MONTHLY.

73D, 260 WEST.—Large room, private bath; $12; also front, medium, $5.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Special rates, unexpired lease, handsomely furnished two-room suite, 2d floor; electricity, parquet flooring, and maid service.

74TH, 242 WEST.—SMALL ROOM, ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED; JAP SERVICE.

161 WEST 74TH.
Bachelor room; steam heat, electricity; references; private house. Phone Columbus 8788.

75TH ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.)—Suite with bath; large, sunny rooms, with or without bath; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist; gentlemen preferred.

75TH, 158 WEST.—Desirable, heated, single rooms; also large skylight; electricity, parquetry; exclusive.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable front room, running water, select residence, convenient location; $9.

75TH, 5 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny front room; electricity, running water; meals optional.

75TH, 126 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; small room; hot, cold water; electricity.

76TH, 244 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with or without kitchenette; running water; electricity; two doors from Broadway. Columbus 6149.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Newly furnished house; attractive large rooms; twin beds, electricity; $30.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Double bedroom; 2 gentlemen, business women; conveniences. Fallon, Schuyler 7127.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; running water; near bath; electricity, phone.

78TH, 151 WEST.—Lady owning house will rent second floor suite with private bath; references exchanged.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms, with baths, kitchenette; small rooms; electricity; telephone.

78TH, 223 WEST.—Large, newly decorated, partly furnished or unfurnished; separate or together.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms, with, without private bath; rooms; kitchenette.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, adjoining bath; convenient to "L"; references.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Newly furnished, comfortable rooms; every convenience.

78TH ST., 106 WEST.—New Annex to Norece Hall; large and single rooms.

78TH, 173 WEST.—Clean rooms, bath; near subway and "L"; $3.50. Welch.

80S.—Beautifully furnished room in private family, for gentlemen, in 80s, overlooking Hudson. Schuyler 5990, Apartment 8 South.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Large, beautiful rooms; private bath; also medium room; reference.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Elegant large front, southern, exposure; steam heat; porch; private bath; maid service; modern private home. Schuyler 1826.

82D, 20 WEST.—University professor's home; large room; conveniences; business people preferred; references.

82D, 143 WEST.—Large connecting rooms; also small room; telephone; plenty heat. Comerford.

83TH, 120 WEST.—Large room, with bath; smaller rooms. Telephone Schuyler 3460.

85TH, 152 WEST.—Two large, pleasant rooms, well heated, attractively furnished; conveniences.

88TH, 48 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; phone; private; reasonable; references.

90TH, 55 WEST.—Light, front rooms; conveniences; two small rooms; rent to seamstress in exchange for sewing. Riverside 5883.

91ST, (subway.)—Two light, comfortable rooms; elevator apartment; business people. Riverside 2206.

92D, 214 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Excellent large, light rooms, private family; references. Headrick.

93D, 308 WEST.—Attractive front room; breakfast optional; telephone. Borgen.

95TH, 816 WEST.—Single room, private family; bath adjoining; gentlemen. Apt. 41.

101ST ST., 309 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Attractive, sunny suite, private home; every modern convenience; suitable two gentlemen; breakfast. Apartment 3.

101ST, 309 WEST.—Two front rooms en suite, near Drive; piano; telephone, private. O'Brien.

103TH, 248 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Front suite or single; all conveniences; elevator. Kinnear.

107TH, 258 WEST.—Large sunny rooms, with or without kitchenette; $8, newly furnished private house; telephone; references. Gillette.

109TH, 229 WEST.—Refined young couple will rent room; high class elevator apartment, maid, telephone service, conveniences. Apartment 8C.

111TH, 532 WEST.—Corner room; southern exposure; adjoining bath; convenient subway. Apartment 3.

111TH, 532 WEST.—Corner room, southern exposure; adjoining bath; use kitchenette. Apartment 3.

113TH, 508 WEST.—Newly furnished room; electricity; telephone, shower; private family. Coffey.

113TH ST., 536 WEST.—Large, comfortable room, adjoining bath; private family; reference. Apt. 22.

113TH, 611 WEST. — Sunny front room; warm; single; kitchen conveniences. Apartment 62.

114TH, 514 WEST.—Large front room, overlooking Columbia campus; gentlemen. Apartment 71.

115TH, 415 WEST.—Charmingly furnished light rooms; elevator; electricity; maid service; references. Moore.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Exclusive bachelor apartment; conveniences; elevator service; heat, hot water. Fort.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Clean, well-furnished room; suitable two; elevator; reasonable. Brockway.

120TH ST., 359 WEST.—Neatly furnished rooms for business man or couple; private house.

144TH, 560 WEST.—Beautiful furnished light, large room, with private family; elevator, telephone; references required. Apt. 47.

BACHELOR suite; running water, electricity; shower; express; $50. Appointment, phone River. 4923.

BROADWAY, 2,754, (163th.)—Neatly furnished rooms; electricity, heat, telephone; modern apartment. Regemer.

BROADWAY, (102d.) — Comfortable large room; running water; private family. Phone Riverside 6651.

CALL RIVERSIDE 992.
Gentleman can have homelike room, with bath, balcony, in owner's strictly private house, close 103d subway; references exchanged.

CLAREMONT AV., 15, (Riverside Drive, 116th St.)—Large, elegant corner room; private family; must be seen to be appreciated. Apartment 102. 6630 Morningside.

CLAREMONT AV., 49, (Apartment 6.)—Large, newly furnished room in private family for one or two; convenient to subway, bus, and surface cars; moderate.

COMFORTABLE ROOM, en suite, private; accommodations par excellence visitors in city. Tel. 6776 Columbus.

ELEGANT large room, bath adjoining; high class apartment, West 92d; for gentleman; references required. J 190 Times.

LADY would share an artistic apartment with congenial lady. R 27 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (80th.)—Large, comfortable room; also small room; elegant house; gentlemen.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222.—Beautifully furnished bedroom, with or without bath. Apartment 61.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 640, (141st.)—One, two rooms, private bath; overlooking Hudson. Apt. 12G.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668. — Well-furnished room with couple; attractive home. Apartment 35.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 71, (79th.)—Attractive rooms, single or en suite; moderate; steam heat.

WEST END AV., 758, (97th.)—Extra large front room, suitable two; $12. Butters.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH, 1,415 DORCHESTER ROAD.—Warm, large room, nicely furnished; private family; running water; private bath; steam, electricity; gentlemen; block Brighton Beach "L." Cor. Ocean Pkway. Station. Telephone 2067 Flatbush.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Gentleman, Protestant, wants large, sunny front room, preferably private bath; no other roomers; Central Park West or Riverside Drive-Broadway, (140th-150th Sts;) state whether apartment or private house and give terms. C 226 Times Downtown.

Japanese gentleman desires large, handsomely furnished room, excellent table, with refined family in modern apartment, situated Claremont Av. and Riverside Drive west of Broadway, between 90th and 116th Sts. Morningside 5372.

WANTED.—Furnished room with bath, between 84th and 59th Sts., by man in business in Times Square; references exchanged. Write, stating price and location, to Z 333 Times Annex.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

65TH ST., EAST, (near Park Av.)—Exceptional accommodations in charming private home. Plaza 6631.

West Side.

51ST, 318 WEST., (Apartment 21.)—Room, board; one-two; private apartment; call mornings.

58D, 57 WEST.—Sunny large room, 2d floor; excellent table; refined surroundings; references.

55D, 64 WEST.—Single and double rooms, with board; private bath; references.

58TH ST., 46 WEST.
Desirable rooms; private bath; excellent table.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Large front, also smaller, room; electric light; plenty heat and hot water; southern cooking; bath adjoining.

72D, 214 WEST.—PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY, STEAM HEAT; TABLE BOARD. COLUMBUS 6396.

72D, 258 WEST.—Pleasant double rooms, with bath; prices reasonable; table guests accommodated.

72D, 154 WEST.—Attractive large room, bath; southern exposure; also table guests.

73D, 154 WEST.—Attractive large room, southern exposure, adjoining bath; single room; electricity.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable two; excellent cuisine; table guests. Schuyler 9725.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge, steam heat; booklet.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—Attractive room, good home cooking; electricity; special to permanent.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.) — Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 53 WEST.—Elegant large, small rooms; excellent home cooking; table guests accommodated.

84TH, 37 WEST.—2 desirable, medium-sized rooms; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

92D, 106 WEST.—Medium-sized front rooms; heat, hot water. Riverside 5390. Arrance.

93D, 21 WEST.—Front, sunny rooms; Park "L"; excellent cuisine; business people.

96TH ST., 54 WEST.
Desirable room; excellent table; terms moderate.

102D, 303 WEST (near Riverside).—Exceptionally furnished, large, front room, and private bath, with private family; owner's home; references.

102D, 250 WEST.—Large, sunny 2d floor room adjoining bath; excellent table; references.

110TH 501 WEST.—Small room with bath; excellent table; refined surroundings. Apartment 19.

120TH, 116 WEST. — Large room, private bath, excellent Jewish table. 2123 Morningside. Brody.

227TH, 608 WEST.—Spuyten Duyvil; country, city limits; H. R. R. R.; 231st subway; private, Christian home. Lesley. Tel. 104 Kingsbridge.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Single room and bath, suitable for business gentleman; first-class' board; private family; refined surroundings. Apt. 6B; Audubon 4570.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549, (127th.)—Sunny, steam-heated room, single, en suite; excellent board. Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147, (Corner 87th St.)—Pleasant room, running water, refined Jewish home. Stein.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Family House of Highest Standard.
20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
Fifty Lovely Rooms. Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service. Small Tables. Abundance Sunlight, Good Air, Quiet. Social Reading Rooms, Smoking Rooms, Comforts. Weekly, $11-$18 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 603, (94th.)—Large, well-heated front room, private bath, needle shower; also suite; table guests accommodated; references.

WEST END AV., 531, 86th St.—Handsomely furnished double room, bath adjoining; single front room; table guests.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Large rooms, private baths; meals; also singles. Columbus 1747.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICK BARGAINS. 1917-1918
Touring and roadsters; guaranteed. Black Co., 1,700 Broadway, third floor, take elevator.

CADILLAC SPECIALS.
1917 Cadillac Coupe. Driven 3,000 miles. Exceptional value.
1916 Cadillac Touring. Overhauled, repainted, metal parts renickeled. Like new.
1917 Mitchell Little Six Sedan; beautiful condition; price right.
1916 Chalmers Little Six, with extra Winter top. An exceptional car.
DETROIT CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO., Used Car Dept.
Mulberry 3240. 536 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

CADILLAC 1917 TOURING.
Seven passenger; long wheel base; U. S. shock absorbers; repainted; fully equipped; guaranteed. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St.

CADILLAC.—A beautiful (late model) Cadillac touring car, used private exclusively; equal to new; many extras; must be seen to be appreciated; sold for less than quarter value. Private stable, 148 East 80th St.

CADILLAC 1916 LANDAULET.
U. S. shock absorbers; newly painted; had little use; guaranteed. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th.

CADILLAC taxicab, 1911; recently painted and overhauled; paid up meter; big bargain. Dr. Backal, 703 East 50th. Orchard 2263.

CHALMERS 5-passenger, model B 20; good condition, four new shoes; bargain for quick buy. Scoliay, Decatur 4087.

CHANDLER "17," maroon, like new; guaranteed 90 days. Chandler Agency, Fordham 2588.

FORD coupe, 1917; General Electric self-starter; everything in first-class condition; can be seen after 10 A. M. Murray Hill, 27 East 40th St. S.

HUDSON 1917, 4-passenger speedster; like new. Alexander G. Harris, 1,700 B'way.

HUDSON 1916 6-40 cabriolet. See R. Ellison, 144 East 41st, Republic Garage.

LANCIA TOWN BROUGHAM,
1917-18 model.
Brand new; fully guaranteed.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5th Av. Plaza 4837.

LANCIA CABRIOLET, 30 H. P.,
SEATING THREE.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

MARMON, 1917, seven-passenger touring. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON, 1917, seven-passenger limousine. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON, 1916, five-passenger sedan. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MOON 1917 Chummy special roadster, like new; excellent Continental motor; reasonable. Lexington 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor. Circle 1872.

OLDSMOBILE limousine, 1916, elegant appointments; need paint; tires excellent; bargain. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor. Circle 1872.

OLDSMOBILE, 1917, five-passenger brougham. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

OLDSMOBILE eight cylinder, 1917 touring; must sell at once. 1,930 Broadway.

OVERLANDS and Willys Knights, closed cars, tourings and roadsters; overhauled, repainted and guaranteed; as efficient as new cars with a used-car price; reasonable payment terms, and free storage to April first. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 56th St. Call. Write for bulletin.

PACKARD seven passenger touring, twin-six, 2-25, for sale; purchased new October, 1917; used very little during Winter; always driven by owner; perfect condition; show any time; no dealers. Frank B. Gurley, Gurley Building, Stamford, Conn. Phone 622.

PACKARD, 1916, seven-passenger touring. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

PACKARD 2-35 twin 6; exceptionally fine condition. Wallace, 225 West 57th St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

PAIGE 1917 limousine, newly painted; good condition; no reasonable offer refused; cost $3,000. E. J., 308 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

PALMER-SINGER 6-60, 5 passenger, fine condition, electric light. A. C. PALMER, 216 Clinton St., Bklyn; Prospect 816.

PIERCE-ARROW 1913 66-H, P. LIMOUSINE equipped with self-starter, electric generator, Westinghouse shock absorbers, demountable rims, Klaxon horn, Warner combination speedometer and clock, two extra rims; extra shoe and tube; paint and mechanism in unusually good condition; offered at less than ¼ original cost new; demonstration. Mr. Reck, Harrolds Motor Car Co., 233 West 54th St. Circle 1800.

PIERCE-ARROWS.—New 5-ton Pierce-Arrows for hire, short or long haul; special New York-Philadelphia-Baltimore rate, Ireland, 1,651 Broadway. Phone Circle 3249.

PIERCE-ARROW "38" Touring, latest model.
PIERCE-ARROW "38" Coupe, latest model.
Burrelle, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 9008.

PIERCE-ARROW, 1916, 7 passenger; like new. Wallace, 225 West 57th.

RENAULT ROADSTER, 1916.
18 H. P. Sportif model.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5th Av. Plaza 4837.

REO 1917 roadster, wonderful shape. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor. Circle 1872.

S. G. V. Brougham.—Special show car; almost new. Alexander G. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

SIMPLEX special, 1915, shaft drive, 4-passenger; Holbrook body; genuine bargain; also Simplex, 1916, 7-passenger; Holbrook body; both cars guaranteed. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

SIMPLEX CRANE ROADSTER,
1917 model.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5th Av. Plaza 4837.

SIMPLEX roadster; disappearing seat; very fast; snappy. Pilot Company, 200 West 59th.

STEARNS KNIGHTS.
A quality car, with the upkeep cost of a light, cheap car; we have several "trade-ins" in touring and runabout models which we have repainted and overhauled, and are selling with the factory guarantee. Stearns Company, 417 West 59th St. Telephone Columbus 7000. (J. H. Driscoll, Manager.)

STEARNS 1917 LIMOUSINE.
Most beautiful car in city; Fleetwood body; every modern appointment; bronze fixtures, inlaid vanity cases, Circassian walnut panelling; cost $3,500; condition perfect. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

STEARNS, 1917, seven-passenger limousine. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

STEWART. — Three-quarter ton Stewart truck, pneumatic tires, side curtains, solid top, ran about 1,500 miles; perfect condition; cash, $500. Telephone 4910 Beekman.

STUDEBAKER 1917.
Six-cylinder Colonial coupe; cheap. Phone Audubon 1925.

"WHITE" USED CARS.
Also other makes
Touring Cars and Taxicabs.
White Co., Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WHITE 5-ton town car for sale; bargain. K 76 Times.

WILLYS-KNIGHT.—Will sell my beautiful brougham; runs, looks like new; cost $2,350; sell $750 cash. 1,930 Broadway.

WILLYS KNIGHTS, all models, with manufacturer's guarantee. Willys - Overland, Broadway and 56th.

WINTON 6-12, H. P. 4 passenger Cloverleaf runabout; very fine condition, overhauled, repainted, guaranteed. THE WINTON CO., B'way at 70th St.

Motor Trucks.

AUTO trucks for sale, 1½ and 5 tons, in good order. Can be seen working at 379 West Broadway.

WANTED.—Loads 5-ton motor trucks, New York to Philadelphia; special rates. Communicate Stern, 3,217 Broadway. Phone Morningside 6095.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC 7-passenger Touring.
1918 CHANDLER Sedan.
1917 CHALMERS Town Car, little "6"; almost new.
1917 CHALMERS little "6"; like new.
1917 JORDAN Roadster.
STUTZ 4-passenger, $950.
1917 GRANT Light Six Touring.
1916 OLDSMOBILE Sedan, with extra Sunmer top.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 STUDEBAKER "SP" CABRIOLET.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH $475.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1917 MAXWELL TOURING.
1916 OVERLAND "90" TOURING.
CHALMERS Light "8" Touring, $425.
STUTZ 4-passenger, $275.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone Circle 667-668.

RIGHT PRICES.
1917 OLDS, 4-Passenger, mileage 900.
1917 STUDEBAKER, "6," 7-Pass. Touring.
1917 OVERLAND, small "6," Touring.
1917 HUPMOBILE, 5-Passenger Touring.
1917 REO, 5-Passenger Touring.
1917 HUPMOBILE Runabout, exceptional.
1917 CHALMERS, small "6," Runabout.
1917 FORD CABRIOLET, extra equipment.
1916 LEXINGTON, 7-Passenger Touring.
1916 REO, "6," Touring.
1916 CADILLAC, 7-Passenger Touring.
1916 CHANDLER, 7-Passenger Sedan.
1915 CHE, "8," Seven-Passenger.
1915 STUDEBAKER, 4, Touring.
1915 PACKARD, 3-48, Touring.
1915 OVERLAND, Touring, special price.
1914 MERCER, Touring, exceptional.

OPEN DAY, EVENING, AND SUNDAY.

THE BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
Appraisers to the Trade,
1,077 Atlantic Av., cor. Franklin Av.,
BROOKLYN.

Automobiles Wanted.

WILL buy good second hand car; part cash, part stock; strong producing oil company. 1,500 Singer Building.

500 AUTOS Wanted.—Cash ready; all good makes. 1,763 Broadway. Circle 2476.

CHANDLER.—Wanted, Chummy 1917 or similar car. Shaw, 106-8 East 110th.

PIERCE-ARROW "48" limousine wanted, 1915 or later. N 596 Times Harlem.

ROADSTER wanted; first-class condition and equipment; will pay cash. K 85 Times.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD limousines, beautifully equipped, latest model cars, by day, week, or (preferably) month; special rates for shopping, $2.50 per hour. Broadway Packard Auto Renting, 2,323 Broadway. Phone Riverside 1448-5240.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. and G. V. Williamson, 204 West 48d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD 6 and Twin 6s; rates very reasonable; best of references; monthly preferred. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th St. Riverside 5818.

PACKARD.—Beautiful 1917 limousine twin six Packard, $350 a month, chauffeur in livery. Murphy, 74 West 96th St.

PIERCE-ARROW limousines, landaulets, moderate; private service. Muldoon, 254 West 68th. Columbus 7261.

Automobile Storage.

DEAD STORAGE.—Automobiles, $5 month up. Matt Dwyer's, 311 West 140th. Audubon 1540.

Automobile Garages.

TEN portable steel automobile garages for sale; packed for export. Apply 5 Beekman St., Room 1036, between 10-4 p. m.

Automobile Repairing.

AUTOMOBILE painting and repairing; we build special Victoria tops; try us, it will pay you; B. & F. Auto Body Co., 318 West 48th. Telephone Bryant 9340.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Lessons, classes. "Founded on Honesty at Broadway. 1900. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

ACCOUNTANT. — Books opened, closed; monthly terms to firms not employing bookkeepers. Write Cornell, 2,744 Broadway. Telephone Academy 2214.

ADVERTISING ASSISTANT. — College woman desires position copywriter; literary. Stenham, 361 West 121st St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry, controlling accounts; trial balances; best references. K 70 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S assistant; 5 years' experience; start with large concern; $16. C 209 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Six years' experience trial balance, controlling accounts; salary, $20. K 64 Times.

CASHIER.—Young lady, good appearance, desires position in hotel restaurant or hotel; can furnish cash security. B. R., Hotel Bristol, Yonkers, N. Y.

COOK, Hungarian; apartment only; no children; no washing; wages $50; city references. A., 238 Columbus Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

COMPANION.—Protestant American woman, well bred, sensible, speaking French and German, traveled extensively in this country and Europe, would care for semi-invalid woman; kindly give some particulars. K 77 Times.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, 5 years' experience, rapid typist, desires part-time position. J 309 Times Downtown.

DRESSMAKER, excellent, desires one more customer; out by day; references. H 133 Times.

FILE CLERK.—Young lady, 22, wishes position in law office to do legal filing; intelligent, ambitious; best reference as to ability and character. B 383 Times Downtown.

FILING EXPERT, librarian, and typist, now with New York Public Library, desires position where above experience can be utilized. Address "L. A.," P. O. Box 822, New York City.

GOVERNESS. — Refined, middle-aged lady, governess to one or two children; companion; or mother's helper; country only; speaks French, German. Write F. G., 263 West 125th.

GOVERNESS.—Parisienne, college graduate; young visiting governess; French, German, English; pianist. 2730 Broadway.

NURSE, hospital-trained, infant or growing child; American family; salary, $40 up. Write L. C., 649 Columbus Avenue.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, experienced, knowledge of typewriting; 18 years; ambitious; $10-$12. Clare Herz, 313 West 121st St.

SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; $2 by day; alterations or position; light duties; city, suburbs. Phone Academy 2480, Apartment 41.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. — Refined, educated; possesses initiative and tact; publishing, technical experience; capable assuming entire charge; $22. H 136 Times.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER. — Young lady, (25,) seeks position where culture, brains, and education are desired; expert law stenographer; $25. K 75 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Bill Clerk.—Christian; 3 years' experience; knowledge of bookkeeping; operate comptometer; $13. V. M., 2,914 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCED, ENGINEERING AND GENERAL LINES; EXCELLENT REFERENCES. ADDRESS K 212 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, age 17, wants position with advancement; salary $10. Vanderbilt 491.

STENOGRAPHIC SECRETARY.—Considerable experience; exceptional qualifications; good at details; $20. C 219 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; $18 to $20; capable handling office details. C 222 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Competent; acurate; good education; 6 years' experience; highest references. K 264 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; initiative; 5 years' experience; highly recommended; $18 to $20; competent; 242 E. 82d.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; capable, intelligent, conscientious worker; $16. C 284 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — First class; possessing tact; executive ability; highly recommended; $18. K 73 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school education; 3 years' experience; references; $15. B 391 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 2½ years' office assistant; references; $12. B 399 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, four years' experience, desires permanent position. Bessie Grossman, 200 West 41st St. Bryant 6987.

WAITRESS, chambermaid, kitchenmaid, and general helper in laundry; white help. Fordham 4319.

WANTED

By young woman of executive ability and excellent business training, position as confidential Secretary; now employed, but seeks more responsible work in broader field; highest references. Address Z 287

Classified Advertising Rates
The New York Times
Count six words to a line.
Telephone Bryant 1000. Per Agate Line.
Agents Wanted.....50c
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Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....2,100 Seventh Avenue
Bronx.....2,914 Third Avenue
Washington Heights.....3,525 Broadway
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOY wanted in office of large corporation; must write well, have grammar school education at least, no previous office experience necessary; unusual opportunity for bright boy; salary to start $5; apply in own handwriting. K 271 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, in office of manufacturing concern. R 74 Times.

BUYER OF LADIES' AND MISSES' COATS FOR JOBBING HOUSE.
One acquainted with sub-contractors; give details of previous experience; communications held in strict confidence. Z 330 Times Annex.

CHEMIST.—Thoroughly familiar with manufacture and testing of casein. Address, stating experience, age and salary expected, Y 357 Times Annex.

CLERK. — LARGE CORPORATION HAS VACANCY IN ITS COLLECTION DEPARTMENT FOR A STURDY YOUNG MAN, AGE 18 TO 20, WHO IS WILLING TO START AT A SALARY OF $12 PER WEEK; GOOD FUTURE. C 233 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CLERK.—Young man with some high school education preferred, for clerical position with downtown insurance company; salary $48 month to start; in reply state age, experience, and education. Opportunity, K 243 Times Downtown.

CLERKS.—Young men familiar with general office routine; must be accurate at figures and good penman; state experience and salary expected. C. Y., 278 Times Downtown.

COLLECTOR and office assistant for a responsible Brooklyn real estate office; exempt from draft; state age, experience, salary, and references. Apply in own handwriting, Box 81, Station G, Brooklyn.

CORRESPONDENT.—Wholesale house has opening for first-class correspondent; must be able to write convincing and forceful letters, adjust complaints, &c.; permanent position; satisfactory salary. Address, giving in detail age, experience, references, and salary to begin, Correspondent, 280 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT Wanted.—A man, exemption free, who understands the export business; must be good correspondent; one with some knowledge of steel business preferred; excellent references as to character and ability required; salary, $40 per week to start; splendid chance for advancement, if ability is shown. O 288 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT.—By large downtown bank; must have thorough education; previous banking experience and familiarity with foreign work desirable. Write, stating age, nationality, qualifications, and salary expected. O 858 Times Downtown.

COST AND PRODUCTION CLERK for large manufacturing concern; only those having experience in woodworking factory need apply; good prospects for steady young man; $19 start; if satisfactory will pay $22 within three months, with further advancement as ability is proven; applicant must have initiative. A. A., 125 Times.

COST CLERKS, experienced in factory cost work; temporary positions, permanent depending on ability. Lalance & Grosjean, Atlantic and Woodhaven Avs., Woodhaven, L. I.

COST CLERK, familiar with machine shops practice; good opportunity for right man; apply Himoff Machine Co., 45 Mill St., Astoria, opposite East 92d St. Ferry.

COST CLERKS wanted. Call, after 5:30 P. M. or write, Arthur Wolff & Co., 50 East 42d, Room 404.

CREDIT MAN
WITH SALES ABILITY FOR ESTABLISHED CREDIT INSTITUTION; RIGHT MAN CAN EARN $5,000 OR MORE. DRAWING ACCOUNT CONSISTENT WITH ABILITY; SALARY AND COMMISSION. Z 299 TIMES ANNEX.

DENTAL LABORATORY MAN wanted; experienced; must be expert in plate work; steady employment; good chance for advancement. Room 2, Diamond Dental Laboratory, P. O. Box 1598, Richmond, Va.

DENTAL MECHANIC.—Must be expert in direct gold inlaid work; apply by letter only, stating age and experience. Dr. L. W. Dexter, 667 Madison Av.

DESIRABLE POSITIONS MAY BE OBTAINED IN OUR PLANT FOR MEN EXPERIENCED IN THE FOLLOWING LINES:
SURFACE GRINDERS
OF fine tools.
JIG AND FIXTURE MAKERS,
GAUGE MAKERS,
PUNCH AND DIE MAKERS,
48 HOUR WEEK; ONE AND ONE-HALF TIME RATES PAID FOR ALL OVERTIME.
APPLY
SEVENTH FLOOR,
531 WEST 21ST ST.

DIEMAKERS.—Several experienced men on high-grade die work can find permanent employment in modern 48-hour shop. Bliss Motor Lighting Co., Factory Terminal Building F, Bloomfield St. and river front, Hoboken.

DRAFTSMAN, TOOL DESIGNER.
—NEW YORK CITY FIRM ENGAGED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF LIGHT AND MEDIUM WEIGHT MACHINERY HAS AN OPENING FOR A FIRST-CLASS TOOL DESIGNER; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, NATIONALITY, AND SALARY DESIRED. T. W,, 176 TIMES.

DRAFTSMEN.—A nationally known industrial concern desires to engage the services of a number of draftsmen, young, American born, and draft exempt, to work at Wilmington, Del.
Experience:
Thorough training in map work, topographical drawing, industrial plant layout, mechanical layout in industrial buildings and power plants.
Mental Qualities:
Must have initiative, tact, enthusiasm, and resourcefulness.
An initial salary of $180 to $250 per month will be paid for 49.5 hours per week, with additional for overtime.
In your letter give full particulars concerning your qualifications, starting age, education, experience. (Give in detail, stating positions held and length of service.)
For our convenience please type the information on a full-size letter sheet. Z 331 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN.
Detailer and tracer, with several years' experience on light machinery; state age, nationality, and salary desired. B. S., 174 Times.

DRAFTSMEN AND TOOLMAKERS.
Hi-grade mechanical draftsmen on jigs and fixtures; also tool and gauge makers; most modern plant in New England, 50 miles from New York. Apply at once. 290 Broadway, New York, Room 1011.

EMPLOYMENT SUPERVISOR.
State qualifications, references, salary desired, and when available. T. W., 125 Times.

ENGINEER
FOR NIGHT AND DAY SHIFTS IN LARGE CHOCOLATE FACTORY; must thoroughly understand direct expansion refrigerating system, Corliss engine hydraulic pumps, and sprinkling system.
8-HOUR SHIFT, 6-DAY WEEK.
SALARY $25.
Only those who can come well recommended need apply after 2 P. M.
EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,
ROCKWOOD & CO.,
PARK AND WAVERLY AVS., B'KLYN.

HELP WANTED—Male.

FLOOR MANAGER.
Qualifications required: Alertness, initiative, knowledge of advertising; state age, last employment, and salary. Apply by letter only, Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

GENERAL OFFICE WORKER.—Young man wanted for general office work; one with high school education preferred. K 273 Times Downtown.

HAIRDRESSER.
High-class department store in Middle West wishes competent hairdresser who can do marcelling and give permanent wave; good opportunity for right man. Call Room 826, at 225 5th Av., New York, and ask for Mr. Clough.

KNITTING YARN SALESMAN.
PROMINENT MANUFACTURER WISHES SERVICES OF KNITTING YARN SALESMAN; GOOD OPPORTUNITY AND SALARY TO RIGHT MAN. R 53 TIMES.

MACHINISTS.
FIFTEEN FIRST-CLASS, ALL-AROUND MEN ESPECIALLY GOOD ON FINE LATHE WORK; AMMUNITION PLANT, OUT OF TOWN. APPLY 244 WEST 23D ST.

MACHINIST.
ALL-AROUND MACHINIST AND EXPERIMENTAL MAN.
WESTINGHOUSE LAMP CO.,
512 WEST 23D STREET.

MACHINIST.—All-around, capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwirting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 242 Times Downtown.

MACHINIST
first-class Jones & Lamson Turret Lathe and Bullard Turret Lathe operators.
R. HOE & CO.,
2 SHERIFF ST., CORNER GRAND ST.

MANAGER OF ALTERATION DEPARTMENT.
Large department store in Middle West needs capable executive to manage department making alterations on women's garments; applicants must understand workroom operations thoroughly and be able to run department on an economical basis; an unusual opportunity for the ambitious man. Apply Thursday or Friday to Mr. Clough, Room 826, 225 5th Av.

MAN wanted, experienced in corporate trust division of a trust company; must have knowledge of corporate mortgage work and be generally familiar with work of trust department. Address, with reference, age, salary, &c., C 227 Times Downtown.

MAN, strong, as porter in wholesale woolen house; state age, references, and salary expected. K 253 Times Downtown.

MAN, war exempt, experienced in discount department of a bank; state salary and where employed. K 82 Times.

MARGIN CLERK, experienced; Stock Exchange house; excellent salary. Brody Agency, 44 Broadway.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN wanted, familiar with magazine illustration work; must be a good letterer and junior artist, to assist in art department of technical monthly; state age, experience, references, and salary. H 130 Times.

MEN wanted to sort and list checks in a New York bank, 5 P. M. to about 1 A. M. daily, except Sunday. Apply, stating experience, K 8 Times.

MILLWRIGHT.—Capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 241 Times Downtown.

MODEL, men's wholesale clothing; must be size 37; salary $15. Apply Heidelberg-Woolf Co., 644 Broadway.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man for position in statistical department of manufacturing company; give full particulars, experience, age, references, and salary. All applications treated in strict confidence. Z 305 Times Annex.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, Typist. — Young man wanted; state age, experience, and salary expected. R 67 Times.

OFFICE BOY.—Bright, for engineer's office, one with some drafting room experience. Apply to Lockwood Greene & Co., Engineers, 101 Park Av.

OFFICE BOY for office automobile corporation. Call, well recommended, Bronx County Auto Co., Inc., 607 Bergen Av., (1523.)

OFFICE BOY, age about 15; good prospects; salary $6 per week. J 305 Times Downtown.

PACKER, young man, strong and willing, in publishing house. Call 9 A. M., H. W. Gray Company, 6 West 45th St.

PRINTING PRESS HAND.
MUST BE FIRST CLASS ON MAKE READY. POWERS ACCOUNTING MACHINE CO., 100 JOHN ST., BROOKLYN.

PRIVATE SECRETARY TO BUSY EXECUTIVE, PREFERABLY ONE FAMILIAR WITH FOREIGN TRADE; HIGHEST REFERENCES REQUIRED. C 215 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

REAL ESTATE MAN, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, COMPETENT TO HANDLE RENTING AND MANAGEMENT OF HIGH-GRADE OFFICE BUILDINGS; EXCELLENT PERMANENT POSITION FOR RIGHT MAN; STATE PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE IN DETAIL, AND COMPENSATION DESIRED; ANSWERS CONFIDENTIAL. REPLY EFFICIENCY, H 125 TIMES.

REPRESENTATIVE for traveling and representation, a capable gentleman conversant with the Portuguese language; give references, experience, and salary expected. Unusual. K 221 Times Downtown.

REPRESENTATIVE. — New France Magazine requires refined representative to secure subscriptions; good commission. Reply by letter, 223 West 42d.

SALESMAN, with experience, to specialize on three fast-selling, established lines of automobile accessories, calling on garages and car dealers; moderate salary, commission, and bonus; only men 25 to 30, exempt from military service, and willing to make long trips need apply. O 389 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN. — Capable men for Eastern States to represent old corporation whose product is practically without competition; only sober men of force and initiative, with proven selling ability; permanent position with assured promotion to good men; commission basis and drawing account. Mr. S. G. Benson, 288 4th Av., 14th floor.

SALESMAN.—If you are possessed of real man stuff and want to work on a liberal commission basis, with a permanent profitable connection with the cleanest sales organization in the country, answer this; men of energy and worth while find with us an unusual opportunity. 1707, 52 Vanderbilt Av.

SALESMEN.—Our Pittsburgh, Boston, and New York offices require high-class cut-out young men whose records bear investigation; if you are willing to stay with us and build yourself a future you can earn exceptionally large salaries; drawing account and commissions to start. Z 94 Times.

SALESMAN.—Paint and varnish trade calling on painters and manufacturing trade; fine opportunity for man of ability; openings in New York City and New Jersey; give complete information regarding territory or trade called on; salary. Z 290 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Connecticut leaf tobacco firm desires the services of intelligent salesman to visit our trade in New York City; A1 proposition for highly recommended man. Apply at once, 1 to 5 P. M., Hotel McAlpin, Room 1965; commission.

SALESMAN.—Wanted one that has acquaintance with sporting goods stores; experience not necessary; commission or salary; to sell clothing for sportsmen. Apply Greenfield & Cohen, 44 West 28th, 5th floor.

SALESMAN.—Young man in dry goods store; one with some experience as stockkeeper and inside salesman; salary and commission. Address, stating age, experience, and references, O 378 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, to carry a side line of laces on strictly commission basis for an old established house; samples very light; salary later. Thos. Hayes, Jr., Established trade. R 19 Times.

SALESMAN, young, aggressive, to sell electric flood lights; good opportunity for a hustler; salary to start, $20. O 382 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Two live hardware men for work in metropolitan district; salary; Christian men only. Z 242 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, young, good appearance, to handle novelty merchandise direct to user; salary $20 to start. H 127 Times.

SALESMAN wanted for automobile accessory; unlimited field; liberal commission. H 129 Times.

SALESMAN acquainted with high-grade phonograph trade; good opportunity; commission. Kadisch, 557 West 35th.

SALESMAN, outside, wanted by large electrical supply house; state experience, and salary expected. Z 300 Times Harlem.

SHEET METAL WORKERS.—Union; several good shops men wanted. Charles Hartmann Co., 985 Dean St., Brooklyn.

SHIPPING CLERK head, thoroughly experienced, with one of the largest hat and cap manufacturers; only those with experience with a hat and cap manufacturer will be considered; must be married and not over 35 years of age; state age, references, and salary expected. S. A., 288 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK.—By grocery house; state experience, &c. Z 289 Times Annex.

SHIPPING MANAGER
WHO CAN DELIVER THE GOODS.
Must be big enough to control shipping department of 25 people; big opportunity awaits ONLY THE REAL SHIPPING MAN.
L. BARTH, 32 COOPER SQUARE.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE HEIRS AT LAW OF THE LATE Miss Mary Ann McAdams, who died at Quebec City, Canada, on the fifth of September last, (1917,) daughter of the late James McAdams and Jane Robinson, are duly requested to file as soon as possible with the undersigned the legal proof of their quality as heirs at law in said estate. According to information already received, the first cousins or nearer relatives might possibly have rights in said estate.
LABREQUE, BELANGER & LABREQUE, Notaries, 18 Buade, Quebec City, Canada.

HELP WANTED—Male.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED, YOUNG MAN, 18 TO 20; GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DEVELOP IN THE CREDIT DEPARTMENT OF A WALL ST. BANK. O 386 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER. — Silk concern desires neat, intelligent young man, a capable stenographer, also to work in stock; moderate salary to start; excellent opportunity for advancement. Post Office Box 198, Madison Square Station.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Two young Swiss or Swiss-Americans, by Swiss Legation, 1,489 Massachusetts Av., Washington, D. C.; good salary; traveling expenses paid.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, good typist with fair speed and dictation; opportunity for advancement. Apply or write Curtiss Engineering Corp., Garden City Long Island.

STENOGRAPHER.—American, under 21; exceptional opportunity for right party to develop into foreign salesman. K 283 Times Downtown.

STOCK BROKERS.—Several young men, age 20-23, to learn brokerage business; moderate salary to start. O 383 Times Downtown.

STOREKEEPER, familiar with automobile parts. Apply Rainier Motor Corporation, Bayside Av. and Long Island Railroad, Flushing, N. Y.

TAR ROOFERS WANTED. APPLY RARITAN RIVER ORDNANCE DEPOT, BONHAMTOWN, N. J. MEN MAKING $50 TO $60 WEEKLY.

THE
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
HAS THE FOLLOWING OPENINGS IN ITS VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS:

ARMATURE WINDERS.
EXPERIENCED IN HAND WINDING AND REPAIRING OF SMALL AND LARGE MOTORS.
BOYS.
Must be 16, for mail and messenger service; $7 to start; excellent opportunity for advancement.
DRAFTSMEN.
High-class men, experienced in the designing and drafting of small machines and apparatus; steady position.
GLASSWORKERS.
Men who have had experience at making surgical glass apparatus or similar work; good pay for good men; overtime if you want it at time and a half; double time if you work Sunday.
INSTRUMENT MAKERS.
High-class men on small electrical and mechanical apparatus; must be accustomed to using blueprints and micrometers; steady positions; high pay.
TOOL DRAFTSMAN
on punches and dies, jigs, and fixtures for small, interchangeable work; only men with experience need apply.
TOOLMAKERS.
First-class men only need apply.
WIREMEN.
Must be experienced on conduit work and hooking up of A. C. and D. C. motors.
YOUNG MEN
for telephone inspection work; draft exempt and knowledge of electrical parts.
YOUNG MEN
with high school education; $8-$9 start; raise in 1, 3, 6 months; excellent opportunity to advance along engineering lines.
CALL
57 BETHUNE ST.,
NEAR WEST ST.,
6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN.
ON PUNCHES AND DIES, JIGS AND FIXTURES, FOR SMALL INTERCHANGEABLE WORK; ONLY MEN WITH EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY; CALL OR WRITE, GIVING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY. CALL WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., NEAR WEST ST., 6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH.

TOOLMAKERS.—Experienced on tool, jig, and fixture work; only first-class men will be considered; steady work; 48-hour shop; highest wages. Bijur Motor Lighting Co., Factory Terminal Building F, Bloomfield St. and river front, Hoboken.

TOOLMAKERS.
STEADY WORK; MUST BE A1 MEN; GOOD PAY.
E. W. BLISS & CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

TOOLMAKERS.—Several first class men wanted on jig, fixture and gauge work; none but the highest grade men need apply. H. W. Cotton, Inc., 34 35th St., Brooklyn; Bush Terminal.

TRAVELER.—Young man of good address and ability, thoroughly conversant with Spanish, for traveling, &c.; state qualifications and references and salary expected. Spaniard, K 220 Times Downtown.

WANTED.
EXPORT TRAFFIC MANAGER.
A LARGE FIRM OF STEEL EXPORTERS REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF A THOROUGHLY TRAINED MAN CAPABLE OF TAKING ENTIRE CHARGE OF SHIPPING DEPARTMENT. MUST BE FAMILIAR WITH HANDLING BOTH INLAND AND OCEAN FREIGHT SHIPMENTS. AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR THE MAN WHO CAN QUALIFY FOR THIS POSITION. SEND FULL DETAILS IN FIRST LETTER. ADDRESS K 218 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

WATCHMAKER wanted who is thoroughly experienced in repairing highest grade small lever movements; no others need apply; man preferred who has had a foreign factory experience; steady work for competent man; give full experience. Henry Blank & Co., Liberty and Lafayette Sts., Newark, N. J.

WOODWORKERS AND EXPERIENCED COOPERAGE HELP WANTED AS FOLLOWS: SAWYERS, MATCHING MACHINE OPERATORS, MATCHERS, BADO MACHINE OPERATORS, LABORERS. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT, BROOKLYN COOPERAGE COMPANY, 142 KENT AV., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN Wanted.—One who has had office experience and is able to assist with bookkeeping, charging, making out bills, &c. Address in own handwriting, giving experience, &c.; salary $8-$12. F. & T., 21 Washington Place, New York.

YOUNG MAN, 18 to 20, to take charge of alteration waiting room in a large ladies ready-to-wear shop. Apply M. S. Scheinman, 26 Division St.

YOUNG MAN, (17 to 18,) with some high school education, to start as messenger in a Wall St. bank; good opportunity for advancement. O 385 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted to pack drugs for retail trade; must have previous experience. 215-217 Mercer St.

YOUNG MAN, 17 to 20, for general work, dry goods house. Address K 208 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN just from school as assistant on delivery automobile. K 270 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for Booklet T. Universal Business Institute, 100 Pullman Bldg., New York.

ARE YOU INTERESTED in a well-paying profession? Many of our graduates earn $5,000 to $10,000 yearly. Our method of instruction develops experts. Write for Booklet F.
NATUROPATHIC INSTITUTE,
254 West 84th St., New York City.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, city or traveling; write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings; immediate employment service rendered members. National Salesmen's Training Association, Suite 1803D Candler Building, New York.

SALESMEN. — Experienced or inexperienced; city or traveling. Write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings. Immediate employment service rendered members. Natl. Salesmen's Tr. Ass'n, Suite 1803D Candler Bldg., New York.

BIG DEMAND—RADIO OPERATORS. Splendid profession; individual instruction; best radio course in city; write or call today for booklet. Radio School, 157 East 86th St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course. Students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. WHEAT.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Following to Camp Greenleaf for inst.:
CAPTAINS.
Marcy, F. W. | Niedringhaus, R. E.
Jeune, B. H.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Bendixen, B. O. | Davis, R. H.
Tucsak, J. H. | Pollock, H. O.
Giles, H. J. | Ferguson, R. T.
Meloney, F. L. | Austin, D. L.
Hess, H. L. | Heller, J. B.
Raymond, R. P. | Foote, M. N.
Leavy, I. M. | Hunt, K. S.
Norris, S. A. | McCarthy, F. P.
Sonnenschein, H. D., | Selleseth, I. F.
Bennett, W. H. | Spellman, M. H.
Carlton, L. F. | Bressler, C. W.
Cross, A. A. | Clinkscales, G. S.
Grad, I. | Galvin, A. H.
Henson, E. B. | Griffith, C. M.
Kallet, H. I. | Iason, A. H.
Koven, M. T. | Keller, W. C.
Alexander, J. H. | Calloway, F. C.
Fulton, B. | Hussey, E. E.
Kispert, R. W. | Morton, D. J.
O'Connor, P. H. | Pardoe, E.
Powers, J. | Cutler, J. H.
Bullock, E. S. | Koch, V. W.

Flannery, 1st Lt. R. E., to Chicago to mobilize personnel of Base Hosp. 11, then to Camp Dodge.
McGee, 1st Lt. J. P., to Atlanta to mobilize personnel of Base Hosp. 43, then to Camp Gordon.
Smith, Capt. F. A., and Dillenback, 1st Lt. E. U., to home.
Gilkey, 1st Lt. S. E., to Detroit with Av. Sec. of Sig.C.
Davies, 1st Lt. T. F., to N. Y., to mobilize personnel of Base Hosp. 48, then to Gen. Hosp. 2 at Ft. McHenry.
Jackson, 1st H. F., to Univ., Va.; to mobilize personnel of Base Hosp. 41 then to Camp Sevier.
Seemann, Capt. W. H., to Army Gen. Hosp., Ft. Bayard, sick.
Leonard, 1st Lt. L. J., and Curtis, 1st Lt. J. M., to Ft. Riley for inst.
Wilson, 1st Lt. H. E., to Ft. Dade.
Smeltzer, 1st Lt. D. H., to Camp Greenleaf.
Mayers, 1st Lt. L. H., to Chicago to mobilize personnel of Base Hosp. 14, then to Camp Custer.
Wiler, 1st Lt. W. M., previous orders amended to read Wier.
Hall, Capt. R. G., and Hays, 1st Lt. J. H., to St. Louis, Washington Univ., for inst.
Hobart, 1st Lt. W. K., to Denver to mobilize personnel of Base Hosp. 20, then to Camp Cody.
Gingles, 1st Lt. H. W., previous orders amended to relieve him from duty at Wash. Barracks.
Hyland, 1st Lt. W. A., previous orders amended; to Camp Greenleaf for inst.
Harris, 1st Lt. C. T., to Boston City Hosp. to enlisted personnel of Base Hosp. 7, then to Camp Devens.
Knight, Capt. F. H., to Base Hosp. 37 at Brooklyn.
Perry, Capt. H. B., to Rockefeller Inst. for inst., then to Camp Upton.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.
C. P. HASSON. J. J. McLAUGHLIN.
Accountant, cost accountant and financial man experienced in construction or manufacturing, $5,000; cost accountant and office manager, $3,000; cost and general accountant for large building house, $3,000; office manager and accountant experienced in public utilities, $3,000; financial accountant experienced analyzing statements for public utility corporation, $2,100; cost accountant, preferably experienced in chemical manufacturing, $2,500; cashier, accountant and office manager for wholesale grocery concern, executive ability important, $2,400; accountant experienced in automobile business, $1,500-$1,800. traveling accountant experienced in public utility or public accounting work for public utility corporation, $2,000 and expenses; bookkeepers, (50,) prefer experience in the following lines: Tire manufacturing, steamship, contracting, dry goods, publishing, bank salaries, $1,100-$1,500; cost clerks (10) with manufacturing experience, $1,300-$1,500.
Manager automobile truck dept. of large retail concern, thorough knowledge of efficiency methods in auto truck operation, $2,000-$2,500; factory manager experienced handling men, women, and boys in paper pattern cutting business, $1,800-$2,000; sales correspondence experienced chemicals, $1,800; correspondence experienced Foreign Exchange Dept. of bank, $1,500; salesman, technical experience or education, $1,800; mortgage man thoroughly acquainted with corporate mortgages and experienced in that company, $2,000; salesmen, (4,) clean cut, for automobile accessory line, $1,200 and commission; cost clerk, $1,500.
SEVERAL HUNDRED GOOD CLERICAL POSITIONS OPEN WITH REPUTABLE FIRMS; SALARIES, $15 TO $20 WEEKLY.
Call 9 to 2.

BOOKKEEPERS, banking experience preferred, $1,500, lunches.
CORRESPONDENTS, age between 25-35, with experience, $1,500.
MESSENGERS, high school education preferred; no previous experience necessary; $450
STENOGRAPHERS, law, automobile, $25; Ledger Clerks, $23; Credit Man, with accounting experience, $3,000; no registration fee. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey St.
STENOGRAPHERS (6) Virginia, leave immediately, $110 month, board and transportation; experienced figures and statements, immediate, Connecticut, $42; Timekeeper, Connecticut, immediate $35; Junior Stenographer and Clerk, city $75; Clerks, routing and export $18 to $22. Alliance, 29 Liberty.
STENOGRAPHER with knowledge German; good salary; advancement. Equitable Agency, 116 West 39th.
C. P. A., $4,000; cost man, bookkeeper, accountant, (Bridgeport - Newark,) $1,800. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

PEOPLE MUST EAT.
We have for lease in Carnegie Hall section residence readily convertible into restaurant; basement 25x135, first floor 25x100; near new subway entrance; 20-room apartment house, and hotel; buses pass door; rent exceptionally reasonable. Goodwin & Goodwin, 147 West 57th.

FOR SALE,
A GOOD OPPORTUNITY
TO
PURCHASE
a complete ribbon mill located in Paterson, consisting of 42 C. & K. ribbon looms, 10 to 54 Lingee, in perfect running order; will sell entire or in sections. Apply Box R 100 Times.
Wanted—Loan of $1,000 for three months; will give as collateral merchandise worth $2,000 or notes indorsed by responsible exporters. Business, 854 Broadway.
Additional capital needed complete airplane contracts, machine parts; money amply secured; chance for employment; no agents. R 75 Times.
CORPORATION with electrical product that has a large profitable sale desires to get in touch with men that can organize, finance, and manage; exclusive territory on satisfactory terms. Z 330 Times Annex.
A New York office manager, established 11 years, will take new account; thoroughly experienced machinery and manufactured metal goods; no stock or bond. K 32 Times.
Men's wear retailer desires position with wholesale concern. M., 4,319 13th Av., Brooklyn.
For Sale.—Attractive rooming house; electric lights; $245 over rent. 110 West 31st St.

FOR SALE.

MACHINERY.—1 pr. upright rollers, will roll a plate 12 feet long by 1¼ inches thick; 1 plane 20 feet long; 1 pneumantic riveter with 12-foot gap; 1 20-ton air cramp; 1 combination punch, 1 pneumatic grap riveter. Hellpershausen Bros., 43 Tompkins St., New York City.
BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES.
New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments.
THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 29 to 35 West 32d St., near B'way.
Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 452 Broadway.
25 oxidized revolving cloak racks can be had very cheap. S. & W. Bauman, 118th St. and 3d Av.
TO CLOSE ESTATE will sell watercolors painted by late Robert Burns Wilson. Charles R. Barge, 71 Broadway.
Trucks. — Sample trucks, also shelving. Piddian & Wormser, 826 B'way, 8th floor.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
3 months, $5; non-visibles.
3 months, $7.50; visibles.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St. Tel. Barclay 4733.

Purchase and Exchange.

MACHINERY WANTED.
LARGE SIZE BORING AND TURNING MILL, 36 TO 50 INCHES, POWER BENDING OR FORMING MACHINE, THREE ROLLS FOR 1-8-INCH SHEET METAL. WM. H. JACKSON COMPANY, 335 CARROLL STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Highest cash prices paid for furnishings, pianos, Oriental rugs. Baisley, 115 University Place, Tel. 2298 Gramercy.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Following to Camp Greenleaf for inst.:
CAPTAINS.
Marcy, F. W. | Niedringhaus, R. E.
Jeune, B. H.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Bendixen, B. O. | Davis, R. H.
Tucsak, J. H. | Pollock, H. O.
Giles, H. J. | Ferguson, R. T.
Meloney, F. L. | Austin, D. L.
Hess, H. L. | Heller, J. B.
Raymond, R. P. | Foote, M. N.
Leavy, I. M. | Hunt, K. S.
Norris, S. A. | McCarthy, F. P.
Sonnenschein, H. D., | Selleseth, I. F.
Bennett, W. H. | Spellman, M. H.
Carlton, L. F. | Bressler, C. W.
Cross, A. A. | Clinkscales, G. S.
Grad, I. | Galvin, A. H.
Henson, E. B. | Griffith, C. M.
Kallet, H. I. | Iason, A. H.
Koven, M. T. | Keller, W. C.
Alexander, J. H. | Calloway, F. C.
Fulton, B. | Hussey, E. E.
Kispert, R. W. | Morton, D. J.
O'Connor, P. H. | Pardoe, E.
Powers, J. | Cutler, J. H.
Bullock, E. S. | Koch, V. W.

Flannery, 1st Lt. R. E., to Chicago to mobilize personnel of Base Hosp. 11, then to Camp Dodge.
McGee, 1st Lt. J. P., to Atlanta to mobilize personnel of Base Hosp. 43, then to Camp Gordon.
Smith, Capt. F. A., and Dillenback, 1st Lt. E. U., to home.
Gilkey, 1st Lt. S. E., to Detroit with Av. Sec. of Sig.C.
Davies, 1st Lt. T. F., to N. Y., to mobilize personnel of Base Hosp. 48, then to Gen. Hosp. 2 at Ft. McHenry.
Jackson, 1st H. F., to Univ., Va.; to mobilize personnel of Base Hosp. 41 then to Camp Sevier.
Seemann, Capt. W. H., to Army Gen. Hosp., Ft. Bayard, sick.
Leonard, 1st Lt. L. J., and Curtis, 1st Lt. J. M., to Ft. Riley for inst.
Wilson, 1st Lt. H. E., to Ft. Dade.
Smeltzer, 1st Lt. D. H., to Camp Greenleaf.
Mayers, 1st Lt. L. H., to Chicago to mobilize personnel of Base Hosp. 14, then to Camp Custer.
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Hyland, 1st Lt. W. A., previous orders amended; to Camp Greenleaf for inst.
Harris, 1st Lt. C. T., to Boston City Hosp. to enlisted personnel of Base Hosp. 7, then to Camp Devens.
Knight, Capt. F. H., to Base Hosp. 37 at Brooklyn.
Perry, Capt. H. B., to Rockefeller Inst. for inst., then to Camp Upton.

Dalrymple, 1st Lt. A. T., to Ft. Ethan Allen.
Munger, 1st Lt. I. C., relieved from active duty.

Following relieved of previous orders:
Knight, Capt. F. H.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Gilroy, E. W. | Parker, S. T.
Kubala, S. F. | Rigau, G.
McIver, R. B. | Schnauss, W. R.

Following are hon. discharged:
CAPTAINS.
Gunn, M. | Smith, F. A.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Apple, C. E. | McClanahan, W. E.
Turner, G. H. | Dillenback, E. U.
Ryer, C. K. | Burchsim, P. J.
Hardie, G. C. | Hughes, J. R.
Herman, C. E. | Turner, S. A.
Blackburn, T. E. | Peterson, W. F.
Knappenberger, G. E. | Taylor, E. D.
Munger, I. C.

Following to Presbyterian Hosp., Chicago, for inst., then to camps specified, in base hosp.:
CAPTAINS.
Kreuger, O. W., Camp Dodge.
Stickley, A. E., Camp Taylor.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Suggett, F. C., Camp Dodge; Gaffey, F. H., Camp Taylor; Irwin, J. C., Camp Taylor; Haughey, L. E., Camp Sherman; Foster, F. F., Camp Dodge; Kinne, H. W., Camp Grant.

Following to Army Med. School for inst.:
Alsobrook, Capt. J. W.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Baker, R. H. | Gilmore, R. A.
Bearse, C. | Goldman, C.
Blue, G. E. | Hooks, A.
Bettener, C. W. | Hurwitz, H. M.
Cotting, W. F. | Remy, E. Jr.
Elmendorf, S. F. | Thomas, H.
Dunn, H. F. | Woodman, J. B.

Bettman, 1st Lt. R. B., to Bellevue Hosp., N. Y., for inst., then to his station.
Lewis, 1st Lt. N. B., to Ft. Adams.
Schnauss, 1st Lt. W. R., and Braune, 1st Lt. C., to revert to inactive list.
Lindenberger, 1st Lt. L. N., to Cincinnati to mobilize personnel of Base Hosp. 25, then to Camp Sherman.

Following to Rockefeller Inst. for inst. in laboratory work, then to Army Med. School: Flanagan, Capt. C. L.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
D'Auey, J. R. | Wilder, C. D.
Klugh, G. F. | Seeman, F. D.

Dunn, 1st Lt. A. W., to Bellevue Hosp., N. Y., for inst., then to Camp Taylor.
Lowry, Capt. S. T., to Camp Travis.
Ramsey, 1st Lt. D., to Camp Sheridan.
Moore,

HYLAN ELOQUENT AS HEARST EULOGIST

Mayor Writes of Editor as Fearless, Honest, Unselfish, True, Loyal, Sincere, Charitable.

HAS LESS TO SAY OF SWANN

Politicians See Letter as Outcome of Palm Beach Conference on Hearst for Governor.

David Hirshfield, Mayor Hylan's new Commissioner of Accounts, made public yesterday a letter which the Mayor, who is sojourning at Palm Beach, Fla., with William R. Hearst, sent to Morris Adler, President of the Allied Boards of Trade and Taxpayers' Association, Brooklyn, under date of Feb. 25.

About that date reports from Palm Beach told that Mayor Hylan, Mr. Hearst, Samuel Untermyer, and William J. Bryan had held several conferences. Mr. Hearst, in the reports, was mentioned as being a candidate for Governor this Fall, as well as for President in 1920. This is the Mayor's letter to Mr. Adler:

Hotel Royal Poinciana.
Palm Beach, Fla., Feb. 25, 1918.

My Dear Mr. Adler: I am here resting for a few days after the very strenuous campaign and from the hard work since I assumed office. While away from the hustle and bustle of city and official life, I cannot help but think of the many events that have occurred and of the many things which I believe ought to be done in order to secure relief and happiness for all the people, irrespective of wealth, race, or station in life.

The fight to redeem our country and institutions from the control of financial pirates and money-making patriots and restore our Government to the people has been well begun. The people on Nov. 6 last drove out of public office in the great city of New York those who have been exploiting the people not alone of that city but of the whole United States. Millions were spent to thwart the will of the people in that election, but the people prevailed. Unfortunately, very little, if anything, has been done by the prosecuting officials to bring these election manipulators to the bar of justice. The people should demand that our prosecuting officials act efficiently.

Agrees with Lincoln.

In our city at the last election, in spite of the millions of dollars which were spent by the despoilers of our city; in spite of the most calumnious campaign ever conducted, the people drove the Rockefeller Foundation and the professional charity organizations and all the plunderers of our city out of power. The government of the City of New York was restored to the people, where it properly belongs, and we now once more have in the city, as the great Abraham Lincoln said, "government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

Notwithstanding that fact, these exploiters of Government and of the people are even now endeavoring to spread the seed of discord in our city Government, and are employing their subservient press to create dissension by selfish and venal appeal to the personal ambitions and interests of public officials, who should consider first the interests of the public.

The fight against the people which in the last campaign was so bitterly waged by the plutocrats and profiteers and exploiters of the people in the city, was in every way aided and abetted by the subservient press of our city. This subsidized and subservient press, to which there are but few exceptions, was not only controlled by the billionaires, profiteers, pretended patriots, and the so-called Fusion Committee, but even maintained some of its writers and reporters, with their sisters and wives and brothers, on the payroll of the $2,000,000 Fusion slush fund. In this connection, I cannot help but think of that splendid and honest gentleman who for years has been a great force for good in our city and country, constantly battling for the rights of the masses and against the privilege seekers.

During the recent Mayoralty campaign, he at least fought nobly to drive from public office the faithless officials who had betrayed the public into the hands of the profiteers and public exploiters. I refer to the Hon. William Randolph Hearst, the proprietor and publisher of The New York American and Evening Journal, two of the most powerful and influential organs for the rights of the people in the city and the country.

Grateful to Hearst.

In 1915, when I was a candidate for County Judge in Brooklyn, I was supported by Mr. Hearst. I had never met Mr. Hearst and had not solicited his aid or support in any way.

I met Mr. Hearst for the first time about a year ago, and I took the opportunity then to thank him for his loyal support when I ran for County Judge. He then said that the support he had given me in my election was not personal, but that I had stood by the people in the great contest for the people's rights, and that so long as I upheld the rights of the people and supported their cause that he and his papers would stand behind me any time that I ran for public office. I concluded then that the proprietor and publisher of The New York American and Evening Journal was purely a man of principle, and more and more every day I found him to be a true champion of the people and a defender of their rights, notwithstanding his critics on opposition newspapers. The loyal, unselfish, and patriotic part which Mr. Hearst played in the last Mayoralty campaign is too well known to be again spoken of, but his aid in behalf of the people in the coal crisis in January—his various acts of charity and humanity since the election and for many years before the election, his support of the Red Cross and other organizations, his efforts to help the boys at the front and at the camps, are not generally known because modestly and quietly conducted.

My appreciation of Mr. Hearst and his aims and purposes are not, however, confined to what he did for our cause and our city in the recent Mayoralty campaign. For many years Mr. Hearst has shown himself to be a fine type of sincere American, true to himself and his fellow-men, loyal to his friends, and, more than all, deeply and intensely interested in the welfare and progress of the people. He is a man of high attainment—big-hearted, unselfish, and constantly concentrating on the one high purpose of securing for the people an honest, just, and equitable government; constantly endeavoring to lessen their burdens and to add to their happiness, constantly striving to obtain for them those rights of life and liberty and the pursuit of happiness which our liberal institutions were created to confer. It would be well for our people and our institutions and our country had we in our midst a few more men of the fearless type of Mr. Hearst. The lot of the workingman, the honest business man, the actual wealth producer and nation builder, whether on the farm, in the field, factory, or place of business, would then be much easier, the people happier, and the cause of democracy more secure and safe.

Hearst Support Makes Him Happy.

I am happy to feel that in my efforts to make my administration represent the best interests of all the people I shall have the powerful and unselfish support of Mr. Hearst and his influential papers, and it is a further satisfaction to feel that in the great work of this organization we will have back of us, without any suggestion on our part and for no other reason than because our work is worthy and our cause is right, the aid of this strong man, so deeply imbued with great human sympathy and so sincerely interested in the welfare of his fellowman.

I wish you and the members of the Allied Boards of Trade and Taxpayers' Association every possible success. I ask for the co-operation of the Allied Boards and every other civic association honestly interested in the cause of good government in making the city safe for the people and free once for all of political dishonesty, election frauds, graft, commercialized vice, and gambling, and all vice and crime, public and private, of high and low degree.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN F. HYLAN.

Adler Adds an Encomium.

Mr. Hirshfield is Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the Allied Boards of Trade and Taxpayers' Association of Brooklyn, as well as Commissioner of Accounts. In his letter to Mr. Hirshfield, transmitting the Hylan letter, Mr. Adler said that from a careful perusal of the letter "it would seem to me that the statements therein contained and the sentiments therein expressed are very vital to the very existence of our city and the well-being of its inhabitants." Mr. Adler added:

"It is with pleasure that I note in this communication to me that the Mayor gives credit for the people's victory last Fall where credit belongs and properly pays tribute to that loyal, unselfish, and patriotic citizen, William Randolph Hearst for the part he took in the recent Mayoralty campaign to redeem our city from the profiteers and despoilers and place the City Government once more in the hands of the people."

Politicians who read the Hylan letter last night frankly said they were puzzled over its meaning. All agreed, however, that it had political significance. Evidence of a break in the relations between the Mayor and District Attorney Swann was read in the Mayor's criticism of the prosecuting officials who, he said, had unfortunately done very little, if anything, "to bring these election manipulators to the bar of justice." It was recalled that both Hearst and Swann have been mentioned as possible candidates for the Gubernatorial nomination this year.

FIGHTS NEGRO'S PETITION.

Republican Candidate Opposes Ranson's Nomination.

Supreme Court Justice Erlanger heard argument yesterday and reserved decision on an application by John A. Bolles, regular Republican candidate for Congress in the Twenty-first District, for an injunction restraining the Board of Elections from printing the name of the Rev. Reverdy C. Ranson, the negro candidate, on the ballot. Abram S. Gilbert, counsel for Bolles, said that while the clergyman's nominating petition contained 2,684 names and only 2,248 were necessary, he would prove that the petition was invalid because many of the names are either those of persons who do not reside in the district or cannot vote at all.

"Things are close down in Washington," said Mr. Gilbert. "A decision on this matter may not only affect a vote in Congress on the war, but play a part in the world's history."

WOULD RESUME STATE CONVENTIONS

State Senate Committee Favors Ending Direct Primaries for State Offices.

COMPLETE BILL PRESENTED

Congress, Legislative, and Local Candidates Would Be Named as at Present.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—A bill providing for a return to the convention method of nominating candidates for State offices and Justices of the Supreme Court, was completed today, coincident with the making public of the report of a Senate special committee, urging the change. The measure, which will be introduced tomorrow or Monday, leaves the nomination of candidates for the United States Senate, House of Representatives, Legislature, and local offices to direct primaries. Delegates to the State Convention are to be nominated by petition and elected at the official primaries.

The Senate Committee's report emphasizes the expense involved in the method of nominating candidates by direct primaries. The total cost for Spring and Fall primaries in 1916 was $093,000, and for the one primary in 1917 was $389,614. The committee figures the average cost per vote per county in 1916 at $1.09 and $1.38 in 1917. The actual per capita cost of votes throughout the State in 1917, however, was for the 415,949 votes cast about 94 cents, and in the City of New York was 83 cents.

Ninety-one per cent. of the voters were enrolled last year, indicating their desire to become affiliated with some political party, and this year with women enfranchised, it is assumed that the vote would be nearly double that of last year and that the cost would be higher in proportion.

The report says in part:

"The present election law provides that the candidates of enrolled voters shall be nominated by a plurality of those participating in a primary election, but it provides no method whereby these groups of voters may assemble to declare their purposes to all the voters. That right to assemble, of course, cannot be constitutionally denied, but it is physically impossible for 600,000 individuals to assemble. The only method of assemblage which they have, therefore, is through elected representatives.

"We propose an amendment to the election law which will provide for the election of such an assemblage of each political party in the State, that each may make manifest, after consultation and deliberation what its aims are, and at such meeting or convention propose candidates in support of such aims.

"What we propose is not a State convention as formerly constituted, the delegates to which were elected in many cases without direct action on the part of the enrolled voters of the party, but a convention of delegates from each Assembly district in the State, who must be designated, as candidates for office now are designated, by petition for the party position of delegate and be chosen by a majority vote of the party in the district.

"We have provided also opportunity for such electors joining in a petition in behalf of proposed delegates that such proposed delegates may be pledged to the nomination of a certain candidate for a State office, if these enrolled electors so desire. We are also proposing that candidates for Judges of the Supreme Court in the several judicial districts shall be similarly nominated by delegates directly elected on primary day.

"We submit, as a part of this report, a detailed statement of the expenditures of the several counties under the present law. In several counties the average cost per vote at the direct primaries is from $2 to $6. We are of the opinion that relief from this burden cannot be had before the re-establishment of conventions, and when they are re-established the way will be clear for relief in some way in harmony with the public demand."

The bill would change the time for holding the official primary elections from the seventh to the tenth Tuesday before election. In anticipation of women voters, provision is made for increasing the number of signatures necessary on petitions designating candidates for nomination for United States Senator from 3,000 to 6,000. The number of signatures necessary to designate independent candidates for Justice of the Supreme Court is increased from 1,500 to 3,000.

GOVERNOR MEETS FARMERS.

Conference Discloses a Wide-Open Split Among Agriculturists.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—Governor Whitman and the Federation of Farmers got together this afternoon under a flag of truce, and in the end accomplished practically nothing. The outcome of the conference showed that the agricultural interests of the State are hopelessly split, and the result will be that the Governor within a week will name a new State Farm and Market Council, which probably will be made up of four or five of the members of the old body whose nominations the Governor recently withdrew.

The agricultural associations are divided as to whether a new Farm and Market Council is desirable. Some claim it is. Others deny its need and are clamoring for the repeal of the law creating the council as well as the law which established the State Food Control Commission.

"Confusion" best explains the various doings of the farmers gathered here, including their visit to the Governor. At the Capitol it was said that the farmers, who have freely criticised the Governor for what has been termed by some of them "lack of a square deal," called him on the telephone and asked that he receive them. Some of the farmers asserted that it was the Governor and not themselves who sought the conference.

There was some tension noticeable when the farmers entered the Executive Chamber. Fred G. Boshart, President of the State Agricultural Society, took charge and asked the Governor what he had to say.

"It has been suggested," said the Governor, "in some quarters that work of the various departments of the State Government has been conducted in the interest of politics, of campaigns, of candidacies. That seems foolish to me unless some of you believe that the Governor of this State is desirous of exploiting the agricultural interests, or any other interest of his State for his candidacy, for his administration or for any other ulterior, unworthy motive. The main purpose is for me to deny it."

He declared it inconceivable that the people should believe that he or his representatives in this terrible emergency which confronts the whole world should be trying to advance his own or his party's interest. The Governor indicated he would like to reappoint John Mitchell Chairman of the council.

The Governor then requested advice and suggestions, and invited questionings. Only a few questions were asked. It was noticeable that Seth J. T. Bush, one of the organizers of the State Federation of Agriculture, and who had been actively opposing the Governor's nominees and challenging his motives, remained silent. So did John J. Dillon, recently deposed head of the State Department of Foods and Markets.

At the conclusion of the conference, Mr. Bush characterized it as a "frame-up to make it appear that the Governor and the farmers are one again." The Governor said the talk had convinced him that the older and more conservative organizations were with him.

The Governor was told by one of the farmers that they faced a serious labor shortage because of farm help being drafted into military service. The Governor replied that the matter was up to Washington, but that he would gladly take it up with the Federal authorities.

The farmers left the executive chamber to resume their conferences at the Ten Eyck Hotel, but the breach in the ranks had become so wide by that time that a further meeting was not held.

WOMEN NOW ELIGIBLE FOR TAMMANY RANKS

Amended Rule Formally Gives Them Equal Rights with Men on Democratic Committee.

Women voters were admitted last night to membership in the New York County Democratic Committee by unanimous vote of the committee at a meeting in Tammany Hall which ratified recommendations to that effect made recently by a special committee headed by Alfred E. Smith, President of the Board of Aldermen. By an amendment to the rules and regulations women hereafter will share equally with men in the deliberations of the committee.

In order to enable women to take equal rank with men, Article VI. of the committee's rules and regulations was amended to read:

There shall be an Executive Committee, to be composed equally in number of male and female members, as hereinafter qualified and specified, from each Assembly District in the County of New York, and which shall consist of two members, each entitled to a one-half vote from each Assembly District in the county, with the exception of the First, Second, Fourth, Tenth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Assembly Districts, from each of which said districts there may be four members, each of whom shall be entitled to a one-fourth vote, and excepting also in the Third, Fifth, and Twelfth Assembly Districts, from each of which there may be six members, each of whom shall be entitled to one-sixth of a vote. The members of the Executive Committee shall be elected every year by members of the County Committee of the districts.

Several women came to the hall last night under the misapprehension that they already had been admitted to participation in activities there. They arrived after the committee had transacted its business, but were quite content when it was explained to them that the "enabling act" had to be passed before they could be received.

The committee unanimously adopted a resolution "that the Democratic County Committee of the County of New York hereby pledges the energies and efforts of its members in conducting the sale of War and Thrift Stamps to aid the Government of the United States in the prosecution of the war."

Adolph Zukka presided in the absence of Senator Robert F. Wagner, Chairman.

MEETING TO WELCOME ARCHBISHOP OF YORK

Governor, Mayor, and Episcopal Bishop to Join with Many Prominent Citizens.

A patriotic meeting in honor of the Lord Archbishop of York, who will arrive at an Atlantic port within the next few days, will be held at Carnegie Hall on Thursday evening, March 7. The Lord Archbishop, Governor Charles S. Whitman, Bishop David H. Greer, Elihu Root, E. H. Outerbridge, and others will deliver addresses.

The celebration will be under the auspices of a committee of 150 citizens, the officers of which are: Honorary President, Bishop David H. Greer; Honorary Vice Presidents, Governor Charles S. Whitman and Mayor John F. Hylan; Chairman, Eugenius H. Outerbridge; Vice Chairman, George W. Burleigh; Secretary, Charles W. Bowring; Treasurer, William Fellowes Morgan; Executive Committee, Eugenius H. Outerbridge, Stephen Baker, Clive Bayley, Charles W. Bowring, George W. Burleigh, Newcomb Carlton, General G. H. Dyer, Alfred E. Marling, J. P. Morgan, W. Fellowes Morgan, William J. Schieffelin, George T. Wilson; Financial Committee, Stephen Baker, Newcomb Carlton, and J. P. Morgan.

Mr. Outerbridge will open the evening with an address of welcome, followed by Governor Whitman, who will speak on behalf of the State. Invocation will be pronounced by Bishop Greer, after which the Archbishop will respond. He will talk, it is believed, on the prominent part being played in the war by Great Britain, and will discuss other important activities of the Allies. Interspersed between the addresses, the audience will sing patriotic songs.

There will be no charge for tickets for the meeting, the committee announces, excepting for the first and upper tier boxes, the sale of which will cover all expenses. A few upper tier box seats may be obtained by application to Charles W. Bowring, Secretary, 17 Battery Place.

New Coast Defenders Give Drill.

Five hundred members, one-third of the new Ninth Coast Field Artillery, gave an exhibition drill last night in their armory at Fourteenth Street near Sixth Avenue, and demonstrated to a large audience what they have accomplished in six months' training. The members are employed in the financial district. The purpose of the exhibition was to show how young men who work in offices during the day can keep in fighting trim by giving two or three nights a week to drill.

Special—
Fibre Silk Sox
25c

Friday and Saturday Only

These 3,750 pairs of fibre silk sox, lisle-lined for strength, represent one of the season's biggest bargains.

We can't buy them as low as 25c ourselves today, so you had better stock up generously while the stocking is good.

Friday and Saturday only—25c.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th } Open
3d Ave., cor. 122d } Evenings
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

AVIATION TAUGHT

EX-OFFICERS, AVIATORS FROM THE FIRING LINE,

now members of the Staff of Our School, are preparing men for the Aircraft Industry and coaching men prior to their entering the Army and Navy air service.

AVIATION is the industry of today.

Besides the opportunity for service under the flag, it opens opportunities to wide-awake men of all professions who will need technical knowledge of the industry.

GROUND SCHOOL COURSE for men prior to going to Ground Schools includes Lewis Machine Gun instruction, Aerodynamics, Engines, Planes, Construction, Rigging, Map Reading, etc. Daily lessons (3 Hours) Morning, Afternoon and Evening: Classes starting March 4th and March 11th. Call or write for information.

THIS IS NOT A GOVERNMENT SCHOOL.

FLYING TAUGHT
At Airdrome, Farmingdale, L. I.

EAGLE AVIATION SCHOOL
110-114 West 42d St., New York City.
Tel. Bryant 9078.

The New York Times is the only New York morning newspaper to record a gain in advertising in February, 1918.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Tuesday, Feb. 26, octagonal shaped brooch with 8 rows of diamonds, sapphires, and emeralds, between Vanderbilt Hotel, Altman's, Abercrombie & Fitch's, and 60th St., Madison Av. Liberal reward. Cashier, Vanderbilt Hotel.

LOST—Between entrance to Pennsylvania Station and Long Island Railroad, or in taxicab, mink cape scarf; gift from deceased parent; mark on brown lining "Kumke"; liberal reward. Telephone Cortlandt 1255.

LOST—Naturalization papers, issued Sept. 5, 1912, by New York Supreme Court, No. 305,252; lost about April, 1917; finder please return to Morris Schmul Chaitin, 850 Kelly St., Bronx, New York City.

LOST—Black silk, silver-mounted bag, containing pearl opera glass and sum of money, on Broadway, near 40th St., Wednesday evening, 11:30; reward if returned to 51 East 62d St.

LOST—Wednesday, between 2:30 and 3:30, black satin beaded bag, containing diamond bar pin, money, and other articles; reward. R. Levy, 82 West Washington Place, City.

LOST—Hegeman's Drug Store, 155th, Amsterdam Av., black patent leather purse containing money and valuables; reward. Call Morningside 1322, Apartment 44, after 6 P. M.

LOST—Lady's diamond-set wrist watch, octagonal shape, Monday afternoon or evening; belonged to deceased mother; liberal reward. Return M. Roberts, 306 West 51st St.

LOST—Valuable sapphire and diamond bar pin in Shubert Theatre or vicinity, Feb. 20; reward $50. Telephone Plaza 2468, Mrs. de Guigne.

LOST—Lady's gold Waltham watch; heavily chased, closed case; initialed M. D. B. outside; monogrammed M. L. D. B. inside; crystal missing; reward. R 28 Times.

LOST or Stolen—Bank Book, No. 219,112, of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, 51 Chambers St.

LOST—Saturday evening, black satchel, containing wearing apparel. Liberal reward paid on returning same to Room 611, San Remo Hotel.

LOST—Tuesday, 12:45, at Schraft's, on 34th St., bead hand bag, containing powder box and change; reward, no questions asked. Z 309 Times Annex.

LOST—59th St. and 5th Av., medium-sized traveling bag, containing art knitting and jewelry; reward. Return to cashier, Waldorf-Astoria.

LOST.—Black bag containing $9, gold penknife, between 156th and 158th, Broadway. Return to Apartment 25, 611 West 156th.

LOST—Small gold watch, 111 Lenox Av., yesterday noon. Reward. Telephone 3578 Morningside.

LOST—Large brown fur muff, 5th Av. stage, afternoon, Feb. 22, 31st St., near 5th Av. Willard, 52 West 39th St.

LOST.—Thursday, 6 P. M., lady's pocketbook, 9th Av. "L" train; reward. Room 2202, 120 Broadway.

LOST—Silver watch in leather wrist strap; initials C. V. S. on back; reward. Return 51 East 55th.

LOST—Six first Liberty Loan certificates. Address Federal Reserve Bank, 120 Broadway.

LOST—Amethyst pin; initials A. R. W., H. C. W. Telephone Wells, 4260 Stuyvesant.

LOST.—Topaz watch fob. Return to Room 1126, 346 Broadway. Reward.

$100 REWARD
for large diamond circle brooch, lost Feb. 27, between 66th and 77th Sts., on Park or Lexington Aves.
TIFFANY & CO., 5th Av. and 37th St.

$75 REWARD—Lost, last Thursday, between East 58d and Astor Theatre, or in taxi, an onyx and diamond flexible bracelet. Return Cartier, 653 5th Av.

$1,000 REWARD for return solitaire 3-stone horseshoe pin; no questions asked. M. Short, 11 East 49th St.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Female fox terrier, white with brown spots, uncut tail, Wednesday morning, from 575 Riverside Drive; reward. Morningside 2780.

LOST—Japanese spaniel, male; white, with black markings; on Thursday morning, from Apartment 11-N, 2,170 Broadway. Telephone 2443 Schuyler.

$25 REWARD—Strayed, young female collie. Telephone Farragut 5069. 197 10th Av.

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Spring Overcoats
in a Sale—Now

Early this week we tempted you with Spring and Summer Suits at $19.50. You liked it.

So much so, that we're encouraged to tempt you again. This time it's 469 Spring Overcoats, carried over from last year—

at $21.50

They were priced then at $25, $28, $30 and $32.50; they are worth more today.

You'll get a better idea of the values when you see these topcoats—Varsity Six Hundreds for the most part, in smart military and belted models, 1/8 or 1/4 silk lined.

There's still a chance to get a Hart Schaffner & Marx Spring or Summer Suit today at $19.50

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th } Open
3d Ave., cor. 122d } Evenings

Victor — "HIS MASTER'S VOICE"

To insure Victor quality, always look for the famous trademark, "His Master's Voice." It is on all products of the Victor Talking Machine Company.

Out to-day
New Victor Records
for March

Jascha Heifetz again displays his genius

The wonderful young Russian's mastery of the violin is evidenced in this brilliant rendition of Elgar's dainty "La Capricieuse" which cannot fail to captivate you.

Victrola Red Seal Record 64760. Ten-inch, $1

A charming Neapolitan song by De Luca

A simple, tuneful Italian "Pastorale." The noted baritone sings it in a lively mood that is altogether in the happy spirit of the song.

Victrola Red Seal Record 64686. Ten-inch, $1

De Gogorza sings the fascinating "Margarita"

"Thou Art Near Me, Margarita" is a beautiful song with a haunting melody, and de Gogorza's interpretation is one you will delight to hear.

Victrola Red Seal Record 64722. Ten-inch, $1

Sousa's Band plays two stirring new Sousa marches.
Delightful solos by Werrenrath and Murphy.
Two lively dances by Waldorf Astoria Dance Orchestra.

Two Collections of Musical Comedy "Gems."
Six Interesting Popular War Songs.
Three Superb Operatic and Concert Arias.
Two Descriptive Trench-life Specialties.

Hear these new Victor Records to-day at any Victor dealer's. He will gladly give you a complete descriptive list and play any music you wish to hear. Saenger Voice Culture Records are invaluable to vocal students—ask to hear them.

Victors and Victrolas in great variety from $10 to $400. Period styles to order from $375 to $950.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J.

Important Notice. Victor Records and Victor Machines are scientifically coordinated and synchronized in the processes of manufacture, and their use, one with the other, is absolutely essential to a perfect reproduction.

New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 1st of each month

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